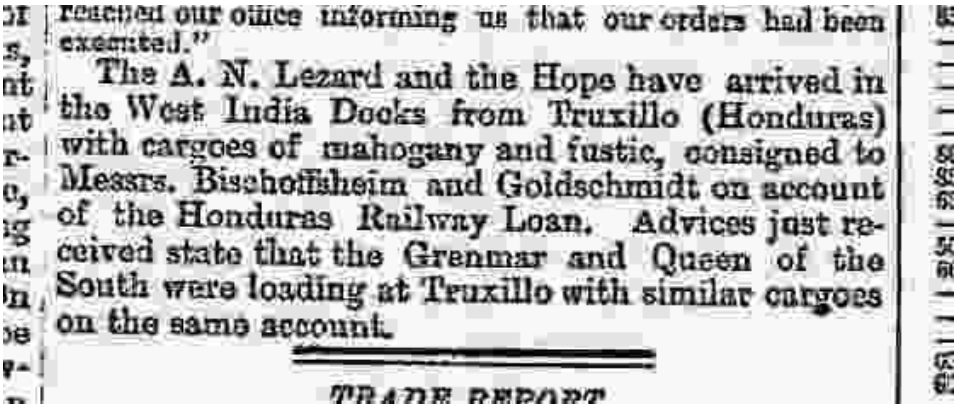
Dr. Peter Aldag

Jewry in England: A Thousand-Year History

Volume 7: Jewish Domination (1867-1942)



reached our office informing us that our orders had been executed."

The A. N. Lezard and the Hope have arrived in the West India Docks from Truxillo (Honduras) with cargoes of mahogany and fustic, consigned to Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt on account of the Honduras Railway Loan. Advices just received state that the Grenmar and Queen of the South were loading at Truxillo with similar cargoes on the same account.

TRADE REPORT

Jewry in England: A Thousand-Year History

The volumes of this study:

Volume 1: From the Earliest Years To Expulsion (669-1290)

Volume 2: The Return of the Jews Under Cromwell (1290-1658)

Volume 3: Royal Protectors of the Jews (1658-1714)

Volume 4: Early Emancipation Struggles and Jewish Defeat (1714-1753)

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Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, or Politics and Character

In the preceding volume we have seen how the Jews in England not only knew how to gradually furnish themselves, over the course of 200 years, with full civil rights, but also how to prepare the ground for their subsequent domination of society.

The successive years show clearly how, almost simultaneously with the total final victory of emancipation, the Jews began their advance upwards to the highest social positions. This was expressed most obviously in the personage of Benjamin Disraeli, later Lord Beaconsfield.

Disraeli has already been discussed over the course of the previous volume in terms of the battles for emancipation; it is he, particularly, who by means of his politics and together with Lord Derby, ensured that Judah and the emancipation cause emerged triumphant.

When in February 1868 Lord Derby resigned from the prime ministership for health reasons, Queen Victoria named the Jew Disraeli as his successor. And even though the latter's first prime ministerial term was short, he nevertheless returned to the office at the beginning of 1874, when he went on to exercise its functions without interruption until 1880. In between his terms as prime minister, Disraeli, as leader of the conservatives, intervened in every political event, thus ensuring that his influence was ubiquitous.

Disraeli is fondly remembered by the vast majority of the English people and enjoys the reputation of being one of the greatest statesmen. This is based on his domestic policies, which had positive repercussions on the British people and which have rendered their fruits up until the present time; but special praise is reserved for his foreign policy successes, as he contributed greatly to strengthening British prestige in the world.

Thus, by the purchase of a large part of the Suez Canal stock, he ensured the domination of both this crucial maritime thoroughfare and of Egypt itself. Additionally, in 1878 he was able to incorporate the island of Cyprus into the British Empire, which meant the beginning of English hegemony in the Near East. Immediately afterwards he established, with the victory over Afghanistan, the strategic positions which were crucial to defending India's famous northeastern frontier from the Russian threat, and finally, after the war against the Zulus, he strengthened English dominance in southern Africa.

Let us begin, with both frankness and objectivity, to consider critically whether Disraeli was really such a benefit for Great Britain or whether there are not negative aspects which at least annul his foreign successes. This analysis is all the more necessary given that today there are still leading Conservative circles which assert the need to direct the Party according to the 'eternal principles of that great man'. But these principles can only be understood when one forms an idea of his works in terms of both domestic and foreign policy.

It was as early as 1832 that Disraeli first tried his luck in politics. He had given himself heart and soul to the Radical party, and stood as a candidate for the High Wycombe constituency during the parliamentary elections. He was not successful on that first occasion and nor did the subsequent by-election in the same ward carry him to Parliament.[1]

1 Raymond, pp. 49-51.

When in 1833 it looked like a new election was to take place in Marylebone, he distributed a leaflet of radical ideas to publicise his political opinions to the electorate, with a view to his possible candidacy; but contrary to expectations there was no new election held.

Over the course of this and successive years there emerged the first clues that the future belonged to the Tory party, under the leadership of Sir Robert Peel. In addition, it was no secret that the agrarian circles, who for the most part were to be found in the same party, needed a new leader. Whether it was these or other motives which induced Disraeli to cross over to the Tory camp, will for the moment remain a moot point. In any case, it was shortly after the publication of his leaflet full of radical ideas that Disraeli discovered his calling was with the Conservative party. Thus we find him in 1834 converted into a very active Conservative, now a member of a 'Commission for the Compilation of Rural Abuses and the Measures Necessary to Suppress Them' [N. B.: not the original English phrasing]. In any case, it is characteristic of the Jew Disraeli to consider himself competent to give an expert judgement on agrarian matters.

But nor did his passing to the Tories lead him to Parliament in the following years, and it is only in 1837 when he finally manages to enter the House of Commons.

In May 1839, at only 35 years of age, he marries a fifty-something woman, the rich widow of his colleague Lewis. General opinion was almost unanimous in that this was not a love match, but because Disraeli needed his new wife's money to settle the debts that were increasingly hanging over him.[2]

In the interim he had been strengthening his position within the Tory Party, and during all of those years he never tired of lavishing mindless praise on the leader, Sir Robert Peel, in diaries, books and public speeches. Everywhere he intoned the song of songs of 'the greatest statesman of his age' and he designated himself with regard to Peel as a 'humble, but fervent supporter'.[3] Sir Robert, who did not return these sentiments in the slightest, openly showed Disraeli his aversion to him. He despised all those 'whom he never expected to head an assault'.[4] Sir Robert's attitude is all the most explicable when we find out from the Duke of Wellington that Peel was 'the most sincere man that he had ever met'.[5]

In 1841, Peel was called to form a government. On the list of ministers' names being published, Disraeli was greatly disappointed to see that he had not even been considered for an undersecretary post. Nevertheless, he knew how to hide his disappointment and even went to the extreme of continuing to praise and defend his leader in public. But the fact that this disappointment was the motivation for an enmity towards Peel should not seriously doubted, although the first clues of this were only to manifest much later.[6]

Between the Tories (conservatives) and the Whigs (liberals) there existed at that time a fundamental divergence on economic questions: the former were supporters of so-called Protectionism and the latter, of Free Trade. The controversy surrounding the Corn Laws played an important role in exacerbating these differences. By a new law of 1828 the radical prohibition on importation was lifted, being substituted by a tariff which was raised up considerably to a certain

2 Raymond, p. 92.
3 O'Connor: Volume I, pp. 346, 457, 490, 692. Translator's note: Quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source.
4 O'Connor: Volume I, p. 482. MacColl, p. 1004. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source (O'Connor).
5 O'Connor: Volume II, p. 287.
6 Francis, p. 56. O'Connor: Volume I, pp. 457, 483 ff., 693.

minimum price. Once the grain it had gone over this price, the tariff was reduced accordingly. But this still served to protect domestic agriculture and assure farmers of a decent price for their grain. For some time, the liberals had harboured the intention of lowering the guaranteed price of grain and allowing for a more or less free importation from abroad, but they always came up against the most energetic opposition from the Tories.

It therefore caused a sensation when, in 1842, Peel presented to Parliament a plan to reform the Corn Laws, according to which there would be, incidentally, a minimum set price which was considerably lower than the previous prices. In addition, he intended to eliminate the oscillating tariff and substitute it with some customs duties which would practically lower the previous Protectionist tariff by half.[7] Another surprise came from his declaration that he wished to see a consideration reduction of the customs duties on 750 classes of foodstuffs,[8] with which Peel, who had always come out in defence of the Protectionist tariffs, was exhibiting a great shift away from his old principles. It was, then, only one step away from the Free Trade championed by the liberals, whose point of view could be seen in Peel's speech when he laid out his reasoning for the bill before Parliament, and declared that the government had decided on the suppression of all Protectionist tariffs in accordance with the general Free Trade ideology.[9]

His propositions were the butt of the liberals' mockery, who accused him of copying their ideas and of betraying his own principles. Many of his supporters backed these reproaches and the result was a split in the cabinet, which led to the Duke of Buckingham's resignation.[10] In the House of Lords, the supporters of the Protectionist tariffs pointed out that the measures would be detrimental to agricultural interests.[11] A member of Peel's party even went as far as to stand in open opposition, due to Peel having abandoned the policy of agricultural protection.[12] The press of both sides largely adopted a similar stance regarding the issue.[13]

Disraeli did not belong, in any way, to the group within his party who with words or deeds expressed their discontent with their leader's position, but was rather, on the contrary, one of Peel's most active defenders against the attacks from his adversaries. He even tried, when faced with the liberal accusation that Peel had stolen their principles, to demonstrate the opposite, despite knowing perfectly well that Peel's measures belonged to the liberals, who were correct in designating them part of their ideology, an ideology which had been fought by the Tories for years.

Nevertheless, Disraeli once again waited in vain for Peel to appoint him to an important post. As a consequence the first overt attacks against Peel began over the course of 1843, although still within very moderate limits. But in subsequent years their enmity became more and more obvious.[14]

In 1845 there was again a great famine in Ireland, and as a solution Peel proposed to his ministers that the ports be opened to the free importation of grain. Everyone knew that this was the beginning of an open practice of Free Trade. Various government ministers rejected such a broad measure and Peel had to resign from his cabinet as a result. But as Lord John Russell was not in a position to form a new government, Peel was once more entrusted to do so.[15]

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7 *Dictionary of National Biography*, Volume 15, pp. 633-4. O'Connor: Volume 1, pp. 461-3.
8 Prentice: Volume 1, p. 333 ff.
9 *Hansard*, Volume 63, p. 351 ff.
10 Stanhope: Part II, pp. 100-1.
11 *Hansard*, Volume 62, p. 608.
12 *Hansard*, Volume 62, p. 54.
13 O'Connor: Volume I, pp. 467-8.
14 O'Connor: Volume I, p. 482 ff.
15 O'Connor: Volume I, p. 563 ff.

In the Conservative ranks meanwhile, a great indignation had arisen, and all over the country protests were taking place. The Duke of Buckingham, who had already shown his opposition to Peel's domestic policy, joined forces with the Duke of Richmond to lead the irate opposition.

In 1846 Peel had to request authorisation from Parliament for his measures, and even when in previous years there had been increasingly heated arguments between him and Disraeli, nobody could have foreseen the events that were to come.

When the orators who supported Peel had finished their speeches, Disraeli made his position on the matter be known.

Without leaving room for doubt he made clear that he was completely on the side of Protectionist tariffs, and reproached Peel and his supporters, saying: 'Let men stand by the principle by which they rise – right or wrong. I make no exception. If they be in the wrong, they must retire to that shade of private life with which our present rulers have often threatened us.' In all of history he could not find a similar case with parallels to Peel's conduct. In his opinion the Tories would have lost their position as a party if their electors, instead of betraying them, had not remained faithful as always, and now he believed that he belonged 'to a party which can triumph no more; for we have nothing left on our side except the constituencies which we have not betrayed.' For a man like Peel, who was swayed by whichever wind prevailed, Disraeli made clear that he had lost all respect:

> …my conception of a great statesman is one who represents a great idea – an idea which may lead him to power – an idea with which he may identify himself – an idea which he may develop – an idea which he may and can impress on the mind and conscience of a nation. That, Sir, is my notion of what makes a man a great statesman.[16]

Disraeli also highlighted over the course of subsequent debates that he could not believe in the claims made of Free Trade principles, which in his opinion would necessarily lead to the country's ruin.[17]

Disraeli was supported most decisively by Lord George Bentinck, but despite this, Peel maintained his grip on power with a majority of 97 votes.

But the battle continued and, to the great surprise of the general public, Disraeli and his supporters managed to bring Peel down in June of the same year, on the occasion of a bill being passed that had nothing to do with the previous issue.[18]

The introduction of Free Trade by Peel had had the consequence of creating a split in the Tory Party. The majority remained in the original party, after having made their position clear on the Protectionist tariffs. These members were formally led at the start by Lord George Bentinck; but the latter found himself, nevertheless, entirely under the Disraeli's influence. And when Bentinck resigned from his leadership position in 1847 due to differences on religious questions, the path was thus clear for Disraeli to take the reins of Tory leadership with no limitations.[19]

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16 *Hansard*, Volume 83, pp. 111-123. Translator's note: This and the preceding parliamentary quotations reproduced verbatim from original source.
17 *Hansard*, Volume 83, pp. 1318-1347.
18 *Hansard*, Volume 87, p. 1027 ff.
19 *Dictionary of National Biography*, Volume 15, p. 665.

From that moment onwards he did everything possible to impose his ideas and principles on the new party, made up of the Conservatives who had once had Peel as a leader. In the following years they made sure to inscribe the Protectionist principle on their banners, and defined themselves by this issue.

After Peel's fall a coalition was formed in Parliament, which successfully defended Free Trade from attacks by Disraeli and his supporters.

Outside of the parliamentary precinct the battle also continued between the Protectionists and the Free Tradeists, with the public's concern over the issue at times spilling over into bloody clashes between each side's supporters.[20]

When Parliament was opened in 1849, Disraeli once again declared himself in favour of Protectionist tariffs. In a speech he asserted to the Commons: 'In my opinion the new commercial system… has had a trial, a fair trial, and has failed.'[21] And as late as 1850-1851, the Conservatives led by Disraeli made clear every so often that they continued to remain just as loyal as before to Protectionist principles.[22]

In the spring of 1852, a Conservative government was formed under Prime Minister Lord Derby, in which Disraeli was assigned the chancellorship. Now it had to be decided, if the latter and his supporters were ready to convert the promises they had made to the farmers into action, and abolish the Free Trade introduced by Sir Robert Peel. Disraeli gave evasive answers in Parliament. Lord John Russell reproached this conduct in the harshest terms. It would appear that they wanted to keep Free Trade, a principle for which Russell's government had been forced to resign, in order to stay in power.

In August of the same year a general election was called and in November the new Parliament met for the first time. Everyone knew that Disraeli could not shy away from adopting an official position for much longer.[23]

The debate raged for three days and nights and despite the efforts made by supporters of both sides, Disraeli could not be drawn, at the beginning at least, to give a clear answer. But gradually he started to reveal that he was not planning to apply the Protectionist principles that he had defended for so long. The attacks that this policy shift provoked were hard and even went as far as reproaching him for a lack of dignity. The accusations reached their peak when Mr. Sidney Herbert reminded Disraeli of his stance of previous years:

> We all recollect the period that intervened between 1846 and 1852. Was the country quiet? Was there no agitation upon this question? At market tables – in theatres – at protection societies, one hundred in number, was everything said with a view to secure the stability of the policy of 1846? For my part, I acquit the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as far as his own convictions are concerned, of the charge of having ever been a protectionist. I never for one moment thought he believed in the least degree in protection. I do not accuse him of having forgotten what he said or what

20 O'Connor: Volume II, pp. 138, 146-7.
21 *Hansard*, Volume 102, p. 82 ff. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
22 *Hansard*, Volume 114, p. 1021.
23 *Hansard*, Volume 119, p. 1052 ff.

> he believed in those years. I only accuse him of having forgotten now what he then wished it to appear that he believed.

He continued by listing everything that Disraeli had done to further the establishment of Protectionist tariffs, and how it would be unthinkable for him to declare that he had never been a supporter of Protectionism. He then went on to accuse Disraeli of calumniating Peel the man, by questioning his motives and integrity, when Disraeli himself went on to follow Peel's course of action:

> I knew Sir Robert Peel during my whole life almost – I admired him as a politician – I followed him as a leader – and I loved the man. He was a man, mind you, susceptible – proud, and justly proud, of the purity of his motives – jealous of his honour. I sat by him night by night on that bench when he was attacked by the foulest language, and accused of the meanest crimes. But Sir Robert Peel was a man of a generous nature – he was one who never rejoiced in the humiliation of an adversary; and he would have recollected this – that the humiliation, if humiliation it were, was an humiliation to be inflicted not only upon those who had assailed him, but also upon Gentlemen for whose character he had the warmest regard. I don't confound hon. Gentlemen opposite with those who calumniated Sir Robert Peel. I recollect even at the moment when party strife was embittered to the uttermost – when men's passions rose high – when great disappointment was felt at the course Sir Robert Peel had taken – even at that moment there were hon. Gentlemen opposite who continued a general support to his Government, and who never, when they opposed this very Bill, either threw a doubt upon his motives or assailed his integrity. I say, then, that the memory of Sir Robert Peel requires no vindication – his memory is embalmed in the grateful recollections of the people of this country; and I say, if ever retribution is wanted – for it is not words that humiliate, but deeds – if a man wants to see humiliation – which, God knows, is always a painful sight – he need but look there [*pointing to the Treasury bench*].[24]

During his speech on the previous day, the member Mr Bernal Osborne showed a similarly damning view of Disraeli:

> And then the right hon. Gentleman [Disraeli] came to the House in a November Session in 1852, and, with a face which he never saw equalled in the theatre, he dared to tell the House that he had never attempted to reverse the policy of Free Trade! He said, too, that the Earl of Derby had never done so.[25]

Disraeli gave some perfunctory excuses for his contradictory behaviour: 'The spirit of the age tends to free intercourse, and no statesman can disregard with impunity the genius of the epoch in

24 *Hansard*, Volume 123, pp. 602-14. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
25 *Hansard*, Volume 123, pp. 536-50. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

which he lives.'[26] 'In that case,' retorted the Marquis of Granby, 'some reparation is due to the memory of Sir Robert Peel.'[27]

Given that Disraeli maintained Free Trade, his former adversaries, whom he had once battled fiercely, had no reason to vote against him. They and some of his party declared themselves to be in agreement with his policy. Only the principled members of the Conservative Party, 53 in number, voted against it.[28]

A new incident in 1852 gave rise to widespread unfavourable criticism of Disraeli's behaviour.

In November 1852 the funeral of the Duke of Wellington took place and it fell to Disraeli, as Prime Minister of the House of Commons, to give him the final farewell. He fulfilled his mission with a panegyric full of flowery language despite having previously made patently obvious, on various public occasions, his aversion to grand strategy as much as to professional soldiers.[29]

On November 17th 1852, the *Globe* newspaper published an article on a news item which became known under the title 'Curiosities of Literature' (a pun on Disraeli's work of the same name) which gave a side-by-side comparison between Disraeli's eulogy and an 1848 funeral speech by Monsieur Thiers, in honour of the Marshal of France, Gouvion de St. Cyr. The article revealed how a transcript of the latter had appeared in a French magazine, which was then translated and printed in the July 4th, 1848 issue of the *Morning Chronicle*. Without the slightest doubt, Disraeli had copied the speech in question, given that not only did it contain the same thoughts, but entire sentences and even half a page of the Thier's eulogy had been plagiarised verbatim.

The English public was beside itself with anger, and its displeasure was shown in its fierce attacks against Disraeli; as rightfully there prevailed a great bitterness about the fact that such an affront had been committed against one of their greatest sons and that Disraeli had not even bothered to find his own words of gratitude and praise for the occasion of the Duke of Wellington's passing.[30]

There was another controversial revelation which did nothing to help strengthen confidence in Disraeli's party. It was discovered that the Secretary of State for War, who was also a member of the Privy Council, was mixed up in a serious bribery case.[31]

In 1867 we come up against another scandal, which again confirms the lack of rigour with which Disraeli held his own principles.

After the death of Lord Palmerston in 1865, Lord John Russell returned to the heights of power. In his opinion, the best way to quell the agitation prevailing at that time among the general populace was to reform the electoral system. For this reason, in 1866 the government introduced the corresponding bill into Parliament. This bill was broadly based on the 1832 reform model, which in its time had counted on strong support from Disraeli. According to the opinion which the latter then held, the reform was 'a means to a great end'.[32]

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26 *Hansard*, Volume 123, pp. 387 ff., 498 ff., MacColl, p. 1005. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source [MacColl].
27 MacColl: p. 1005. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
28 *Hansard*, Volume 123, p. 701 ff.
29 Raymond: p. 196.
30 Raymond: pp. 196-7. O'Connor, Volume II, pp. 281-7.
31 O'Connor: Volume II, p. 263.
32 O'Connor: Volume I, p. 76. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

In the House of Commons debates Disraeli proved himself to be, with his strong support for the bill, one of Gladstone's fiercest adversaries. The new reform proposals, which to the general public seemed moderate, would, in Disraeli's opinion, lead to an Americanisation of the British constitution, with the result that:

> …the great elements of our civilization would disappear, and England, from being a first-rate Kingdom, would become a third-rate Republic… I think that this House should remain a House of Commons [ie. for the middle classes], and not become a House of the People, the House of a mere indiscriminate multitude, devoid of any definite character…[33]

The Russell government was defeated by a vote due to the debates over this bill, which forced it out of office. It was replaced by a cabinet under the orders of Lord Derby and Disraeli.

On March 18th, 1867, Disraeli introduced his Reform Bill, which envisaged reforms which were considerably more far-reaching than those which only shortly before he had fought so rabidly against until their defeat. He managed to silence his adversaries and got his reform proposals passed.[34]

Next, we wish to briefly address the aforementioned foreign policy events, as they relate to Disraeli the man.

On November 26th, 1875, it was made public that the British government had bought 176,602 shares in the Universal Company of the Maritime Canal of Suez, for the price of 3,976,582 pounds sterling. The news was received, on the whole, as a pleasant surprise, especially due to the fact that these shares had run the risk of suffering a big drop in price, which would have harmed, among others, many English shareholders. The idea of the purchase did not come, as it generally assumed, from Disraeli, but from a certain Mr. F. Greenwood, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who spoke of it, on the occasion of a banquet, to the Jewish Mr. Oppenheim. The latter in turn passed on the proposition to Disraeli, who immediately approved the scheme and made contact with Rothschild to organise the purchase. It seems that Rothschild had likewise already drawn Disraeli's attention to the possibility of the acquisition.[35] It is recorded that Rothschild paid in advance, some four million pounds, to the seller, the khedive of Egypt:

> His Highness the Khedive having proposed to sell his Shares in the Suez Canal Company to Her Majesty's Government for 4,000,000l., Her Majesty's Government accepted the proposal, supposing that His Highness was still in possession of the full number (177,642), formerly belonging to him; but His Highness subsequently informed them that he had parted with some Shares, and that the number in his possession actually amounted to only 176,602, a reduction corresponding to the reduced number was accordingly made in the Purchase Money, which amounts to 3,976,582l. 2s. 6d. Messrs. N. de Rothschild undertook to pay the above-mentioned sum to the Khedive in

33 *Hansard*, Volume 183, pp. 74 ff., particularly pp. 103-13. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source (pp. 103-4).
34 *Hansard*, Volume 186, p. 6 onwards, p. 472 ff.; MacColl: p. 1008 onwards.
35 Clayden: pp. 154-158. O'Connor: Volume II, pp. 600-1. Raymond: p. 308.

> anticipation of the Vote of Parliament; and, in consideration of their trouble and Risk, it was agreed that Her Majesty's Government should pay to them a commission of 2½ per cent on the Purchase Money, or 99,414l. 11s. 1d.'[36]

Most of the public did not agree with Rothschild being used for the transaction. Thus, among others, Gladstone pointed out that, for at least the last sixty years, the government had customarily used the official banking institution for such transactions, that is to say, the Bank of England. To date it has not been possible to find out why a private bank was the recourse of choice. In addition, Rothschild offered no guarantee that the government's intentions relating to the purchase were to remain a secret. On the contrary, all of the circumstances gave the impression that the plan had likewise come to be known by other circles at the same time and that these had also acquired Canal shares; since these shares, given the projected official purchase, would have to go up in value.

Even with that aside, there is no way that a 2½ percent commission could be designated a proportional recompense for Rothschild's effort and risk. His labour was insignificant, and the second factor did not even exist, given that the British government was in any case good for a four-million-pound credit and that it was a matter of honour for the sum total to be repaid. This meant that Rothschild's commission represented a return on the advanced capital. And as the amount had only been advanced for a maximum of three months, it resulted in Rothschild having lent his money at the outrageous rate of ten percent annually, and having received besides another five percent, which it fell to the khedive of Egypt to pay. As a consequence, Rothschild had obtained in total an interest of fifteen percent; this was, then, the price at which the British government could obtain credit on the national market in 1875.[37]

After Gladstone's speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was forced to recognise that there truly was something extraordinary in the fact that they had turned to Rothschild and not the Bank of England, but that it was due to the fear of the latter not being able to work with sufficient rapidity and the fear of burdening it with such risk. It was also true that Rothschild earned, in addition to his commission, the aforementioned five percent, but that this was totally irrelevant given that the British government did not have to pay it.[38]

The English people were to continue being taken up with problems of the Near East in the following years.

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36 *Accounts and Papers of the House of Commons*, 8 Feb – 15 Aug. 1876, Volume 49, p. 649. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

37 *Hansard*, Volume 227, pp. 584-607. Translator's note: It may interest readers to know that the poet Ezra Pound objected to Suez Canal share purchase because of its usurious nature, which resulted in Rothschild's commission being paid by the English public. But his first objection to the transaction was that it was the result of an executive decision on Disraeli's part which was without legislative approval from, or even the consultation of, Parliament. See Henderson [Translator's Bibliography].

38 *Hansard*, Volume 227, pp. 607-620.

Disraeli's Foreign Policy

England, which for some time had been representing Turkish interests, especially as they related to Russia, could not and would not consent to a Russian presence in the Mediterranean. But at the same time it was also about guarding the financial interests of the City of London.

For some twenty years the Turkish government had been receiving easy loans from London, and the following passage explains how this gave large numbers of British people in the middle and upper ranks a strong pecuniary interest in the preservation of Turkish rule, while Turkey itself fell irremediably into ruin:

> Most of them [the loans] were issued at prices which proved irresistibly tempting to avaricious investors. Five millions of bonds were issued in 1858 at 62½ per cent, bearing 6 per cent interest; another eight millions were issued in 1862, at 68 per cent, bearing the same interest. In 1863 eight millions were issued at 72 per cent; and in 1865 six millions more at 66 per cent. In the same year the interior debt was consolidated, and nearly a hundred millions were borrowed at five per cent interest, the price of issue being about 50 per cent. In 1869, twenty-two millions of bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest, were issued at 60½ per cent; five and three quarter millions more at 73 per cent were issued in 1871; and twenty-seven and three quarter millions in 1873 at 58½ per cent. In 1872 eleven millions had been borrowed in the same way at 9 per cent interest, the amount paid for each £100 being £98 10*s*. In this gambling fashion a large debt had been accumulated within twenty years, and the lenders had received from ten to twelve per cent on the money they had actually advanced.[39]

At the end of 1875 or the beginning of 1876, Turkey declared that it was not in a position to meet its financial obligations in the expected form. The consternation in England was naturally great, especially for those who had placed all or part of their meagre savings in Turkish bonds.

Meanwhile, the news coming out of Turkey grew ever more alarming. The Christian population of the Balkans found themselves in more or less open rebellion and demanded their autonomy. All of the great Continental powers supported this aspiration in the so-called Berlin Memorandum. Only England, under a Disraeli government, stopped this from going ahead.

In the summer of 1876 the first news arrived of the cruel massacres carried out in Bulgaria. In England, the vast majority of the populace harshly condemned Turkey's actions. One of the few who was not in the slightest moved by events was Disraeli. He dismissed it all as 'coffee-house babble', despite the existence of official reports from the relevant consuls which substantiated the claims.[40] Gladstone, on the other hand, condemned what he called the 'Bulgarian Horrors', and demanded it be stopped. But City finance was completely on Disraeli's side, and due to this even refused to give help to a collection that was being made for Bulgaria. Rothschild showed himself to

39 Clayden: pp. 158-9. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
40 Raymond: pp. 314-9. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

be in particular agreement with Disraeli's position, 'Mammon having declared on his side', as the historian E. T. Raymond put it.[41]

The Continental powers, particularly Russia, presented conditions to Turkey with an established deadline to put an end this general state of affairs in the Balkans; England did not in any way bring her influence to bear on the success of this request. Turkey deduced from this passivity that if it came to the crunch Turkey could count on England's assistance, and thus April 1877 saw the start of the Russo-Turkish War.

In the English cabinet there was no idea regarding the strategy to be adopted. Disraeli was completely on the side of the Ottoman Empire, while Lord Derby, as Foreign Secretary, and the Liberal party which found itself in opposition, did everything possible to prevent help being given to the Turks. The latter, buoyed by the conduct of the governing party in the British Parliament, were able to continue harbouring hopes for an alliance with England and so did nothing to come to peaceful terms with Russia. To this must be added the fact that Disraeli did not hesitate to come out in defence of the inviolability of the Ottoman Empire.[42]

Turkey was completely vanquished in the war and peace was re-established with the Treaty of San Stefano.

Disraeli considered the peace agreement established for the Balkans and Asia as intolerable for Turkey and England, and left Russia in no doubt that England had to intervene on Turkey's behalf. In accordance with this, he initiated war preparations to great public fanfare. Lord Derby resigned from his post as Foreign Secretary, given that in the interim he had become convinced that the Prime Minister was coming out publicly to defend Turkey's inviolability, when in fact he was planning to participate in a carve-up of said country. In order to avoid playing a part in this game, Derby tendered his resignation.[43]

The British government formally announced its position to the Russians, and the fruit of the subsequent negotiations, among other things, was the Congress of Berlin.

The secret conversations between the British government and the Russian ambassador did not become publicly known. On May 30th, 1879, which is to say, two months before the Congress was due to be held, England and Russia came to terms.[44]

One of the main points of the secret agreement was that Russia would make the commitment to England not to attempt any future expansion in Asia which would be to the detriment of Turkish interests.

However, that same day Lord Salisbury had instructed the British ambassador to Constantinople to offer the Turks a defensive alliance 'against any further encroachment by Russia upon Turkish territory in Asia'; but at the same time, it was made clear to the Turks that this protection came at a price, and accordingly the demand was made that Turkey cede the Mediterranean island of Cyprus.

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41 Raymond: pp. 321-2. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. Note that E. T. Raymond was a pen-name of Edward Roffe Thompson.

42 Clayden: p. 328 ff.; Raymond: p. 331 ff.; O'Connor: Volume II, p. 353 ff.

43 Raymond: p. 333.

44 Clayden: p. 414 ff. Translator's note: I have translated England as it is in the original text (i.e. as a metonym for Great Britain which reflects the reality of England being the prime mover of the Union nations), but I have changed the 'English government' of Aldag's text to 'British government' in the interests of accuracy. As the interchangeability of these terms throughout this study shows, these concepts of 'England' and 'Great Britain' were very much interchangeable in the author's mind.

The Turks agreed to this reluctantly, as they knew that England had given their approval to the Russian territorial gains of the last war, 'in respect of Batoum and the fortresses north of the Araxes', and so the loss of Cyprus was indeed keenly felt. But mindful of Russian attacks, which they believed to be a credible future threat, they accepted England's offer and the Anglo-Turkish Convention was solemnly signed on June 4th.[45]

In the Congress it became clear that Disraeli broke the promise he made to Greece, even though it was thanks to this promise that Greece did not intervene in the war against the Turks. When the Greeks started to present new difficulties regarding the transfer of Cyprus, Disraeli quickly abandoned his plans to demand, as had been promised, the territories of Crete, Thessaly and Epirus for the Greeks. In this way Greece, who had completely trusted in England's support, came away empty-handed.[46]

The Romanians found greater favour from Disraeli on solemnly guaranteeing, in accordance with the demands of the peace treaty, the protection of the Jews against the abuses of the populace.[47]

This Jewish success was due to prior secret negotiations that had gone on for over ten years, which is revealed in a Blue Book published by the English government in 1877.

From this book it can be deduced that for years the representatives of international Jewry and the English government were in constant correspondence about the treatment given to the Jews in Romania and Serbia. The Foreign Minister was overwhelmed with reports and telegrams regarding the persecutions which targetted the Jews. Representatives of international Jewry, such as Baron Rothschild, Sir F. Goldsmid, Sir M. Montefiore, the chief rabbi and other influential Jews demanded that the Foreign Office give instructions to their representatives in the countries concerned to make it very clear to the authorities of those places, and even to their sovereigns, that their treatment of Hebrews up to the present time was contrary to the norms of the civilised world and that the Romanians and Serbians could not expect to receive support for their aspirations of independence, as long as they did not treat the Jews more kindly. But it was not only the influential Jews of England who demanded an intervention from their government in favour of their ethnic kinsmen abroad – the President of the Alliance Israélite Universelle in France also addressed the British Foreign Minister with the same desires. That this request was from an international association did not mean that the Foreign Minister thought fit to abstain from dealing with the matter personally. On the contrary, perhaps it was precisely the fact that this came from international Jewry was what induced him to take the stance he did. Every Englishman should read this collection of official correspondence, in order to begin to understand once and for all how the government of that time intervened in favour of the Jews, without this bearing the slightest relation to any English interest. A study of the Blue Book likewise leads to a recognition of how so much time was wasted in giving the Romanian and Serbian governments rules of conduct regarding treatment of the Jews. The consuls, the consul generals and every class of diplomatic representative had to draft long reports, while the ministers had to personally and forcefully admonish the sovereigns every so often and, in the case of these admonitions not being heeded, threaten them. All of this took place not to safeguard British interests, but to satisfy the desires of international Jewry. The sheer number of these interventions is clear from the fact that the Blue Book contains no less than some 400 printed pages, with 357 letters, reports, telegrams, etc.[48]

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45 Clayden: pp. 428-430. Translator's note: Quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source.
46 Clayden: pp. 426-430. Raymond: pp. 338-9.
47 Wolf: *Essays.…*, p. 405.
48 For further details, see *Accounts and Papers of the House of Commons* (1877), Volume 99, p. 141 ff.

Due to limited scope of this work, we are not able to detail here the foreign policy decisions taken by Disraeli which led to the Second Anglo-Afghan War of 1878-1880 and the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879.

Disraeli's Conduct and Influence

A cursory glance over Disraeli's conduct shows with total clarity that he only had principles wherever these coincided with his personal interests, be these in success, love or hate. Perhaps his fundamental principle was not to have any principles. Perhaps it is possible to argue for this philosophy of conduct, in which better outcomes for the people and the state can perhaps justify – but only perhaps – a lack of principles as standard. But how little does this case apply to Disraeli, when an analysis of his character and dealings reveals the true motivations for his conduct. A few key examples will suffice to bring Disraeli's nature back to the reader's mind:

Together with Peel he was a champion of Protectionism and alongside Peel had a change of heart in 1842. In 1846 he was once again a passionate defender of Protectionist tariffs and he defeated Peel on that basis. But in 1852, during his stint in government, he not only declared himself once more a supporter of the Free Trade policy, but even went as far as to insist that he had never come out in defence of Protectionism.

Could there be anything more obvious than such a U-turn? The same thing happened with the electoral Reform Act of 1832, which he praised the year that it became law, then censured in Parliament in 1866 for being 'Americanising', only to introduce a few months later, once the government had fallen and he was a member of the new one, a bill which went much further than the reform measures proposed by the cabinet which he had brought down.

And with what speed did he switch from praise to condemnation of Peel because the latter had not given him a post in his government despite all of the flattery! Then there is the fact that, while there is no doubt that the Suez Canal share purchase was a good thing for England, it was Disraeli, Rothschild and Oppenheim who did the deal.

In foreign policy he played the same game that has such parallels with the events of our time.

Due to the conduct of Disraeli's cabinet, Turkey was encouraged to get into a war with Russia, because of the guarantees that had been given to protecting her territorial limits. And what was the result? Turkey completely defeated, and England enriching herself at Turkey's expense with the cession of Cyprus.

It might be that Disraeli's love of Turkey has its origins in the efforts made by England for so many years to sustain the country. Nevertheless, there should not be the slightest doubt about the influence that City interests had on him, likewise his hatred for Russia and the Balkan Christians, realities that also did not escape the attention of his contemporaries. O'Connor leaves no doubt in this regard,[49] and Gladstone was convinced of it, saying one day to his friend, the Duke of Argyll: 'I have a strong suspicion that Dizzy's crypto-Judaism has had to do with his policy: the Jews of the East *bitterly* hate the Christians, who have not always used them well.' Other politicians similarly expressed their opinions on this matter.[50] 'Dimly, and, it may be, unconsciously,' says Raymond, 'the Prime Minister was feeling the influence of his blood.'[51] In other words, the Jew Disraeli did not let himself by guided purely by English interests when making decisions of such magnitude, but also by Jewish interests, to the same extent if not more.

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49 O'Connor: Volume II, pp. 649-50.

50 Abbott: pp. 438-9. Clayden: p. 394. Brasol: p. 184. MacColl: pp. 1001-2. Translator's note: Gladstone quotation reproduced verbatim from original source [Abbott].

51 Raymond: p. 317. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

But let us put this to one side: England has to come to terms herself with these figures and this historical past. What interests us here, and it seems not only symbolic of his age, but also for the destiny of England, is Disraeli's type as a Jew.

Disraeli is the founder of the modern Conservative Party, which governs today. With Peel's departure from the Tories a new structure emerged, a product of Disraeli's ideas. In a short time he managed to drag the majority of his supporters into dishonourably changing all of their positions, despite his being a Jew and the party he led blocking Rothschild from entry to Parliament year after year. But ultimately it was the Conservative government under the orders of Lord Derby and Disraeli which assured the final Jewish triumph; with the call of the blood being undoubtedly the decisive factor for Disraeli.

It remains almost inexplicable how this political adventurer – as he was often called – managed to seize the leadership of the Conservative Party. It is possible that after Peel's withdrawal the Conservatives did not have anyone who could be a better spokesman for them in Parliament than Disraeli. But the more his ideas spread among his supporters, the more the latter became dependant upon him, given that only from him could they get an explanation of the party programme and its practical application. It might also be, as O'Connor states,[52] that Disraeli brought to the Tories, through his novels and particularly through his biography of Lord George Bentinck, the proof that his ethnic brethren had always belonged by nature to their party and, in every age, to the best of politics, art and religion, as we can still recall from Disraeli's speeches cited in the previous volume, given that according to the latter, the Jews are, properly speaking, the true Christians. Thus, he had worked from the earliest opportunity to convince his fellow party-members that the Jew and only the Jew was the most suitable being to lead humanity.

All of this certainly contributed to the gradual imposition of his leadership on the Conservatives. But this seems to have only been possible because the Tories' previously fundamental ideals had outlived their usefulness, or because the Tories were already so far removed from these ideals that there was virtually nothing left of the true conservatism of the age of Charles I. But be this as it may, it cannot be denied that the ideals of the Conservative Party found their representation in a man who until his dying moment always proclaimed that he was, and would always be, a Jew. In other words, he was a foreigner who, as Raymond underscores, 'often made gross mistakes' when he 'attempted to think in English terms'.[53] Therefore we believe, alongside O'Connor, that under Disraeli's leadership the Conservatives distanced themselves considerably from the 'national ideals of the real Englishman' and that these politicians 'were not Englishmen or Conservatives, but strictly Disraelites.'[54]

But not only had the principles of the Conservative Party been changed, but those of England. The general social situation found itself in the throes of transformation. With the abolition of customs tariffs on grain, agriculture was ruined, a situation which is still the case to this day, as we shall see further on. Before the days of Free Trade the peasant was all-important; after it, he was nothing. The introduction of Free Trade saw the perishing of a healthy peasantry that had been the pride of England.[55] From that point onwards, the whole life of the country has been ruled solely from the point of view of money.

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52 O'Connor: Volume II, pp. 150, 463-6, 641-2.
53 Raymond: p. 324. Translator's note: Quoted elements taken verbatim from the original source.
54 O'Connor: Volume II, pp. 617-622, 642, 653-4.
55 O'Connor: Volume II, pp 42-44.

And all of this was in no small measure the work of the Jew Disraeli, who remained in life-long devotion to the memory of Henry St. John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke, whom he saw as his 'beau ideal of a patriotic statesman' and 'the father of modern Toryism' and (according to one of Disraeli's many panegyrics to his hero) 'in whose writings I have ever recognised the most pure and the profoundest sources of political and constitutional wisdom'. However, MacColl then goes on to say this about the man:

> Now what manner of man was Bolingbroke? His life, political and private, is as well known as that of any character in English history. It is, therefore, unnecessary to go into details; but it is no exaggeration to say that Bolingbroke was the most brilliant orator, the most sparkling writer, and one of the most profligate noblemen of his time: in morals a rake; in politics an unprincipled schemer, who joined and betrayed all parties by turns; in religion a believer in a kind of vague and nebulous deism. Violent and bitter attacks on Christianity are scattered over his writings.

Talking of another similarly immoral hero of Disraeli's, the dissolute Count d'Orsay, MacColl says the following about Disraeli's judgement of what makes a 'great man':

> If a man makes ambition the one aim and purpose of his life, and if he shows intellectual power and determination of will adequate to the end in view, the moral character of the means employed is, in Mr. Disraeli's opinion, a matter of little or no moment.[56]

Disraeli may have been the one who made the slogan 'Perfidious Albion' a permanent phrase in history.

J. B. Firth, a well-known historian, expressed on one occasion in the *Daily Telegraph* that Disraeli's genius made the Disraeli tradition permanently secure, and that 'each successive Conservative Conference bears witness to the vitality of the seed which he sowed in the minds of his political supporters'.[57]

He did not take to the tomb, then, his ideas and principles.

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56 MacColl: pp.996-7. Translator's note: All quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source. Extended quotations added for reader interest.

57 *Jewish Chronicle*, 23/10/1936. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

Leading Jews as Shapers of English Life

Just as Disraeli's influence on the political principles of Great Britain extended long after his own lifetime, so the Jew George Jessel's spirit continues to be alive today in English jurisprudence.

Son of a rich businessman, he was born in London in 1824. After being educated in a Jewish school he went to university, where he passed his studies in mathematics and natural sciences. Later he dedicated himself to legal studies and soon became a well-known lawyer, who at his peak earned between £20,000 and £23,000 per year.

In 1868 he was elected a member of Parliament for the Liberal Party and in Parliament he very soon enjoyed the fame of being one of the most expert members when it came to drafting bills. In 1871 he was named Solicitor General, that is, a law officer of the Crown without a seat in Parliament, and two years later was made Master of the Rolls (i.e. the Keeper of the Rolls and Records of the Chancery of England), and at the same time, a member of Privy Council.

This period saw fundamental reorganisations in the English court system. The law of judicial constitution, the rules of judicial proceedings and the patent law were all radically modified. These were the first steps towards the transfer of the old customary law and the existing statutory provisions into a single legal system. Jessel was very intensely involved in all of it.

In accordance with the new laws, Jessel was, as Master of the Rolls, simultaneously President of the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal of England and Wales. Even today his interpretations of of statutes, regulations and common law are considered to be the best in English jurisprudence. They are of particular importance in English law because, over time, decisions by recognised judges in practice almost take on the character of laws. For this reason, Jessel is referred to as 'a legislative judge', whose authority remains undisputed to this day.

In addition to his duties as a judge, Jessel also had significant other offices. He was the working head of the patent office for over ten years, an inspector of the trademark register, a fellow of the Royal Society and a trustee of the British Museum. Finally, in his capacity of Master of the Rolls, he supervised the official historical publications compiled from minutes and manuscripts, the so-called Roll Series, which have been largely the subject of our investigations. He was an honorary vice-chancellor of the University of London and vice-president of the Anglo-Jewish Association. As can be seen, he could not complain about a lack of public duties.

His bust can be found not only in the most prominent place in Lincoln's Inn, but also in the lobby of the Royal Courts of Justice.

He was knighted in 1872; he died eleven years later, in 1883. A baronetcy was conferred upon his heir, Charles James Jessel, in the same year;[58] a rank which was similarly conferred upon his second son, Herbert Merton Jessel, in 1917. Charles James has held high positions in government and administration, and Herbert's son has been married to the daughter of the well-known Marquis of Londonderry since 1935.[59]

The year 1885 was to bring the culmination of Jewish aspirations for power. Nathaniel Meyer Rothschild was made a Peer of England and as such entered the House of Lords. He also became a member of the Privy Council in 1902. At Trinity College, Cambridge he became friends with the

58 *Jewish Encyclopedia*, Volume 7, pp. 158-9. *Dictionary of National Biography*, Volume 10, pp. 805-807.
59 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 1773.

future King Edward VII, who regularly bestowed favours upon him. His positions in the economy are so numerous they can barely be listed, the most important being undoubtedly that of Governor of the Bank of England.[60]

Farrer Herschell was one of the Jews who played a significant role in politics at the end of the 19th century. He was originally a barrister and was elected to Parliament in 1874. Under Gladstone, he was promoted to Solicitor General in 1880, and was knighted weeks later. In 1886 he was made a baron and appointed Lord Chancellor. Thus the Jews had also provided a Speaker in the House of Lords.[61]

Lord Herschell's daughter is married to Brigadier General R. M. Yorke, and they have two daughters.[62]

His grandson is the current Baron Herschell, whose many honourable positions include that of Page of Honour to the King.[63]

These few examples may suffice to show the extent of the influence and positions achieved by the Jews in Great Britain immediately after their emancipation. In politics, law and economics, areas among the most powerful in a state, they wielded considerable influence.

60 *Jewish Encyclopedia*, Volume 10, p. 503.
61 *Jewish Encyclopedia*, Volume 6, p. 363.
62 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 3730.
63 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 1557.

Jewish Financial Scammers: The Honduras Loans

From the plethora of financial scandals that were commonplace around the 1870s, we shall discuss just one case in order to demonstrate how the Jews were also influential in this sphere of activity.

Around the aforementioned decade, England and France in particular were flooded with foreign bonds, most of which were practically worthless just a few years later because interest was no longer paid on them and the securities were only quoted on the stock exchanges – if at all – for a fraction of their face value.

By 1875 the situation had become untenable. Foreign bonds totaling £240 million were in default on interest payments. Many British subjects were completely ruined as a result. Public officials and civil servants had to give up their posts, because not only had they lost their entire fortune, but had also incurred debts as a result of their bad speculation. Widows and the elderly who had invested their money in these bonds found themselves without means to live and did not know how they were going to survive from that point onwards. The misery was indescribable.[64]

On February 23rd, 1875, Sir Henry James moved Parliament to immediately appoint a select committee, which came to be known as the Foreign Loans Committee, to investigate the circumstances which had led to this disaster. The proposal met with no opposition and it was agreed to only deal with one part of this complex issue: the bonds for Honduras, Costa Rica, Santo Domingo and Paraguay. The total value of these bonds amounted to some ten million pounds and was therefore small in relation to the total amount of 240 million pounds. In any case, it was believed that after examining the aforementioned cases the Committee would have sufficient knowledge of such transactions as a whole because they were all more or less set up the same way.[65] The results of the investigation fully confirmed this assumption.

Parliament appointed a Select Committee of 17 members, which held its first meeting in March. It is impossible to give a detailed description of the meetings that lasted until July. The official files which were printed and published contain no fewer than 6,680 recorded questions and answers from the witnesses and experts involved. The Committee's minutes, annexes and report filled 719 large pages crammed with small print. The newspapers covered the results of these investigations every day.

We want simply to get an insight into the machinations of the financial racketeers, based exclusively on the what was found with regards to the bonds raised for the state of Honduras.

In 1867, the state of Honduras was little more than a wilderness, and there was no mention of an orderly financial economy. How small the state revenue was is shown by the fact that the state in question was unable to pay the interest of £1,632 on an old loan and had been in arrears for some time.[66]

However, this did not stop a clique of unscrupulous people from issuing public bonds worth over £6,000,000 between 1867 and 1871. The interest, including the repayment premium, totalled £700,000 annually.[67]

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64 *Hansard*, Volume 222, pp. 773-777.
65 *Hansard*, Volume 222, pp. 772-787.
66 *Accounts and Papers… 1875*, Volume XI, pp. IV, V.
67 *Accounts and Papers… 1875*, Volume XI, p. XXIV.

The main participants in this business were: the Honduran consul in London (Don Carlos Gutierrez), a certain Monsieur Lefevre, and the Bischofsheim & Goldschmidt company. The owners of the latter were Jews, while we similarly have little doubt about Lefevre. Before these events Lefevre had already been sentenced in France to two years of prison for breach of trust. Afterwards he suddenly appeared in London and founded two small, insignificant companies, the purpose and aims of which were very unclear. He soon entered into a commercial relationship with the well-known Jewish company Bischofsheim & Goldschmidt; from that moment he rose rapidly and displayed immense wealth. When the situation in England became too difficult for him due to the investigations, he returned to France and thus avoided being questioned by the committee. The consul of Honduras invoked his diplomatic immunity and likewise did not appear to give evidence. The third member of the group, Henry Louis Bischofsheim, had a representative provide a medical certificate from Sir James Paget and Dr. J. D. Chepmell – respected doctors – which stated that his health did not allow him to be questioned.[68]

So the Foreign Loans Committee had to struggle with great difficulties, and the *Times* rightly noted in long articles of September 23rd and 24rd, 1875, that this and the withholding of important documents, which the Committee also pointed out in its final report, made it completely impossible to establish the full truth about what had gone on.[69]

The investigation brought to light the most scandalous fraudulent practices, and the public front for these practices were, among others, an employee of the Bischofsheim & Goldschmidt company, the Jew Davids, who appeared to the public as a so-called trustee.

With the first bond of one million pounds, the aforementioned Jewish company undertook to place it in England and France. What commission the company had been guaranteed for this could not be determined directly from the documents, but it could be indirectly concluded that it was no less than £82,000. Apparently the loan was intended for the construction of a railway that would connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. As security, the future net surpluses from the income of this company were pledged and a first mortgage was supposedly registered on the domains and the mahogany forests of the state.

Initially, the public wanted nothing to do with the bonds, and despite all efforts over several months to elicit interest, no more than £10,000 had been subscribed – which the Jewish company itself had taken over. Then Lefevre showed up and undertook to place the remainder. However, he did not purchase the bonds at the issue price of 73% of the nominal value, but at 68%. But nor could he apparently place more than around £175,000. A new contract between Lefevre and Bischofsheim & Goldschmidt was signed, with more favourable conditions for the latter, and although buyers were finally found for the rest of the loan, it was only because Lefevre persuaded various brokers to use illegal business methods. He put at their disposal, among other things, bonds below the issue price of 73%, which obligated him to not to put any further bonds onto the market within a certain period of time. As soon as the prices on the stock exchange fell, this consortium of scammers made purchases through an intermediary, thus artificially driving up demand to make the bond price rise again. In this way it was possible to drive the shares up to 94%.

In May 1869 a new loan of £2,500,000 was issued for Honduras, although at most a small portion of the first had been sold. The bonds for this new issue were also placed using the methods described above.

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68 *Accounts and Papers…* 1875, Volume XI, p. 117.
69 *Accounts and Papers…* 1875, Volume XXV.

In the spring of 1870, the same people decided to issue a new round of government securities. The public had already become suspicious because this amount was likewise supposed to be used for the building of the railway. By means of new trickery, attempts were made to restore wavering trust.

As is already known, according to the terms of the 1867 loan the state's mahogany forests had been pledged alongside other assets as security. In addition, it was determined that the company Bischofsheim & Goldschmidt should at the same time be conceded total distribution rights to the commodities obtained. It was in this context that the following notice was placed in the 'Money-Market & City Intelligence' section of the *Times* dated June 11th, 1870:

> The A. N. Lezard and the Hope have arrived in the West India Docks from Truxillo (Honduras) with cargoes of mahogany and fustic, consigned to Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt on account of the Honduras Railway Loan. Advices just received state that the Grenmar and Queen of the South were loading at Truxillo with similar cargoes on the same account.
>
> [Reproduced verbatim from original source.]

In fact, these and three other later shiploads had arrived in London, but what was left out was the fact that they did not come from the state forests, but were purchased privately in Honduras and were additionally of very poor quality. The Bischofsheim & Goldschmidt company – or one of the other accomplices – had made these purchases themselves and paid for them using the funds from the previous bond-holders.

The public's trust, thus newly regained, given that the payment of interest and capital was considered assured through this transaction, was exploited to announce the conditions of the new bond. The amount was again approximately £2,500,000, and the same items that had already been pledged were once more offered as security. But this time they went so far as to declare that all assets and income of the state of Honduras were security for the loan. Honduras was obliged to sell to Bischofsheim & Goldschmidt all of the products of state assets that were destined for export and to deposit the proceeds into the fund for loan repayment. In other words, the entire state of Honduras was mortgaged to the Jews, and it was only allowed to do business with them.

All of the money raised from the bond was also to be directed to a fund. The trustees consisted of five people, one appointed by the state of Honduras and the remaining four by the aforementioned Jewish company. Bischofsheim & Goldschmidt was also entitled, but not obliged, as trustees for the bond-holders, to confiscate and manage all of the state of Honduras' assets at home and abroad, in the event of the non-fulfillment of its obligations.

Again it was the same group that used fraudulent methods to raise the loan funds. At times, up to 100 people were connected to each other, buying up the securities when prices threatened to fall and selling them again when the market for the bond was firm. A single speculator once bought and sold the entire bond stock. If prices could not be maintained using such methods, the consortium resorted to other deceptive tactics.

Thus, on April 1st, 1871, it was declared that £50,000 would be drawn from the bonds and redeemed by the state of Honduras at par. Since the bond price was not bad at this time, but still far

from par, this was a new incentive for the buying public. In addition, the draw was intended to show that the financial situation of the government in Honduras was very healthy.

In fact, of the securities drawn in the ‘lottery’, only those worth around £17,000 were in the hands of people who were not part of the plot, so only this sum was paid out. However, it was not provided by the state of Honduras, but was taken from the proceeds of the last bond. The interest and capital repayment schedule was also only made possible in this way.

With such manipulations, an unbroken series of loans was naturally made possible and necessary, the ongoing costs of which were only covered by the issuance of new bonds.

When, at the end of 1871 in England and the summer of 1872 in France, further attempts to keep the scheme going were unsuccessful, the entire fraudulent house-of-cards collapsed because the state of Honduras was unable to pay even a penny of debt service. All of the bonds fell to rock bottom in 1872. It was quoted at around 6% of book price in July 1875 and only 3% in September of that year. The *Times* of September 23rd, 1875, in their report on the Foreign Loans Committee, quoted a country clergyman who had been unable to resist speculating, who thought that there must have been an earthquake ‘which had swallowed the whole of the precious place up’ [reproduced verbatim from original source].

The magnitude of the fraud is evident from the Committee’s findings, *viz*. that the state of Honduras received approximately £60,000 and the railway contractors received approximately £700,000 for construction, while the remainder of the multi-million pound loans had been used for things that had nothing to do with the purpose stated in the bond. Thus, no less than a million pounds ended up in Lefevre’s hands to compensate him for supposed commission and publicity expenses.

The parties who suffered were the state of Honduras and the public. The former had an abandoned, half-built railway line of around 80 km and an annual interest burden of around £700,000, which could never be paid, given that, as it has already been stated, the Honduran state had not even been able to repay the sum of £1,632. The misery of the public investors left holding the bonds has already been described.

The Foreign Loans Committee found that the same fraud had taken place in other countries, with only a variance in some of the main characters. But Jews also set the tone in those places. Among the various players, we find the involvement of the well-known Jewish bank Erlanger & Co.

The public of France and England therefore suffered the loss of about £240 million, that is to say, five billion marks, due to Jewish fraud.

And what happened to everyone involved in the crime? Let the reader guess: Nothing! Nothing at all![70]

The Foreign Loans Committee took a position which appears more than strange. Apparently it let itself be guided by the opinion of Nathaniel Meyer Rothschild, who, called as an expert, was of the opinion that the sole culprit for this affair was ‘the people's desire to get the highest possible interest on their money’. ‘Do you suggest, Sir, to remedy this situation?’ the chairman then asked him. ‘No, not at all,’ replied Rothschild. When the chairman pressed him further whether this was not a very serious evil, Rothschild made no answer to this categorical question, but spoke of the

70 Clayden: pp. 142-3. Sinclair: Appendix, pp. 129-30.

abuse of the investment funds from the Honduras bonds. During the cross-examination he refused to make any suggestions of his own to avoid such frauds in the future, saying he had only come to criticise the suggestions that others had already made in this regard. The Committee was completely satisfied with this response.[71]

In the face of such an attitude, one cannot be remotely surprised by the report. At the end of their investigation, the members of the Committee made some suggestions for remedial action in the future. They dealt with, among other things, the question of whether one should enforce by law that those people who – as described above – artificially influence prices on the stock exchange by buying and selling depending on the market situation, should be made to work openly and with full public knowledge instead of being allowed to carry out their manipulations in secret. 'It has been communicated to the Committee,' they concluded, 'that if such a law were passed, all transactions in public bonds for foreign loans would go to foreign countries.' The Committee agreed that the profits from such transactions must be kept in England and that such legislation was therefore impossible.

However, it was believed that the main cause of this bitter experience was the gullibility and greed of certain sections of the population:

> These types of people seem to measure the value of the promises made to them not by the rules of any experience, but only by their own unrealistic expectations. This has made them easy prey for those who, relying on such gullibility, have fraudulently obtained their money from them.
>
> The Committee does not believe it is its duty to place any blame on the various parties involved in these transactions. It is generally agreed that… the cause of the collapse is equally attributable to all those who have interests, rights, claims, grievances or any other participation in the matter. It is a kind of original sin that taints even the most innocent who have anything to do with the affair.[72]

As we do not feel it is out place to render an opinion on the Committee's statements, we shall leave it to the reader to decide whether it is the small investor or the international Jewish financial racketeers who should be held responsible for fraud on such a scale. Certainly, there was at least one man in English public life, albeit a Scotsman, who was not afraid to point the finger at the heart of the problem. In 1877, the Liberal MP Sir Tollemache Sinclair wrote:

> Everyone who has read the report of the Select Committee on Foreign Loans knows of what untold millions we are robbed by Jews who bring out rotten loans, and other public companies, then rig the market, and wriggle out themselves, and the cement in the edifice of their fortune is moistened with the tears of the plundered widow and orphan.

71 *Accounts and Papers… 1875*, Vol. XI, pp. 266-7.
72 *Times*, 23/9/1875, 24/9/1875. *Accounts and Papers… 1875*, Volume XI, pp. XLIV-L.

[Reproduced verbatim from Sinclair's *A Defence of Russia and the Christians of Turkey*, Vol. II, Appendix pp. 129-130.]

Apparently, however, the *Times*[73] took the Select Committee's view that the purchasers of such securities were as much to blame for the scandal as the fraudsters. This was because, in the newspaper's view, they should have anticipated from the outset, given the very favourable returns on offer, that there was a strong possibility of losing their money. Can we be at all surprised that nothing happened by way of repercussion when this is the prevailing attitude? Even today, five million pounds are lost each year on the Stock Exchange due to fraudulent transactions.[74]

73 *Times*, 23/9/1875.

74 *Daily Telegraph*, 22/11/1938. *Daily Express*, 22/11/1938. Translator's note: The *Daily Telegraph* article, 'Measures Against Share-Pushers', which reports on MPs' comments about an anti-fraud bill, includes quotes from Sir George Broadbridge ('It should not be forgotten that the moving spirits in these fraudulent firms were to a large extent undesirable persons of foreign extraction.') and Mr. Bellenger, who welcomed a bill which would 'clip the wings of those birds of passage who have long battened on the social system'.

Anti-Jewish Forces

At the end of the last century, however, there was no lack of upright men in England who spoke and wrote against such behaviour. The following is an excerpt from the essay 'The Jews: A Deferred Rejoinder' by Professor Goldwin Smith (1823-1910), a prominent and well-respected Oxford don:

> The age is propitious to the operations of the Hebrew: the use of force, as we have said, is by our present civilisation forbidden, while the use of unscrupulous cunning is permitted and protected by the law. Rob a man on the street, and you will go to prison; fleece a thousand on the Stock Exchange, and you will dwell in a palace with an aristocracy at your feet. The power of wealth and of things which wealth can buy is immense. Stock-jobbing is rife, and financial craft, by dealing with the circulating medium, transfers to itself, on a large scale, the product of honest labour. By the decay of religious belief the moral sinew of society has for the time been weakened, and the strength of resistance to anything which assails us on the side of material interest has been proportionately reduced. Party divisions present fatal openings for Hebrew Opportunism; international quarrels lend themselves to the action of a Cosmopolitan Ring, playing off one nation against another for the advancement of its special interests and the accomplishment of its designs…
>
> Above all, there is the Press – at once the great benefactor and the great peril of society at the present day – the anonymous organs of which are fearfully liable to fall under the secret influence of moneyed intriguers, and to become in their hands the means of fabricating public opinion on all questions, political, social, and personal, as well as commercial. It is needless to dilate on the fell ascendancy which may thus be gained. No one who has not specially inquired can be aware to what an extent the Newspaper Press in all countries, as well as the agencies for the transmission of intelligence, are becoming Jewish: not only are the relations often indirect as well as confidential, but the Jewish journalist seems to be fond of assuming a Christian name.[75]

In connection with the Eastern Question, the aforementioned MP Sir Tollemache Sinclair, who was well-known in Disraeli's time, wrote a major work, *A Defence of Russia and the Christians of Turkey* (1877), which explained to the public that the Jews had committed acts since time immemorial which could not be reconciled with our concept of honour and decency. As Sinclair wrote:

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75 Smith: pp. 707-8. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. For an overview of the extent to which the English press at Smith's time of writing was Judaised, see Chapters XVII, XVIII and XIX of Joseph Banister's 1907 [1903] *England Under the Jews* [in Translator's Bibliography].

> …I think I have established that the Jews are not, and never have been, worthy of our esteem and regard, and that they are the eternal and implacable enemies of the Christian; consequently, it would be madness to follow their advice to go to war with Russia, but wisdom always to take the opposite course to that which they recommend.

He cites the Old Testament at length to demonstrate their moral corruption, and shows how the historical record has handed down an unbroken chain of their crimes, not least of them pitiless usury:

> If a man falls into the hands of a Christian money-lender, he contents himself usually with bleeding him, as it were, in a single vein, while the Jew, who is *hostis Gentili generis*, bleeds every vein and artery, and leaves you penniless, like a squeezed orange, or like the stock-meat which a cook makes into a transparent jelly by pressing out the whole of the juice, so that even the dogs will not eat the tasteless fibre which remains.

He also warns, among other things, about the danger of interbreeding with them. For centuries there had been mixed marriages between the English and the Jews, which could no more be combined than oil and vinegar.[76]

The well-known adventurer Sir Richard Burton also belongs to the list of anti-Jewish writers of this time. At his death he had published no fewer than 48 works and left numerous others unfinished.[77] One of these was the book used for this study, in which he deals with both the Jews in general and the Jews of England in particular. In his opinion, the broad masses in England are only ever told about the charity, thrift and other good qualities of the Jews. Only a few people know that '[the Jew] alone eats bread, not in the sweat of his own face, but in the sweat of his neighbour's face' and earns his money through usury and fraud, becoming rich while 'the working-men starve in the midst of gold'. In every age Jews are found to be receivers of stolen goods and owners of gambling dens. They deal in obscene literature 'calculated to pervert the mind of youth.'[78]

As stated above, Burton's book was only published after the author's death. The book's editor, William Henry Wilkins, has given us the very interesting reason for this posthumous publication.

According to his account, Burton was British consul in Damascus from 1869 to 1871. He spoke the local languages and went around the city disguised as a native. His investigations into the ritual murders practised among the Jews in Asia Minor bore splendid fruit.

At the same time, he also enquired into the mysterious circumstances of the murder of Father Tomaso in Damascus in 1840. His prying into this matter did not go unnoticed by the Jews who resided there, and it aroused their extreme displeasure. This hostility was the reason that he was recalled in 1871 by Lord Granville, then Foreign Secretary.

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76 Sinclair. See, for example, the appendix, 'The Jews The Implacable Foes of the Christians', pp. 112-154. Translator's note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source (Vol. II, pp. 131, 135).

77 Burton: *The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam*, Prologue, p. V.

78 Burton: *The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam*, p. 20 ff. Translator's note: All quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original text.

But it was not possible, nevertheless, to prevent Burton from compiling the extensive material that he had collected into a book while in his new post as consul at Trieste. His manuscript was finished in 1874.

A year later, while on holiday in England, Burton presented his manuscript to an ‘influential friend, who was highly placed in the official world’. This friend strongly advised him against publication, ‘owing to the anti-Semitic tendency of the book’. Other friends advised him in the same way, pointing out that ‘so long as he remained in the service of the Government of a country where the Jews enjoy unprecedented power and position, it would be unwise, to say the least of it, for him to make enemies of them’. These warnings deterred Burton from publishing and he took his manuscript back to Trieste. His friends were also endeavouring to get him the post in Tangier, which would only have been a normal promotion given his seniority.

Year after year, Burton waited for the promotion he deserved. In vain. Sir William Kirby-Green was appointed to the coveted post in 1886. This apparently angered Burton to such an extent that he once again decided to publish the book, regardless of the consequences. In the meantime, his wife worked to ensure his right to the payment of the pension to which he was entitled before he left the service and carried out his intention regarding the book. But the bureaucratic process was continuously delayed for years at a time, and Burton died before they would grant him retirement.

His widow also died before the book was published, and she had left instructions for this to be carried out as quickly as possible. However, Burton's findings on Jewish ritual murder in connection with the 1840 murder of Father Tomaso were not made available to the public, although, as editor William Henry Wilkins emphasises, these findings would have caused a great stir. ‘It may well be,’ Wilkins continues, ‘that the superstitions and cruelties of the Eastern Jews have been generated in them by long centuries of oppression and wrong. From these superstitions and cruelties the enlightened and highly favoured Jews in England naturally shrink with abhorrence and repudiation; but it does not therefore follow they have no existence among their less fortunate Eastern brethren.’[79]

The omission of the chapter about ritual murder was not voluntary, but imposed by the Jews. Apparently, before the book itself was published, the publisher had already published an index from which conclusions could be drawn about its contents. When it was learned that the book was to be published, as well as translated into other languages for publication abroad, the Board of Deputies of British Jews ‘threatened the Publishers and Editor with libel proceedings if the work appeared. The Rabbis of all the principal foreign centres were warned of the book, and were advised to take steps locally to prevent publication.’ It is very likely that these Jewish actions caused the ritual murder section to be removed from Burton’s book, not least because the Board of Deputies’ own minute-book admits: ‘as a result of the steps taken by the Board, the book appeared with the obnoxious chapters omitted’.[80]

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79 Burton: *The Jew…*, Preface, pp. VII-XI. Translator’s note: All quotations taken directly from original source. Wilkins’ own books are referenced in the later chapter on mass Jewish immigration.

80 Emanuel: pp. 142-3. Translator’s note: All quotations reproduced verbatim from original source. Interestingly, the British public could read details of Jewish ritual murder earlier in the Victorian era, and changes made to later editions of a popular reference work support the thesis that rising Jewish influence led to the curation of publicly available information. Readers may with to consult an 1840s edition of *Haydn’s Dictionary of Dates* (s.v. ‘Jews’) to see statements regarding three Jewish ritual murders of children in medieval England (two completed, one thwarted but with mutilation), along with a ritual murder in Paris. However from the 1870 edition onwards, all incidents of Jewish ritual mutilation/murder are absent from the ‘Jews’ entry, although the incidents of persecution by the host population are of course still featured. [See Translator’s Bibliography]

Interesting conclusions can therefore be drawn from the circumstances surrounding this book.

The editor's statements prove without a doubt that Burton's investigations into this subject provided evidence of Jewish ritual murder. There is relatively little reliable material from modern times about these accusations against the Jews, and it is therefore all the more regrettable that scholars have not been given access to these sources.

Furthermore, we once again find irrefutable evidence of international Jewry's collaboration. The Jews in Smyrna felt threatened by Burton's research and therefore turned to their comrades in London, who brought their influence to bear on the situation, with the result that the Foreign Minister himself acceded to their requests.

The supposed supremely English value of 'freedom of expression' is also brought under the spotlight of truth: a scientific work, even before publication, had the consequence of bringing complete disgrace down on the head of a lauded official because he had dared to make anti-Jewish statements available to the public.

To shed further light on Burton's fate, it should be noted that it was none other than Lord Rosebery who forever dashed Burton's hopes of a transfer to Tangier by appointing another official. Lord Rosebery, at that point Foreign Secretary, later Prime Minister, was married to a daughter of Rothschild, and therefore was closely connected to international Jewry.

Lord Rosebery has since died and was succeeded by his son, the current Earl of Rosebery. The current earl bears not only the first name of his maternal grandfather – Meyer – but also the facial features and bearing of his Jewish ancestors. With more than 50,000 *Morgen* [31,250 acres] of land, he is one of the largest landowners in England.[81]

His sisters, likewise half-Jewish, also married into the high nobility. One sister became the wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Grant,[82] while the other is the wife of the well-known Marquess of Crewe. As is well known, the current Lord Crewe declared with particular pride at a banquet in 1905 that he was of Jewish descent and that his wife belonged to the Rothschild family.[83]

One of his daughters is married to Sir Edward Coates,[84] another to the Honourable George Colville, son of Viscount Colville of Culross.[85] The other two are the wives of Major J. H. Dodds[86] and the Duke of Roxburghe[87] respectively.

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81 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 2918.
82 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 1343.
83 *Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England*, Vol. 5, p. 293
84 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 656.
85 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 691.
86 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 924.
87 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 2939.

England and World Jewry

The books mentioned in the last chapter were expressions of the anti-Jewish sentiment which had reawakened among the people. Of course, this hostile current was not lost on the Jews. They therefore considered a stronger organisation necessary, especially since the Jews' institution in England was to all effects outdated and the French one, the Alliance Israélite, barely existed after the war of 1870-71. Under the principal leadership of Sir Francis Goldsmid and Dr. Benish, the then editor of the *Jewish Chronicle*, the existing organisation was completely rebuilt, headed by, among others, the aforementioned Sir George Jessel. Later we find Baron Henry de Worms, later Lord Pirbright, in a leadership position.

From now on, according to the Jews' own statements, it was once again fully justifiable to claim that London was their world centre, to which all persecuted brothers could turn their eyes and expect to receive assistance. On the occasion of the persecution of the Hebrews in Romania, debates took place in Parliament in which members of all parties spoke out in favour of the poor victims. Delegations were sent to ministers, and the opinion everywhere was that the persecutions were 'a disgrace to modern civilization'.[88]

To what extent Jewish power had already spread in past times can be seen from a summary of the interventions carried out on their behalf by the British government between 1860 and 1910. This is the only way to truly demonstrate the extent to which the British government has been turned into a tool of world Jewry in past decades. We know that this assertion requires irrefutable proof, which we can provide, once again, with the help of the Hebrews themselves. One of their ethnic kinsmen, Charles Emanuel, has published excerpts from the minute-books of the meetings of the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews [known today as the Board of Deputies of British Jews],[89] which is a treasure trove of proof for our supposition, and which we will cite exclusively as there is no more impeccable source. In addition, other official documents are referenced for readers to consult for further information, such as the Blue Book, which documents the treatment of Jews in Serbia and Romania.

With all of the relevant interventions by the British government, it remains irrefutable that the entire Foreign Office apparatus and the use of English global power serve not only for the attainment of British interests, but are also fully at the disposal of world Jewry.

Furthermore, this interference in the affairs of foreign countries cannot be explained by a certain kind-hearted attitude on the part of the English, because their entire history is a chain of brutality against the peoples they have subjugated. One need only think of the extermination of the natives of North America and Tasmania and the atrocities in India, as well as the suffering of Boer women and children in the concentration camps, which is still fresh in everyone's memory.

With this in mind, it could only have been a concern for Hebrew interests that guided the British government to such actions. A further logical conclusion of establishing a dependence on international Jewry should not be considered too outlandish.

But now to the individual cases.

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88 Wolf: *Essays*, pp. 351-2. Translator's note: Quotation taken verbatim from original source.

89 Emanuel: Note the title page. Translator's note: The title page shows that the entire contents of the book was taken from the London Committee's minute-books, as Emanuel was the Committee secretary and minute-book custodian. Note that all other references to this organisation shall be made as the 'Board of Deputies' to prevent confusion.

In 1860, the memory of Father Tomaso's 1840 murder in Damascus was revived when a memorial plaque was placed in a Capuchin chapel of that city, which stated that Tomaso had been murdered by the Jews.

The Foreign Office in London was made aware of this inscription and decided to intervene to have the plaque removed. ‘As a matter of fact,’ Emanuel reports, ‘a little later an accidental fire removed both tablet and chapel.’ Apparently, following this ‘accidental fire’, unrest against the Jews began, and the Board of Deputies called on the Foreign Office to intervene: ‘Lord John Russell sent instructions to the British Ambassador at Constantinople to take immediate steps for the protection of the Jews. This he did with such energy that many of the oppressors were punished, and the accused Jew was set free.’ Emanuel does not reveal what caused the unrest or why the Jew was imprisoned. But there can hardly be any doubt that all of this was connected to the burning of the chapel.[90]

In the same year news came of poor treatment of Jews in Persia, where the Jewish quarter in Hamadan had been ransacked. Warnings from the British envoy to the Shah not only went unheeded, but also led to further punishment of the Jews. The British envoy was then instructed to make another protest, the outcome of which was not reported.[91]

The Foreign Office intervened in similar matters with the governments of Wallachia, Corfu and Tripoli over the next two years, mostly with success.[92] When the Jews who had emigrated from Russia to Jerusalem in 1863 gave up their citizenship, they were immediately placed under the protection of the British consul on instructions from London.[93]

For the year 1865, the minute-book recorded the following events relating to Serbia:

> The year opened with the news that a memorial to the Prince of Servia as to the unhappy conditions of his Jewish subjects had been duly delivered through Her Majesty’s Consul-General, with a recommendation that he should give it his favourable consideration. News was further received that the Consul-General had summoned the heads of the Jewish Community, and had informed them that he had received instructions to do what he could in their behalf. In April, however, fresh outrages necessitated a further application to the Foreign Office, which made fresh representations. The Prince, in acknowledging the Board’s memorial, assured the Board of his solicitude for his subjects, without distinction of creed, and that the temporary disabilities of the Jews would be removed as occasion permitted.[94]

The same promise was made by the Shah of Persia after repeated requests, but it would appear that these promises were not made seriously, as in the following years the British Foreign Office saw itself obligated to intervene once more in favour of the Jews.[95]

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90 Emanuel: pp. 76-7. Translator’s note: Quotations taken verbatim from original source.
91 Emanuel: p. 76.
92 Emanuel: pp. 77-8.
93 Emanuel: pp. 80-1.
94 Emanuel: p. 82. Translator’s note: Quotation taken verbatim from original source.
95 Emanuel: p. 84.

The next four years would see a number of different requests to Romania. Lord Stanley had replaced the Earl of Clarendon as Foreign Secretary, and declared to the Jewish leaders that 'he would always be ready to employ his good offices to save the Jews from persecution'.[96] When in 1867, in spite of earlier promises from the government concerned, the Jews in Romania were declared vagabonds and delivered over to the soldiery for expulsion, the British representative was instructed to speak to the reigning prince personally and demand that the officials in question be punished.[97] The following year the Romanian government guaranteed general protection for Jews.[98] But when anti-Jewish measures became known shortly afterwards, the British Consul General, on the personal instruction of the Foreign Minister, protested vigorously against them.[99]

In 1869, Serbia gave great cause for concern to international Jewry. As a result, the British government left no doubt that Serbia would only receive Britain's support against Turkey if it granted Jews complete religious equality.[100]

In the years 1872, 1875 and 1876 the Foreign Office again supported the Jews in Turkey and each time succeeded in satisfying their demands.[101]

When, in 1876, conditions in Zergoon (Persia) deteriorated for the Jews and they appealed to the Board of Deputies in London for help, the Foreign Office telegraphed instructions to the British representative to demand immediate protective measures from the government. An order was at once given to the Governor of the city to take the Jews under his special protection.[102]

Over the following decades, Romania and Morocco in particular were subject to British protests of this type.

In 1876, discussions took place about concluding a trade agreement, with Romania on one side, and England and France on the other. The original proposals for this would have excluded the Jews in England from the trade benefits granted therein. The Jews got wind of it and in a memorial protested against this clause in the treaty. A copy of the memorial was sent to the Alliance Israélite in Paris. In light of this, the Foreign Office assured the Board that a treaty on the lines proposed would never be signed by British government. Emanuel then adds: 'The Board was able to inform it [the Foreign Office] that the French Government was similarly minded.' [103]

In the same year, expulsion decrees for Jews were issued in individual districts of Romania. At the request of the Foreign Office in London, these regulations were not only repealed, but four officials responsible for them were fired.[104]

As the Berlin Conference approached, the Board of Deputies in London presented the British government with a request to demand measures for the freedom and equality of the Jews in Romania and other Balkan states, in the event of said states making a declaration of independence.[105] We will remember that Disraeli intervened in this regard. However, the Hebrews were by no means satisfied with the agreements he had made, and they expressed their disappointment in a special letter to Lord Salisbury, in which they claimed that the British

96 Emanuel: p. 85.
97 Emanuel: p. 86.
98 Emanuel: p. 87.
99 Emanuel: p. 90.
100 Emanuel: p. 91.
101 Emanuel: pp. 95, 102, 103-4.
102 Emanuel: pp. 102-3.
103 Emanuel: p. 104. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
104 Emanuel: pp. 105-6.
105 Emanuel: pp. 107-9.

government had been duped by Romania.[106] In 1884, the Jews believed that Romania had violated the treaties concluded in Berlin to their detriment and therefore requested the intervention of the British government in Bucharest. For the first time they received a negative response, and experienced the same outcome the following year.[107] Lord Salisbury explained to them that this was an internal Romanian matter in which it was not possible to get involved.[108] This rejection is probably due to Lord Salisbury's general attitude towards the Jews, which was not particularly friendly. At that time he was Prime Minister and at the same time managed the Foreign Ministry. This period of his government as well as those subsequent are remarkable in relation to other cabinets for the almost complete absence of such interference. We shall return to Lord Salisbury later.

Morocco was to become the subject of British protests in 1876, 1880, 1885 and 1887. When the British warnings in the penultimate case were not enough, Britain acted together with France, the United States and Italy.[109]

In the period from 1889 to 1896, it was likewise achieved in Morocco that the Jews were widely protected in every instance and that any native Moroccans involved in anti-Jewish incidents were severely punished.[110]

In Corfu in 1880, a criminal trial was held against Jews accused of ritual murder after the body of a Greek boy was found in Alexandria, a few weeks before Passover. At the request of his ethnic brethren, the Foreign Office appointed a British Commissioner to take part in the trial. The Jews were acquitted.[111]

In Turkey in 1888, Foreign Office interventions to rescind Ottoman restrictions on ‘foreign Jews of the industrial class’ residing in the Holy Land were also successful.[112]

In Malta in 1892, under the imprimatur of the local Roman Catholic archbishop, a leaflet was publicly sold which accused the Jews of ritual murder, and which urged the populace to keep a close guard over their children. The Jews of Malta, according to general custom, turned to London, with the result that Lord Ripon of the Foreign Office sent instructions to the Governor for the protection of the Jews. Furthermore, at the instigation of the Jews in London, the Archbishop of Westminster asked his colleague in Malta to use his influence to have the leaflet withdrawn. This intervention also had its desired effect.[113]

In the same year, the Jews in Switzerland were disturbed by a bill that would ban the kosher slaughter of cattle [*shechita*]. If the bill were to be made law, international Jewry feared that this might incentivise other nations to follow suit. And once again it was Lord Rosebery who intervened on behalf of Jewish interests by passing this communication on to Lord Ripon at the Foreign Office. An article was immediately published in the British Medical Journal stating that, according to scientists, the Jewish method of slaughter was the least cruel and most effective, an article which was circulated in Switzerland. Lord Rosebery kept the Board of Deputies regularly updated on this

106 Emanuel: p. 110.
107 Emanuel: pp. 120-1.
108 Emanuel: pp. 122-3.
109 Emanuel: pp. 104, 110, 121, 125.
110 Emanuel: pp. 128, 131, 133, 136, 137, 140.
111 Emanuel: pp. 114-115. Translator’s note: This is not to be confused with the Corfu ritual murder case of 1891, for which the British sent warships to the island to ‘restore order’ (*idem*, p. 132).
112 Emanuel: p. 126. Translator’s note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source.
113 Emanuel: p. 133.

matter. The bill was rejected in Switzerland's National Council by a narrow majority, meaning that further measures from London were unnecessary.

Further Foreign Office interventions also took place in Persia that year.[114]

In 1890 a Jew was killed in Shiraz (Persia), and at the instigation of England the perpetrator was punished and the Jew's family compensated.[115] Two years later, Lord Rosebery demanded protective measures for the Jews given the riots taking place there, and troops were brought in to restore order.[116] In the same way, similar riots were prevented in 1898 and 1907.[117]

But what most concerned the Jews and the Foreign Office from the close of the nineteenth century onwards were the events taking place in Russia.

When the rights of Jews in Russia were again restricted in 1890, a meeting was held at the Guildhall, chaired by the Lord Mayor of the City of London, which 'denounced the persecutions of the Jews as a scandal to Christianity'. A memorial was drawn up and sent to the Tsar, but he refused to receive it. This time the British government felt it was unable to intervene as it was 'a matter of domestic legislation'. Nevertheless, it directed its representative in Odessa to submit reports on the impact of the legislative measures.[118]

Nevertheless, in 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1910, the Foreign Office actively worked in favour of the Jews in Russia and each time ensured that nothing was done against them.[119]

This short summary, by no means exhaustive, of the interventions made by England on behalf of the Jews, clearly demonstrates the extent to which world Jewry and Great Britain have been working in collaboration for a long time. One can go even further, and say without exaggeration that it is truly difficult to determine any major difference between these two forces. The Jews themselves make no secret of their prevailing power, as can be seen from the following statement by the Hebrew Simon Wolf:

> We all know that the first bankers in the world – Rothschilds – are Jews; we know that they control not only the money market, but also the political destiny of the European world. […] The Press of Europe is mostly controlled by Jews; the leading editors are Jews. […] The revolutionary feeling in Europe owed its life and stimulus to Jews…[120]

114 Emanuel: p. 134.
115 Emanuel: p. 128.
116 Emanuel: p. 134.
117 Emanuel: pp. 144, 172.
118 Emanuel: pp. 129-30. Translator's note: Quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source.
119 Emanuel: pp. 161, 165, 167, 185.
120 Simon Wolf: pp. 36-9. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

The Boer War, A Jewish War

The close ties between the Jews and England also emerge from the causes that led to the Boer War in 1899.

The Boers had emigrated from the Cape Colony, which was under English rule, in the first half of the 19th century because the English did not allow them to develop their own cultural life.

They colonised, among other territories, the Transvaal, which since 1884 had merged with other small Boer free states to form the South African Republic. In all of the years before and after this founding there had been legal disputes with the English until the outbreak of war. And when, in 1886, rich goldfields were discovered within Boer territory, it was obvious that the English would soon try to incorporate this country into their colonial empire.[121]

The gold industry had resulted in many Englishmen emigrating to the Boer republic, and they had settled mainly in Johannesburg. Because of English allegations of poor treatment and the Boers' denying them full citizenship, England believed it was entitled to make harsh demands on the country's owners. The partial rejection of these demands and other circumstances ultimately led to the outbreak of war.

At least to the same extent – and many believed that it was the only reason – there was another cause of the war, namely, the desire of the Jewish-owned gold industry to come under England's rule. To understand this, we must take a brief look at the conditions in the Boer Republic at the time.

The centre of the gold industry, Johannesburg, had grown to around 100,000 inhabitants in a very short time. The shops and places of entertainment were in Hebrew hands, and as early as 1900, half of the land in the Transvaal and nine tenths of the national wealth belonged to Jews.[122] In the opinion of J. A. Hobson, who expressly stated in his book that he in no way agreed with 'the ignominious passion of Judenhetze', Johannesburg was undoubtedly 'the New Jerusalem'.[123]

Even if the number of Jews was relatively small at around 15,000, they still dominated the whole life of this city. The gold mines were almost entirely in their hands, headed at that time by the so-called Eckstein Group who, alongside the company Wernher, Beit & Co., controlled, among other assets, no fewer than 29 mines, with a market value then of some £76 million. And everywhere were similar companies with great monopolistic influence over the country's entire economy. The City of London, including Rothschild, likewise had major interests in the gold industry. Names such as Albu, Barnato, Neumann and others were and still are influential in the Transvaal. All other branches of industry were largely in the hands of the Jews, regardless of whether these were wholesale or retail trade. Under such circumstances it was inevitable that the stock market transactions would also be controlled by the Jews. The stock exchange was closed on Jewish holidays. As usual, the Hebrews were also heavily engaged as moneylenders, and the colonists and Boers on their farms were completely indebted to them. But they had gained their

121 Reitz: p. 36.
122 Hobson: *The War in South Africa*…, pp. 11-13.
123 Hobson: *The War in South Africa*…, pp. 189-90. Translator's note: Quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source.

greatest influence by controlling most of the press and thus public opinion. The predominance of the Jews was so great that some entertainment venues were not open on Jewish holidays.[124]

The Jews were dissatisfied with the Boer government for various reasons. Apart from what they considered to be too-high dynamite prices (there was a state dynamite monopoly in which the Jews were not involved)[125] and the excessive cost of rail freight (the railway was also almost exclusively owned by the government), the main issue for the constant complaints from Jewish groups was the wage structure and the social question intimately linked to this.

The Jews' main aim was to introduce wages that were as low as possible, which did not go above 55% of the gold mines' total expenses. They therefore lobbied the government to demand that contracts be agreed with the Kaffir chiefs to send labour as cheaply as possible, but the government did no more than it considered convenient to the public interest. A major shortage of workers arose, which resulted in an increase in wages. This development could only be remedied by bringing in black labour from the neighbouring British colonies for the benefit of the companies, and the leading Jews in the gold industry strongly emphasised this necessity. As one, a Mr Rudd, put it:

> If under the cry of civilisation we in Egypt lately mowed down 10,000 or 20,000 Dervishes with Maxims, surely it cannot be considered a hardship to compel the natives in South Africa to give three months in the year to do a little honest work.[126]

In addition, the economic situation in the English colony of Rhodesia was very bad, where the leading gold industry companies also had major interests. It was hoped that the losses suffered there could easily be offset by the large surpluses expected from the South African gold mines. However, the annexation of the Transvaal was necessary for the merger of these businesses.[127]

In view of all of these factors, the goal of the Jews and their friends was to overthrow the Boer government and have the country occupied by the English.[128]

It was, of course, impossible to communicate these reasons to the British public. Others would therefore have to be invented in order to have a pretext that would justify going to war.

Nothing could be easier. There were reports of alleged attacks by the Boers against the British who lived in Johannesburg and the surrounding area. Whether and to what extent these were illegal measures is virtually impossible to determine today. In any case, the incidents were of minor importance and were only artificially turned into barbaric atrocities against British subjects by English news articles and their accompanying editorials. The main people who helped here were the press, as well as the Jews and their allies, who had already prepared the ground well. The Eckstein and Barnato group owned the majority of shares in Cape Town's leading evening newspaper, the *Cape Argus*, and then soon came to control almost all other important newspapers in that English

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124 Hobson: *The War in South Africa*…, pp. 90-5.
125 Hobson: *The War in South Africa*…, pp. 26-7, 230. Reitz: p.62.
126 Hobson: *The War in South Africa*…, p. 230 ff. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source [p.235]. It may also interest readers to know that Mr Rudd [*ibid.*] also decried popular white opposition to his plans as 'a morbid sentimentality among a large section of the community on the question of the natives'.
127 Reitz: p. 60.
128 Stead: *The Scandal*…, p. 7.

colony. Eventually even the most influential newspaper of Cape Colony, the *Cape Times*, was bought up by the Jews and their allies, along with other newspapers published in Port Elizabeth, Durban and other important localities. The strategy was, above all, to convince the Cape Colony populace that there was only a constant state of insecurity in South Africa because of the independent Boers.

In the Boer Republic, the press was also controlled by the same groups, which had cunningly founded various daily newspapers in recent years, all with the same goal of opposing the Boer government and provoking a crisis. The *Star* and the *Leader* ensured above all that their reporting of incidents was bound to injure the pride of the English.[129]

But it was winning the public opinion of England which most concerned the Jews and their allies. It was not too difficult, as the press of the mother country mostly reproduced verbatim the reports from the South African newspapers, so that the same exaggerations were published in Britain. The three largest newspapers of the Conservative Party even received their news directly from the editorial team of the aforementioned *Star*, while another Tory newspaper received theirs from the *Leader*. Liberal newspapers were also provided with news largely from the Jews and their friends. Even after the war broke out, it was only in this way that initially the London press was informed of what was happening in the theatre of war; reports were syndicated of unspeakable atrocities by the Boers, and these were all too readily believed by the credulous everywhere.[130]

Thus, even at the time, there was no doubt in the minds of insightful individuals that the press had worked to make the English population – first that of South Africa, followed by that of Great Britain – ready for war.[131]

The war certainly brought about one of the most valuable land acquisitions for the English Crown, but without securing any advantage for the individual Englishman in Africa. Nor can one talk of English rule in South Africa, given that the entirety of life there was ruled by the Jews.

Thus the conquest of the Boer Republic only served to strengthen the power of international Jewry and its allies, since the importance of this acquisition is evident from the fact that South Africa has long been producing 50% or more of the world's total annual gold output. We will even see in a later chapter how today one can speak credibly of a Jewish global monopoly on gold.

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129 Hobson: *The War in South Africa…*, pp. 206-15.
130 Hobson: *The War in South Africa…*, pp. 215-22.
131 Hobson: *The War in South Africa…*, pp. 227-8. Stead, in the prologue of Reitz's book, p. VIII.

Edward VII, Friend of the Jews and Supporter of Coterie Politics

In 1901 Queen Victoria died. Her son, Edward VII, succeeded her to the throne. And if the Boer War was one of the most important milestones of Jewish dominance in Great Britain, it is fair to say that the reign of Edward VII brought the Jews their crowning glory.

His preference for Jews is so well known that only a few details need be given. His greatest confidants were the three Rothschild brothers, of whom Alfred is described as his dearest friend.[132] The Sassoon family could also not complain about not enjoying great affection from the monarch. Sir Ernest Cassel is usually described as his closest friend, whom the king made, along with another Jewish friend Sir Edgar Speyer, a member of the Privy Council.[133] Sir Ernest was perhaps, next to Rothschild, the most influential banker of his time and possessed a massive fortune. He had been born in Cologne and had worked hard behind the scenes for an Anglo-German rapprochement, to this end setting up the Anglo-German Fellowship, a society to promote friendly relations between the Germans and the English, and putting £200,000 at its disposal.[134] His daughter is the wife of the well-known Lord Mount Temple, and she has two daughters from this union. One of them married Captain A. Cunningham-Reid, a Conservative MP,[135] and the other married Lord Louis Mountbatten, a member of the nobility who has been the King's aide-de-camp since 1937. Mountbatten is closely related to the royal family. His father, the erstwhile Prince of Battenberg, who felt it his duty to anglicise his name in 1917, was married to Princess Victoria, the daughter of Grand Duke Ludwig IV of Hesse and his wife Alice. The latter was the daughter of Queen Victoria.[136]

All of King Edward VII's Jewish friends belonged to the most influential financial and industrial circles. This is shown most clearly in a letter from Kaiser Wilhelm II to Prince von Bülow, in which the Kaiser writes as follows:

> Ballin told me that Wernher Beit had visited him lately. He (Beit) is the great speculator and Stock Exchange jobber of the City, one of the organisers of the Boer War and African mining swindles. He takes care of all the speculations of His Majesty, who must be almost a partner in his transactions. He must always be providing His Majesty with heaps of gold, of which he is always in need. One may say, ‘he runs the king’.[137]

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132 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 368.

133 Jackson: p. 193. Translator’s note: For a lively contemporary portrait of the king’s relationship with his powerful Jewish friends, including Cassel, see Chapter XXIV of Banister [Translator’s Bibliography].

134 *Jewish Chronicle*, 7/5/1937.

135 *Who’s Who 1938*, p. 797.

136 *Who’s Who 1938*, 2496-7.

137 ‘Spectator’: *Prince Bülow and the Kaiser*, p. 193. Translator’s note: The Oakley Williams translation [London: Thornton Butterworth, n.d.] cited by Aldag here does not contain this quotation beyond the first sentence (found on p. 206). In *Letters of Prince Von Bülow* (trans. Frederic Whyte, London: Hutchinson & Co., 1930), the phrase ‘one of the organisers of the Boer War and African mining swindles’ is missing from the quotation, which is otherwise as it has been reproduced above. Yet the full quotation as Aldag gives it was known in the German-speaking world, having appeared in books published in 1925 (*Die grosse politik der europäischen kabinette, 1871-1914*) and 1930 (*Fürst Bülow und der Kaiser*, the German original of the book cited by Aldag), so it appears that the quotation was edited down for the Anglosphere to minimise controversy, and Aldag was unaware of this. For example, Arthur Leese in his *Gentile Folly: The Rothschilds* (1940), repeats the edited quotation, likely taken from Whyte, which, given Leese’s agenda, supports the thesis that the full original version of the letter (as shown above) was unknown to English speakers. Given that the MP Mr. A. B. Markham, was successfully sued for libel by Messrs. Eckstein,

In view of all of this, it is not difficult to imagine the extent to which the king favoured the Jews, whom he tried to make socially acceptable if this were not already the case. In England this often happens when those concerned aspire to become members of gentlemen’s clubs. However, the king encountered very strong resistance to his efforts in this regard and was not always successful. It is for this reason that he founded the Marlborough Club and only invited as members those who did not oppose the admission of Jews. Today the club is still one of the most exclusive in London.

The fact that he ended cordial relations with a very worthy cabinet minister also testifies to the king's determination to do everything for his Jewish friends.

In this case it was the aforementioned Lord Salisbury, whose reasons for his resignation are still not entirely clear today. Although his poor health probably gave some impetus to this decision, there is, among other reasons put forward, much evidence to suggest that Lord Salisbury was unwilling, despite constant pressure from Edward VII, to include one of the latter's Jewish friends on the coronation honours list, in order to elevate his friend to the peerage. When the king insisted unconstitutionally upon his request, Lord Salisbury submitted his resignation.[138]

Wernher, Beit & Co. for having repeated his House of Commons comment of 19th March 1901 outside of the House after having being dared to do so, in which he called the company ‘a gang of common thieves and swindlers’, one can understand why the editorial decision was made.

138 Keith: pp. 105-6.

The Jews Flood into England

Under King Edward VII, a new law was passed to prevent unrestricted immigration to Great Britain. This was the culmination of a years-long struggle between both sides on the issue of immigration control.

In the second half of the last century, huge masses of migrants flowed from east to west, made up mainly of Jewish elements.

Since the end of the Crimean War, there had been a steady year-to-year increase in immigration from Russia which at the time, it must be remembered, also included Poland and Lithuania.[139]

Apparently the new naturalisation law of 1870 had produced an incentivising effect for foreigners, as according to this, under favourable conditions, they were able to obtain naturalisation after just a few years.

After 1882, a torrent of Eastern Jews [Ostjuden] poured over England, when Russia passed its famous May Laws of that year. These tightened the existing regulations that Jews were only allowed to live in the countryside under very specific conditions, which included having to prove that they had already lived there for some time, otherwise they had to return to the nearest town. In addition, they were only allowed to stay within fifteen precisely designated provinces of the then Russian Empire. The result was that the cities in the affected areas were overcrowded, which meant that the Jews had to look for other places to settle.

Most of them turned to England and America for succour, and just as today, there were protest gatherings against such laws, which were continually excoriated as a disgrace to civilisation. In London, at one such meeting held at Mansion House for the poor persecuted Jews, a total of £108,000 was raised and handed over to the corresponding refugee committee.[140]

The Jews arrived mainly by ship from Hamburg and Bremen, and were mostly landed in London and Hull. There were practically no difficulties with immigration. At that time in England there was no requirement to have a passport or to register with the authorities. There was only one immigration law, from the time of King William IV [the Alien Act], which had been passed around fifty years previously and therefore no longer fitted the changed circumstances. This law simply required the captains of incoming ships to prepare a passenger manifest of foreigners on board [known historically as a 'return'] and hand it over to the customs officer on duty.[141] There was no provision for any kind of ban on landing, so anyone who wanted could come to England. The newcomers usually presented a deplorable sight, which is known, among other ways, from the accounts of customs officers who had worked for many years in the London port and who were called to give witness statements before a Parliamentary committee in 1889.

According to these witness statements, the passengers of such immigrant ships were completely without resources. With very few exceptions, they arrived in England without luggage, and usually only had a bit of dry bread and a herring tied into a handkerchief; their clothes were filthy and often torn to rags.

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139 Wilkins: *Alien Invasion*, p. 18.
140 Landa: p. 7 ff.. Wolf: *Essays*…, p. 358.
141 *Accounts and Papers*… *1889*, Volume 10, pp. 267-9.

They were almost exclusively Polish, Russian, Lithuanian, Galician and German Jews, and when such ships arrived one could see their ethnic brethren standing around the dock waiting for them. The authorities had no interest in determining what became of them. They were mostly seen disappearing in the direction of the East End of London, particularly the Whitechapel area.[142]

It was not London alone that was blessed with these Jews. Many other cities, particularly Bradford, Hull, Manchester, Glasgow and Leeds, were also populated with them. The result of this was that there was a severe housing shortage in the cities concerned. Entire city neighbourhoods were evacuated by the English population, who could not stand the filth and stench in them.[143] An idea of the situation that the natives of England found themselves having to tolerate can be seen in the following extract from newspaper article 'Sanitation and Whitechapel', taken from the *Eastern Post and City Chronicle*, November 22nd, 1884:

> …the great difficulty the [Whitechapel Board of Works] officers have to cope with is in the fact that a very large number of the houses in the district are occupied by foreign Jews, who either do not know how to use the latrine, water and other sanitary accommodation provided, or prefer their own semi-barbarous habits, and use the floors of their rooms and passages and yards to deposit their filth. Even in places where caretakers see that yards and closets are cleansed every morning, dirt and destruction follow the same day.
>
> [Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.]

To what extent this immigration was overwhelming the native population can be seen in the example city of Leeds. The number of Jews there had increased so much that the English population was extremely unhappy. It was not possible to determine exactly how many of them had settled there, because neither authorities nor private individuals had bothered to adhere the aforementioned law, which had effectively fallen into disuse.

Official censuses were also inaccurate, as we shall see. How different opinions were about the number of Jews in a medium-sized city like Leeds, which had a population of around 370,000 at the time, can be seen from an official survey on the matter. The rabbi of the Jewish community called to make a statement put the number at a maximum of 6,000, while a doctor who had a large practice in the Jewish districts put it at 15,000. A Leeds councillor, however, estimated there were at least 30,000 souls.[144]

Things had also gradually worsened in certain parts of London, such as Hackney, Shoreditch and Whitechapel. The number of Jews settled there had tripled to quadrupled in six to eight years, which meant that the English population had already been pushed out of entire streets.[145]

After all of this, it is not surprising that the English, who did not wish to tolerate this foreign invasion, complained about this state of things both in Parliament and in public, and urgently demanded a solution. The Jews and their friends, on the other hand, were hostile to these efforts.

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142 *Accounts and Papers…* 1889, Volume 10, pp. 315-333.
143 *Accounts and Papers…* 1889, Volume 10, pp. 333-42, 348 ff.
144 *Accounts and Papers… 1889*, Volume 10, pp. 335-48.
145 *Accounts and Papers… 1889*, Volume 10, p. 348 ff.

Nevertheless, in 1889 the aforementioned committee was set up in Parliament, which was initially intended to determine the extent of the immigration and, as far as possible, its disadvantages. It met over the months of May and June and, after hearing numerous statements, to which we have already partially referred above, produced an extensive report. At the end of the report, the committee summarised its findings in seven points, and in five paragraphs gave its suggestions for improving the situation.

In this report they stated, among other things, that immigration was increasing significantly and that 'the poorest and worst class would remain in England'. However, the report did not call for restrictions on immigration, as a law to do so would cause too many difficulties. One should simply take measures to carry out an accurate official census of foreigners in the future.[146]

Given this fact, it is all too understandable that the influx of Jews increased from year to year.

In the meantime, unbearable conditions had arisen in the economy in terms of daily wages and other working conditions. In 1890, the so-called Sweating Committee met under Lord Dunraven, who, after lengthy investigations, drafted the report to be submitted. His view, that the anti-social working conditions were mainly due to immigration, was not shared by the other members of the committee; they refused to approve the draft, whereupon Lord Dunraven resigned his chairmanship.

In the same year, opponents of unrestricted immigration tried to draw public attention to the danger of foreign infiltration. They called meetings in which Lord Dunraven and Sir Howard Vincent were keen participants. Arnold White and W. H. Wilkins, Lord Dunraven's former secretary, also held leading positions. Wilkins, in an impassioned article in the *National Review* of September 1890, accused the pauper Jewish immigrants of despoiling the native English of their birthrights.[147]

The advocates for immigration, who were mostly found in liberal circles, did everything they could to downplay the threat as non-existent. They referred, among other things, to the now-published official statistics from the Board of Trade, which differentiated between migrants in transit and those who remained in England. Their opponents, however, emphasised that the publication in question did not correspond to the facts of reality for various reasons. We will see to what extent these opponents of immigration were right.

Meanwhile, Jewish immigration grew to ever greater proportions, especially given that in 1890 Russia passed new regulations to implement the May Laws of 1882, which spurred even greater migration of Jews from east to west. Another Mansion House meeting took place to protest the Tsar's barbaric measures and again a sum of around £100,000 was raised.

Nevertheless, there was such a widespread interest in the whole question of immigration that even the Liberal government which came to power in 1892 could not completely avoid the issue. Initially, however, actions were limited only to new investigations being carried out, and two members of the committee set up for this purpose – one of them named Schloss – were sent to America to investigate the legal restrictions to immigration that had been introduced there.[148]

On February 11th, 1893, the problem was the subject of a long debate in Parliament. The opponents of the foreign infiltration of England were led by MP James Lowther, who pointed out

146 *Accounts and Papers… 1889*, Volume 10, pp. 274-5.
147 Landa: pp. 12-14. Translator's note: This is the aforementioned William Henry Wilkins who edited Sir Richard Burton's book, *The Jew, The Gypsy and El Islam*.
148 Landa: pp. 14-20.

that public corporations and trade associations found further immigration intolerable. The official statistics on immigation, he told the House, were worthless for assessing the situation. It would happen that the passenger manifests that the ship's captains had to prepare by law, a law dating from the time of King William IV which had been 'dragged from oblivion by the Select Committee' and on which the official censuses were based, were often prepared by the cabin boys of the steamers in question. In addition, one would rely entirely on the information provided by the immigrants and no steps were taken to determine if the declared transit passengers continued on their stated onward journey. And due to the new, stricter immigration regulations in America, there was even the risk that many of these declared transit passengers would be forced to remain in England in any case, being 'utterly unfit and destitute'. The inward flow of foreigners, with the intensifying factors of the immigrants being concentrated into certain areas, and in particular trades, was having the effect of displacing 'for the most part the best blood of the country', as the English themselves were driven to emigrate.[149]

Lowther's speech was constantly interrupted with disingenuous questions from the Jewish MP Sir Julian Goldsmid, who over the next few years became very vocal in his support of unrestricted immigration. As chairman of the so-called Russian-Jewish Committee, he played a very active role in promoting its interests.

Over the course of the debate, Lowther wanted to know the whereabouts of the immigration restriction bill of the previous government. Sir Charles Dilke told him that he had made inquiries about the bill, but 'could find no trace of it'.[150] Mundella, the President of the Board of Trade, reported to the House that he had 'made inquiries if any Bill existed… but there was not a vestige or a scrap of a Bill left behind by the late Government'.[151] But another MP, Mr. Stuart Wortley, contradicted the assertions of previous two gentlemen when he stated: 'I have seen the Bill.'[152] Of course, given the Liberal government's reluctance to impose immigration restrictions, this stance was not surprising. As the debate progressed, the immigration supporters argued that poor Jews could not be deprived of the opportunity to immigrate to England. They had suffered so inhumanely under the harsh laws of Russia, 'a despotic country', that that they had to be granted refuge, the supporters argued. After all, how much we owe them! Consider the great achievements of Disraeli, himself the son of 'destitute aliens'. Moreover, one should not worry about the supposedly degraded immigrants, because for every one of them who entered, ten Englishmen of the same class emigrated. In fact, Jews were, 'as a rule… fairly intelligent, exceedingly industrious, and extremely sober, and their faults were only those which they would expect to find in a persecuted and a hunted people'. And was it not that 'that great right of asylum… had always been vaunted as the boast of England'? Was not England 'the great sanctuary of the world'? These remarks were made principally by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Mundella, but also by Rothschild and Goldsmid, who ably insinuated that the factual economic and social arguments made against mass immigration were simply a cover for the corresponding speaker's anti-Jewish religious bigotry, as we see from the protests recorded in the transcript that this was evidently a charge with which the opponents of immigration were fearful of being smeared.[153] Perhaps unsurprisingly, the emotive thesis of the pro-

149 *Hansard*: Series IV, Volume 8, p. 1154 ff. Translator's note: Quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source.
150 *Hansard*, Volume 8, p. 1184. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source.
151 *Hansard*, Volume 8. p. 1210. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source.
152 *Hansard*, Volume 8. p. 1209. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source.
153 *Hansard*, Volume 8, p. 1185 ff., p. 1209 ff. Translator's note: All quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source.

immigration side prevailed at the vote, with the result that no legal restrictions was imposed on immigration.

However, in May 1894 a long report containing many tables of statistics was published by the Board of Trade, summarising four years of investigation. But as before, the difficulties associated with accurately registering all foreigners were pointed out, especially since passports were not yet compulsory in England. After 1890, it is true that the aforementioned passenger list was required of ship's captains arriving at 26 ports in England, but in Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, Southampton and Newhaven only the steerage passengers were counted and identified by name.[154]

A large part of the report is devoted to the lives and activities of the Jews in London, and from it we learn that they used every free minute to take part in discussions about the Talmud. The general complaint was that they had no morals in their trading practices and did not honour contracts. It is no secret, the report stated, that the populace hates the Jews,[155] who already dominate the clothing, footwear, hat and cigarette industries.[156]

At the end of the report reference is made to the cause of this Jewish mass immigration from the then Russian Empire. Not only were the restrictions there causing Jews to come to England in ever greater numbers, but it was also widely known in Russia that in England the Jews found every kind of freedom and every support imaginable from their ethnic kinsmen.

No proposals were made to change the situation. However, it was believed necessary to point out the danger that lay in the population's contact with Jews, who were not always clean, and the resulting consequences. However, when deciding on the future measures to be taken, it was stated that no store should be set by the outward appearance of the newcomers, who also tended to show worthwhile qualities during their residence in the country.[157]

As a consequence, everything remained as it was before, and it was left to the Liberal government to take any measures that it felt appropriate, something that, as always, it showed itself very disinclined to do. As a result, Lord Salisbury, who was part of the Opposition, introduced a bill in the House of Lords which did not provide for a general restriction on immigration, but merely sought to make it particularly difficult for criminal elements to enter England freely. The debate for this bill, known as the Aliens Bill, took place on July 6th, 1894.[158]

After a heated argument between Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery [the then Prime Minister, who as previously stated was married to a Rothschild], as well as a closing statement by the Jewish Lord Chancellor Lord Herschell, who also spoke out against the bill, the Aliens Bill proceeded to a second reading despite opposition from the Liberal peers.[159]

A few weeks later, the then Lord Londonderry asked Lord Salisbury about the progress on his bill, to which the latter replied:

> There is no doubt that the Government is entirely master of the time of the House of Commons, and that they have not only the power of rejecting a Bill which has been

154 *Accounts and Papers… 1894*, Volume 68, p. 351.
155 *Accounts and Papers… 1894*, Volume 68, p. 390-1.
156 *Accounts and Papers… 1894*, Volume 68, p. 439 ff.
157 *Accounts and Papers… 1894*, Volume 68, p. 482 ff.
158 *Hansard*, Volume 26, p. 1047 ff.
159 *Hansard*, Volume 27, p. 147 ff.

> discussed, but they have the power to refuse the time to have it discussed at all. The Leader of the House of Commons stated in emphatic language – in very usually forcible language – that he would not find time for the discussion of this Bill.

Lord Salisbury continued in his reply by saying that he did not wish to push his bill further until he could be assured of it at least being discussed in the House of Commons.[160] In fact, this bill similarly ended up disappearing without a trace.[161]

The next few years seemed to bring the legislation longed for by a large part of the population, especially since Queen Victoria's Speech from the Throne, delivered when the new government took office in 1896, contained a strong promise in this regard. But despite all of the pressure from interested parties, nothing happened, and the Queen's Speech of the next year on the activities of the government was completely silent on this question. The same thing happened in 1898. To everyone's surprise, Lord Hardwicke introduced Lord Salisbury's earlier bill in the same year, but nothing more was heard of this bill either. Then came the Boer War, which, despite an attempt by MP Sir Howard Vincent, made any legislative action impossible, as in the government's view the matter was trivial in comparison to the war. It was only when the war was over and the subsequent elections brought new men into parliament that the struggle was to flare up more fiercely than ever.[162]

A new member of parliament had been elected who rose to become a leading opponent against England’s foreign infiltration. He was Major William Evans-Gordon, whose constituency was at the heart of the action in Stepney, a neighbourhood in the East End of London. For some time before, he had gathered together all of the English people who were resisting the ever-increasing Judaisation of the East End, and he brought their efforts together into a unified system. It was thanks to his initiative that a markedly anti-Jewish organisation, the so-called British Brothers' League, came into existence. Meetings were held everywhere to wake up the masses and to promote active measures of defence against foreign infiltration. Such meetings were often preceded by demonstrations which marched through the most threatened neighbourhoods. The work of these self-preservational forces found great resonance with the nation, and for the second time since emancipation an anti-Jewish wave swept through England. Again, it was the Jews themselves who had created this mood with their pressure on English life. Their monopoly on the clothing and shoe industries was greater than ever before and they had depressed wages in these spheres to an unbearable extent.[163] The Judaisation of the East End progressed at an incredible pace. What not long before had been workers’ houses with their gardens, was now replaced by sweatshops, whose owners and the workers inside were exclusively Jewish. On the grounds which had previously been set aside for gardens, new sweatshops had been built, and in the streets masses of Jewish old-clothes men and street vendors scurried to and fro. Selling stands had been set up everywhere, and one street after another had been abandoned by the English population, leaving the chapels and churches of these districts deserted. In those days, just as today, people believed that they were not in an English city, but in a purely Jewish city. On some of the shop fronts the names of the Jewish owners were written in Hebrew letters. Even the fire alarms had English and Hebrew printed on them. In a

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160 *Hansard*, Volume 28, p. 889. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
161 Landa: pp. 22-23.
162 Landa: pp. 23-26.
163 Russell: p. 68 ff.

very short time around the turn of the last century, Jews had come to completely occupy around 107 streets in the East End borough of Stepney. Countless others were already predominantly Jewish and are now entirely in the hands of the Hebrews. The density of the population had the sense of being at its very limit. Most families, many of them quite large, only had one room that served all purposes.[164]

There was not the slightest sign that the Jewish immigrants belonged to a better class than the previous interlopers. They were filthy and had absolutely no resources. A 1905 article from the *Times* (below) gives an impressive description of the public health and financial implications for Londoners receiving these new arrivals:

> ARRIVAL OF ALIENS IN LONDON.
>
> At the Bermondsey Borough Council last night, the Public Health Committee reported that information was received in the early part of last week that a number of aliens were being landed by ships from Russia at Hay's Wharf. The medical officer at once wrote to the port sanitary authorities requesting them to be good enough to advise him as to the arrival of vessels carrying them. On September 29 notice was received of the arrival of the steamship Micail from Riga at Hay's Wharf at 5.20 p.m. On arriving at the wharf the medical officer found that the ship contained 325 aliens, mostly Jews, from Russian Poland. They seemed to be very poor, ill-fed, badly clothed, and some of them were not very clean. About three-fourths were passing through to the Argentine, Canada, and the United States, the rest remaining in London. The port medical officer and his assistants examined them all carefully at Gravesend, and took the names and addresses of those who were to remain in London. These addresses were forwarded to the respective sanitary authorities. Those who were on their way to America were conveyed across London to St. Pancras in the private omnibuses of the Midland Railway Company. It seemed to the medical officer a somewhat objectionable use of these vehicles, and he wrote to the railway company suggested that if they have not already taken precautions against the possibility of infection or vermin before these omnibuses are hired out to the public again they ought to do so. Those aliens who were going to various parts of London were conveyed in open brakes. The wharfowners, as well as shipowners, are in the habit of cleansing and disinfecting the places occupied by these people, and the medical officer thinks the omnibuses should be subjected to similar treatment. The medical officer is also communicating with the owner of the brakes. The report was adopted.[165]

The publication of this article caused great displeasure among the Jews, and one of their representatives wrote an open letter to the *Times* objecting to the findings of the health official concerned. The Jewish immigrants who had been conveyed to the Jews Temporary Shelter in Leman Street, Whitechapel were received by the shelter's secretary:

164 Evans-Gordon: pp. 10-19.
165 *Times*, 4/10/1905. Translator's note: Article reproduced verbatim and in full from original source for reader interest.

> who also bears testimony to their excellent outward appearance. Some of them might not have been very clean, but this is no reflection on the immigrants, for we must remember that the voyage occupies six, and sometimes seven, days, and that the boats from the Baltic ports include in their cargoes hides which emit offensive smells…[166]

However, this view seems to have been held only by the Jews, for respected men repeatedly expressed in public very different views. The following selection of quotations from a *Times* report of May 3rd, 1905, of the previous day's Parliamentary debate over an immigration restriction bill, will give a flavour of some of the sentiment expressed in the House of Commons:

> Mr. H. Lawson [who began his speech with a reminder to the house that he is half-Jewish, which presumably allowed him to be more candid about the ethnic aspect of the issue]: …There was no question but that a great number of the men now brought before the Courts of London were the scum of the Jewish community, and this Bill would do much to prevent such men from entering the country… for now there was a continual immigration of the unfit and degenerate… The worst of the present situation was that we were parting with the strong and fit and taking in the incapable and the helpless. (Cheers.) We were left with the derelicts of Europe. (Cheers.)…
>
> Mr Hayes Fisher: …the thousands upon thousands of criminal aliens of all descriptions now infesting the country…
>
> Mr. Buxton (Tower Hamlets, Poplar): …He felt very strongly that the present admission of these uneconomic and socially undesirable aliens required regulation and discrimination, and that it was time some entrance standard was set up. (Ministerial cheers.) The only immigrants to which he had any strong objection were Russians and Poles, who, unfortunately, were coming into the country in greater numbers year by year. He was quite certain that very few of them added to the strength, the wealth, or the welfare of the nation. (Ministerial cheers.) The objection he had to them was that they were in a totally different state of civilisation from what we desired in this country: that neither in race, religion, feeling, language, nor blood were they suitable or advantageous to us, and that they were by [far] the most destitute of all the aliens who came to these shores… It was perfectly true that many of these aliens were in course of transit to America, but the most efficient and the most enterprising went to America, and the least efficient were left in this country to do us harm. The result was that we were getting from Eastern Europe the refuse of the refuse… What they wanted to do was, in the first place, to put up a notice, "Rubbish will not be allowed to be shot here." (Ministerial cheers.)…
>
> [Reproduced verbatim from original source.]

Even the American James Davenport Whelpley, in his impartial 1905 study of the problems attendant to mass immigration in Western countries, is forced to admit the following:

166 *Times*, 9/10/1905. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

> For years England has been a sort of clearing-house for undesirable emigration to the United States from many countries. Many emigrants rejected for passage at Continental ports found it easier to get to England than to return to their homes. The enormous alien and British emigrant traffic from British ports has resulted in the refuse being left upon British soil. The greater number of deportations from the United States are returned to England, even though they may have come originally from other foreign countries. The effect of this upon the British population is almost indescribable. Charitable institutions, prisons, and hospitals are crowded with aliens, and some of the trades are so burdened with this low grade of labour that the British workman is driven out.[167]

The truth of these assertions soon became clear from the fact that crime increased significantly. In business the Jew typically resorted to 'palpable lying and cheating'.[168]

Even a Jewish writer believed this statement to be correct and had to admit to the reader:

> One is sometimes tempted to conclude in despair that the bulk of the Polish immigrants have no sense of truth whatever. No more painful spectacle can be witnessed than the hearing of a summons at an East-End police court, where the parties concerned are foreign Jews. Obvious perjury, on the smallest provocation, is committed in case after case. The comments of Judge Bacon at the Whitechapel County Court on this fact have been at times severely criticised by the Jewish press. His generalisations may have been too sweeping, being based on his experience of petty litigation, where the seamy side of life is necessarily prominent. At the same time, his remarks have been based on a substantial sub-stratum of truth. It is the experience of most visitors amongst the foreign poor for charitable societies, that although absolute imposture is exceptional, falsehoods with regards to the details of cases are constantly met with.[169]

Jewish minors involved in misdemeanours and crimes were increasingly common, and other crimes of deception were likewise to be expected in a group with the aforementioned 'taint of untruthfulness'. Of the names of the offenders listed on return of convictions, which was periodically issued in the minutes of the London County Council for the use of false weights and measures (and kindred offences) 'an altogether undue proportion of them appear to be foreign Jews.'[170]

Then there were the other typical crimes that the authorities had to take action against. So we find a lot of prostitution and illegal distillation.[171] Counterfeiting of banknotes and stamps was not uncommon, and fraudulent bankruptcy was one of the most common Jewish crimes at that time. East London had 'far too many cases where the Bankruptcy laws are evaded by persons who pass

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167 Whelpley: pp. 26/27. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

168 *The Jew in London* [Russell's essay: p. 37]. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source.

169 *The Jew in London,* pp. 171-2 [Lewis]. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

170 *The Jew in London,* pp. 172-3 [Lewis]. Translator's note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source. Also see Evans-Gordon: p. 263 ff., p. 293 ff.

171 *The Jew in London,* pp. 173-6 [Lewis]. Landa: pp. 158-163. White: p. 191. Evans-Gordon: p.265.

through the courts and reappear in business with suspicious celerity and without apparent loss.'[172] It was determined by the relevant courts that over a period of three years creditors had lost a total of £1,220,850 in such bankruptcies. Four fifths of public debtors had gone bankrupt more than once, putting the public at a loss of a further £354,600. And as early as 1893, an official statement was made that the cost to the taxpayer for housing convicted immigrants alone was estimated at £30,000.[173]

With the passage of time, one finds more and more intermarriage,[174] which, according to our racial theory, must necessarily lead to disastrous consequences for a nation.

These intolerable conditions created by the Jews could not be hidden from the public. Nevertheless, only some English people believed that it was necessary to intervene to prevent further immigration, while others never tired of claiming that the dangers were non-existent. The aforementioned Arnold White believed that 'these people are in the nature of poison to the immediate interests of the nation.'[175] And in *The Modern Jew*, he lamented the fact that 'our rulers and statesmen generally do not appear to have given serious thought to the consequences of the coming invasion'. If this continued, the people of England would 'wake up one morning only to discover that they have parted with the realities of national life, and are dominated by cosmopolitan and materialist influences fatal to the existence of the English nation.'[176]

It must not be forgotten that Jews, unlike previous immigrants such as the Huguenots and the Hollander refugees, did not assimilate into the English people. They would always remain a foreign body. One had to fear that the Jews would soon exercise a dominant influence in England, and he, White, was unfortunately not convinced that they would then be guided solely by British interests. History has already shown that this was the case in France and that they did not even maintain solidarity with their own ethnic kinsmen. He also opined that one must expect the press in England to soon find itself completely under Jewish control, a development that had already taken place on the continent. The same thing could also be said of international finance.[177] The Jews in England already controlled so much of the country's finances and press that any ministry that did anything against the entrenched strength of the Jews would inevitably be unseated. With immigration this would become more and more the case.[178]

The onslaught of anti-Jewish activists became increasingly intense, and the government could no longer evade demands for an in-depth investigation. On January 28th, 1902, the government announced that it would set up a Royal Commission in the near future, which convened for the first time on April 24th, 1902.[179]

The Commission was composed of seven members, including Lord Rothschild, 'so that the Commission might be recognised as free from all bias against the alien' and Major Evans-Gordon. The chairmanship was in the hands of Lord James of Hereford. Forty-nine meetings were held. The Commission's activities, including the preparation of the 1,100-page report, spanned a period of just under one and a half years. A total of 175 witnesses and experts were examined and 23,639

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172 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, p. 27. Evans-Gordon: p. 267 ff. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from Lewis p. 173.
173 Evans-Gordon: pp. 261-2.
174 *The Jew in London*, p. 39 [Russell], p. 167 [Lewis].
175 Landa: p. 61. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
176 White: *The Modern Jew*, pp. XI-XII. Translator's note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source.
177 White: *The Modern Jew*, pp. XII-XV.
178 White: *The Modern Jew*, p. 193 ff.
179 Landa: p. 29. Evans-Gordon: p. 276. Abbott: p. 460.

questions and answers recorded. The Report of the Commission was completed on August 10th, 1903.[180]

The report initially dealt with the causes of immigration from Eastern Europe. The Commission had ensured its source of accurate information on the topic by sending Major Evans-Gordon to the area. It was found that most of the immigration that had taken place since 1880 consisted of Eastern European Jews.[181] As soon as these Jews had saved some money in England and America, they sent it to their relatives who had stayed behind. These Jews considered London and New York as a heaven on earth, where one could become rich in a short time. As a consequence, it was not only coercion and oppression, but also the force of attraction that sparked the desire to migrate West.[182]

The main stream of migration flowed into England via Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Libau [Liepāja]. Four steamers arrived weekly from Hamburg alone, three each from Bremen and Rotterdam and one from Libau. Upon their arrival, the Jews, regardless of whether they planned to remain in England or were in transit to America, would be met by members of the Jewish organisation Jews' Temporary Shelter.[183] From enquiries, it was revealed that 24.8% of those aliens who arrived in 1901 and 1902 did not have a penny. Over the previous eight years, the average percentage of penniless arrivals had been 22%, while a further 15% had less than ten shillings.[184]

Very detailed investigations once again confirmed the criminality of the immigrants[185] and the overpopulation of the East End of London, with all of the attendant horrors this caused.[186]

The summary of the findings was that an extraordinarily large number of Eastern Jews had immigrated and, with this in mind, it seemed advisable to allow immigration only under certain conditions, with settlement in pre-determined localities.[187]

The proposals to remedy the situation were in no way aimed at restricting immigration; rather, they were aimed only at ensuring that provision were made for official and accurate data-collection. Only in the case of a foreigner committing a crime in the first two years of his stay should a specific court be authorised to expel him. In order to avoid overpopulation, certain city districts were to be declared restricted areas in which the settlement of new arrivals was prohibited.[188]

Lord Rothschild and Sir Kenelm Digby had only agreed to this report subject to presenting their own Minority Report. In it they stated, among other things, that the assertion that the increase in crime was the result of Russian-Jewish immigration was unjustified. But what they most objected to was the suggestion that future immigrants should only be allowed to settle in certain districts.[189]

Despite this, the report immediately met with criticism from the public. Arnold White expressed his concerns in an open letter. He did not believe that the proposed system of restricted

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180 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, p. 1 ff. *Jewish Chronicle*, 14/8/1903. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from the *Morning Post*, 14/8/1903. For a spirited analysis of the Jewish influence over the Royal Commission, the selection of its commissioners, its line of questioning, and its limited coverage in the newspapers, see Banister, Chapter XXIII [in Translator's Bibliography].
181 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, p. 10-1.
182 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, p. 12.
183 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, p. 17.
184 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, pp. 19-20.
185 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, pp. 25-7.
186 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, pp. 30-5.
187 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, p. 48.
188 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, pp. 48-51.
189 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, pp. 51-9.

zones would be made law in Parliament. ‘It seemed that the Commission’s members underestimated the enormous influence of Jews in politics and the press, and overlooked the fact that their supreme chief did not agree with their proposals. In recent years he, White, had come to the realisation that no measures whatsoever could be taken without the consent of Jewish leaders.’ And in any case, he believed that the Jews would simply flout any laws that were put in place.[190]

Some of the press rejoiced at the report’s statement of facts about which there had long been widespread claims to the contrary. As H. W. Wilson of the *Daily Mail* declared:

> This country has become the dumping-ground for the human waste product of other nations. The pauper, the criminal, the lunatic have been shot upon British shores, to compete with the British worker for his wages or to draw upon the British ratepayer for support…

The same writer was also unafraid to mention that the immigrants driving down the housing and industrial conditions of the native workers were ‘foreign Jews’ and similarly pointed out that it was Lord Rothschild who opposed the amelioratory measures proposed by the Commission:

> Lord Rothschild wishes the municipality to undertake the task of providing house-room, and would not sanction the marking-off of prohibited areas. But the task of accommodating with good house-room the refuse of the Continent is very much like that of pumping dry the Atlantic.[191]

Another newspaper pointed out that all of the foreigners, who were mainly Eastern European Jews, had been allowed in out of false sentimentality:

> … the catchword of a Free Asylum has been employed to keep open the doors of England to the scum of all nations. It is time that we stopped this parrot-cry, and faced the situation like sensible people, without any undue leaning towards the sentimental. After all the first duty of a nation, as of a family, is to itself. The old familiar proverb has it bluntly that charity begins at home…
>
> … a nation has a right to defend itself whether from the outright assaults of a rival or from the more insidious attacks arising from the percolation of foreign undesirables into the country. In the phrase which has been reiterated for the last fifteen years, Great Britain has long been the dumping ground of the refuse of Europe…[192]

190 *Sunday Sun*, 16/8/1903. Translator’s note: Quotation translated from Aldag’s German text as the original source could not be found – it would appear that the attribution of this source to the *Sunday Sun* is a referencing error on the author’s part, as apparently the *Sunday Sun* did not come into existence until 1919.

191 *Daily Mail*, 13/8/1903. Translator’s note: Excerpts reproduced verbatim from original source.

192 *Morning Post* 12/8/1903, 14/8/1903. Translator’s note: Excerpts reproduced verbatim from the 14/8/1903 issue.

Even the *Daily Telegraph* itself [i.e. a newspaper known for its philo-Semitism], in an article of August 12th 1903, recognised that the bulk of immigration was due mainly to Jews from the East.

However, the people of London saw some signs of progress in the report and, at a mass demonstration of the Immigration Reform Association at the People's Palace on November 10th, demanded that the government introduce the corresponding legislation 'at the early possible opportunity in the forthcoming Session of Parliament'.[193]

But Home Secretary Aretas Akers-Douglas did not present such a bill, that is to say, one that would essentially follow the Commission's proposals, until March 29th, 1904. And although it provided for a certain level of scrutiny of the newcomers' personal circumstances, in no way could this be described as a restriction on immigration.

The minister likewise made clear, in the opening remarks of his introductory speech, that with what came to be known as the Aliens Bill, 'we have no intention whatever of unnecessarily interfering with the admission into this country of foreigners, or of throwing any unnecessary difficulty in the way of their general entry into this country'.

However, since the judiciary and the police had meanwhile been bombarding the government with reports about the huge increase in immigrant convictions, which had gone up 'by no less than 55 per cent' over the previous five years, with the attendant state costs in maintaining this 'large alien prison prison', it had been decided, said Akers-Douglas, 'on these grounds, and on these grounds only', that 'some interference on the part of the State' was urgently required and certain officials be given the opportunity to exclude undesirable elements. Nevertheless, this putative exclusion was only to be applied to those who had committed an extraditable crime within the previous five years, prostitutes and pimps, and those with 'infectious or loathsome diseases'. Those were virtually the only restrictions to be imposed on immigration, and even the fate of these cases was to be ultimately decided by the Home Secretary himself.[194]

After heated debates and obstruction from the Liberals, as a result of which, according to Prime Minister Arthur James Balfour, no more than two lines of the bill were worked through by the Standing Committee each day, the government announced on July 11th, 1904, to everyone's astonishment, that it had withdrawn the bill and that it would introduce a new one in the next Parliamentary session.[195]

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193 *Times*, 11/11/1903. Translator's note: Quoted element from original source. Note that the demonstrators were keen to have known that this 'was not a question of religion' but rather that the foreigners were objected to 'on account of the quantity and quality of them'.

194 *Times*, 1/4/1904. *Hansard*, Volume 132, pp. 987-991. Translator's note: All quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source [Hansard]. Both sources between them also give full details of the bill, including the other few restrictions for entry, which I presume Aldag has omitted due their nature of being easily hidden, subjective/difficult to quantify, and/or impossible to implement in the real world. Readers may also wish to look at the provisions within the final legislation itself – Aliens Act, 1905 – available at the legislation.gov.uk website.

195 *Hansard*, Volume 136, pp. 1220-1. Translator's note: According to the *Times* article of 12/7/1904, during Balfour's speech, ministers clarified by means of shouts that the Standing Committee's progress on the Aliens Bill was in fact only 'half a line a day'. It would appear that Winston Churchill was instrumental in this situation, because, as we read in the *Jewish Chronicle* of 7/1/1904 (pp. 16-7), Nathan Laski assured his fellow Jews at a protest meeting against the bill in Manchester that Churchill 'had seen Lord Rothschild with reference to the Bill' and, as a result, 'Mr. Churchill was practically leading the attack on the Bill in Grand Committee'.

Judah Caught in the Crossfire

What had happened to the Aliens Bill? Was it really just the Standing Committee's report that had caused the government to withdraw the bill, or were there other, much more important things going on behind the scenes?

To answer this question, we must first return to what was happening outside Parliament.

As early as May 1903, while the Royal Commission under Lord Heresford was still investigating the entire immigration situation, the Jews had called a protest meeting led by the Zionist Israel Zangwill, who even at that time, around four months before the report was published, was able to explain the Commission's report proposals to the audience. Today it is almost impossible to determine how he had come by this knowledge, but it is not implausible to assume that it came from a member of the Commission. It is also natural that, in this case, the first suspicion would fall on Lord Rothschild.

In his address to the Jews, Zangwill expressed his fear that in the future one would have to expect not only the exclusion of unwanted foreigners, but also far more drastic measures. The Jews had been resident in England for a long time, but if things were to continue at the current pace, one would even have to expect anti-Jewish riots in London.[196]

A year later, Zangwill held another Zionist meeting in which he triumphantly pointed to the accuracy of his prophecies of the previous year, and again drew attention to the growing anti-Jewish sentiment in the country.

This reached the ears of Prime Minister Balfour, who explained in an open letter that 'the Aliens Bill is designed to protect the country, not against the Jew, but against the undesirable alien, quite irrespective of his nationality or his creed. I should regard the rise and growth of any anti-Semitic feeling in this country as a most serious national misfortune.'[197] Then as now, the clergy worked on behalf of the Jews. At a meeting of the Community of British Jews, a clergyman declared that the Jew had been a blessing to the East End of London, while the distinguished prelate Bishop Welldon, in his Good Friday sermon of 1904 which was preached in Westminster Abbey, exhorted the faithful to be an imitation of Christ's example, and to demonstrate their faith practically by contributing to the East London Jews' Fund, which would be, he said, 'the best return they could make for the crucifixion of their Lord and Master. The Jews gave him strife, and encompassed his death; we gave them sanctuary and kindness, and without one word of reproach.' Incidentally, the Bishop of Stepney followed his example the next year, in exhorting his faithful during Holy Week and Good Friday to donate to the same Jewish fund. The thoughts of the season, he said, would be incomplete unless Christians gave a place to those 'whose rejection of their own Messiah has been one of the great tragedies of history'. He went on to describe how the Diocese of London treated the East End Jews as neighbours and parishioners, and by the tact and patience of the fund's workers 'the barrier of prejudice, built up by long years of persecution at the hands of Christians, is being rapidly removed'.[198]

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196 *Daily Chronicle*, 18/5/1903.

197 Abbott: p. 466. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

198 Abbott: p. 468; *Standard*, 2/4/1904; *Times*, 17/4/1905. Translator's note: All quotations reproduced verbatim from original sources [Abbott/*Times*]. Note that Abbott's 1907 textual rendering of Bishop Welldon's speech did not give reverential capitalisation to Christ's pronouns.

But the Jews and their friends did not limit themselves to protest or sympathy demonstrations.

On May 20, 1904, which is to say, some four weeks after the second reading of the latterly withdrawn bill, a delegation of leading Jews, consisting of Lord Rothschild, Leopold Rothschild, Sir Samuel Montagu, Member of Parliament Mr. Samuel and others, paid a visit to the Home Secretary. They presented him with a long complaint about the bill being debated in Parliament, as it would impose undue hardship and likely restrict immigration, and which could only be detrimental to England, which had so far greatly benefited from Jewish immigrants. They also made a commitment to ensure that no Jewish newcomer would be a burden on the state for the first two years of his stay, and that they would also, on their own initiative, work to exclude criminals.

In a leaflet distributed to the public, they reiterated their position and emphasised that the proposed legislation would be to the detriment of those persecuted for religion and politics and might even make it impossible for them to enter England. According to Charles Emanuel:

> The pamphlet showed that the Bill as drafted would enable old-established foreign settlers to be forcibly ejected from their homes in this country without compensation, that it gave power to eject those who arrived without an official passport or certificate of character, which would include all those fleeing from persecution in Russia or Roumania, and that it gave no right of appeal to be rejected.

What was the success of these efforts? Let Emanuel answer as an authoritative source:

> A deputation from the Board waited on the Home Secretary and stated its objections to various provisions in the measure, and he promised that their view should be considered. The bill was subsequently withdrawn.[199]

What was it Arnold White had been quoted as saying on August 16th, 1903? ‘No measures whatsoever could be taken without the consent of Jewish leaders’? Events have been shown to prove him right.

A novella by the Jewess Violet Guttenberg is in many ways characteristic of the prevailing general mood among Jews at that time.

The author narrates a love story between a Jew and an Englishwoman, the daughter of the staunchly anti-Semitic Prime Minister Moore. The two young people get married without his knowledge.

Shortly afterwards, at the request of the Prime Minister, a law is passed requiring all Jews to leave England. As a consequence, most of them then emigrate to Palestine, with the result that England's economy virtually comes to a standstill. There is unemployment and poverty everywhere.[200]

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199 Emanuel: *A Century and a Half…*, p. 162. Translator’s note: Both quotations reproduced verbatim from original source.

200 Guttenberg: p. 283 ff.

The Prime Minister's daughter accompanies her husband to Palestine, and when she later returns home for a visit, she finds her father made a nervous wreck because he is still preoccupied almost exclusively with the Jewish Question. A member of the government tells her openly: ‘England can not get along without Jewish money and Jewish brains; and she’s shipped all the best of it away – sent it to Palestine to enrich the Holy Land.’[201]

The Prime Minister eventually changes his mind, repeals the expulsion law, and because all the Jews return, England is rich and happy again:

> ‘Moore – the anti-Semite – is dead.’ ‘And Mr. Moore the Christian statesman lives!’[202]

The bias of this book is so obvious that no comment is required.

But the fight wasn't over yet. Both parties continued to agitate for their views. For the forces of self-preservation Major Evans-Gordon was a prominent champion; for the opposite side, among others, Winston Churchill.

The former did everything to ensure that efforts to restrict immigration did not come to a standstill. Fundraising was organised to continue the fight.[203] At meetings, Evans-Gordon pointed out that the overcrowded ghettos of Russia, Poland, Romania and Austria-Hungary would throw an inexhaustible supply of new masses onto the shores of England.[204] The Radicals only spoke of ‘the liberty of the – foreign – subject, but nothing about the liberty of the British workman to live in his own country.’[205] He also called attention to the fact that twelve ships carrying strangers arrived every week at the Port of London alone, of whom some 40% were destitute. How was this supposed to end? Over the last five years alone, the government had already had to pay a total of some £629,000 for the prison costs of 13,114 alien criminals.[206]

Other voices also came forward to demand a definitive solution that would be satisfactory to the people. Again it is Arnold White who points out the importance of the issue:

> But it is certain that any Alien Bill, before it becomes law, will raise the Jewish question throughout the world, for the reason that the money of the world is mainly in the hands of the race chiefly affected by the proposed measure of restriction.

He suggests that England should call a conference of Europe’s Jewish leaders, along with the governments of Russia, the United States, Canada and Romania. Pressure could be brought to bear on Russia because being currently at war with Japan she was in need of money, and:

> …the gold by which Russia continues to make war is gold under Hebrew control… In the whole course of European history the Jewish community has never had a more

201 Guttenberg: p. 294. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
202 Guttenberg: p. 316. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
203 *Times*, 8/8/1904.
204 *Times*, 18/11/1904.
205 *Times*, 12/7/1904. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
206 *Times*, 8/12/1904, 15/12/1904.

> favourable opportunity of compelling Russia to come to terms on the treatment of her Jewish subjects. With the diplomatic assistance of Great Britain and the United States the interchange of views at a conference on the Jewish question between the Powers interested and the heads of the Jewish community might solve, and could not complicate, a problem that otherwise threatens to be insoluble.[207]

But the other side was also at work, subverting the opposition's position while pretending to be part of that opposition. It held 'anti-immigration' meetings and infiltrated the genuine anti-immigration movement. The following newspaper article illustrates this phenomenon perfectly:

> ALIEN IMMIGRATION. A meeting of the Kensington Branch of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association was held on Friday afternoon, by permission of Mrs. Richards, at 19, Wetherby-gardens, South Kensington, when the subject for discussion was alien immigration. Mr. Leo Maxse presided, and there was a large attendance. Major Hills, R. F., in opening the debate, gave an historical account of the question of alien immigration. Miss Hyams, speaking with personal knowledge of the Russians and Poles in the East-end, maintained that the standard of living was not so low as had been made out; it was only on the aliens' first arrival that the standard was low. She advocated the exclusion from England only of the morally and physically unfit, and maintained that those aliens who were now in England were a benefit to the country which had sheltered them. Mr. Maxse appealed to the meeting to urge upon the Government to carry out what they had promised to do in this matter.[208]

Winston Churchill played a leading role in this subversion. His father, Lord Randolph Churchill, had borrowed £5,000 from Rothschild and used it to buy shares in gold mines in South Africa. After a certain time, due to a lack of money, he had to sell two-fifths of them; the remainder were later sold after his death for £70,000 as the share-price had since risen exponentially. Incidentally, he was one of Rothschild's closest friends and was a regular guest at his country estate in Buckinghamshire.[209]

Winston Churchill had switched from Conservative to Liberal in Parliament shortly before the events described. He had already spoken out openly against the Aliens Bill in May 1904. In a letter to a Jew in Manchester, written that same month, he described the government's efforts as 'an attempt on the part of the Government to gratify a small but noisy section of their supporters, and to purchase a little popularity in the constituencies by dealing harshly with a number of unfortunate aliens who have no votes'.[210]

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207 *Times*, 24/12/1904. Translator's note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source.
208 *Times*, 13/2/1905. Translator's notice: Article reproduced in full and verbatim from original source.
209 Smalley: pp. 291-2.
210 Abbott: p. 465. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. The letter recipient was, in fact, Mr. Nathan Laski, President of the Manchester Great Synagogue, and the full letter, in which Churchill expresses an utter contempt for the interests of the British people, particularly the working classes, can be found in the 3/6/1904 issue of *Jewish World*.

When in 1904 it became clear to the most perspicacious that the proposed legislation would not be passed in the House of Commons, the triumph of the Jewish press knew no bounds. Churchill was given the highest praise and thanks for his intervention on behalf of the Jews.[211]

He also advocated for amendments to the new bill in public meetings while the Parliamentary debates of 1905 were taking place,[212] and likewise in that year the Jews did not forget to publicly mention Churchill's services to their cause.[213]

Both parties knew that the abandonment of the 1904 bill did not in any way resolve the situation. Rather, the opponents of immigration had become even more agitated, as demonstrated by, among other things, an incident in Ireland. In Limerick, the Catholic population had protested against their exploitation by the Jews. They were led by their clergy, in particular the charismatic and eloquent Father Creagh, a holy monk of the Redemptorist Order, whose gifted preaching incited the populace to a holy crusade of collective action. As he told his flock: ‘It would be madness for a man to nourish in his own breast a viper that might at any moment slay its benefactor with a poisonous bite. So it is madness for a people to allow an evil to grow in their midst that will eventually cause them ruin.’ While there had been hardly any Jews there at the end of the 19th century – in 1871 only two Jews were counted in the Limerick census – they had now settled in larger numbers, with at least thirty-five families present, and had quickly taken over trade. Soon a large part of the farmers were in debt to them, against whom the Jews acted ruthlessly as soon as payment became due. This angered the population so much that they refused to sell any food to the Jews and even began a complete boycott against them. Jews could barely be seen in public without having to fear for life and limb. Attacks were not uncommon and stones were thrown at them when they showed their faces in public. This situation lasted for a good while, and led to the ruin of the Jews, who, given the nature of the siege, would likely have starved to death in their homes if some Protestant gentlemen had not rendered assistance, which was done in utmost secrecy for fear of ‘drawing down upon themselves the pious wrath of the Redemptorist monks and of the six thousand brethren of the Confraternity of the Holy Family’. However, after a press campaign had roused public opinion in England, the government was forced to intervene and charitable associations hastened to the Jews’ relief.[214]

When, at the beginning of 1905, the government had still not made any moves to resolve the situation, the public became impatient, as demonstrated by the constant questions that were raised about this matter in Parliament.[215]

On April 18, 1905, the bill was finally introduced into Parliament by Home Secretary Akers-Douglas.

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211 *Jewish World*, 24/6/1904, *Jewish Chronicle*, 24/6/1904. Translator’s note: There may be a referencing error for these publications, as I could find nothing in these particular issues but impartial reporting on events, i.e. no evidence of Aldag’s assertion. The only thing that might resemble gratitude is in the *Jewish Chronicle* issue, which had news that Churchill had been ‘entertained… along with several prominent Jewish and Christians citizens at dinner’ at the residence of aforementioned Mr. Nathan Laski (p.29).

212 *Times*, 30/6/1905. Translator’s note: Churchill’s proposed amendments were designed to make the bill completely useless. In addition to an exception for the victims of political persecution, Churchill proposed there also be an exemption for ‘victims of religious persecution’ as well the right to appeal for those who were refused permission to land, or who were threatened with expulsion. He also said that there should be no distinction made between the rich and poor immigrant, but ‘one law for all immigrants’.

213 *Jewish Chronicle*, 15/12/1905 (pp. 9-11). Translator’s note: An example: ‘Mr. Winston Churchill’s splendid fight in Grand Committee against the first Aliens’ bill will long linger in the recollections of those who witnessed it.’

214 Abbott: pp. 469-72. Translator’s note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source, and additional elements inserted for reader interest.

215 *Hansard*, Volume 143, pp. 212, 956, 1734/35; Volume 144, p. 1018.

This showed, among other things, that circumstances would no longer tolerate any further delay. In 1903, 82,000 foreigners had landed in England, the vast majority of whom remained in the country. The associated evils were increasing on a daily basis. Crime had increased. The police and judges continually sent him complaints. Above all, the bill provided for the deployment of immigration officers to eight pre-determined ports, where 97% of foreigners currently landed and where all future immigrants would be made to land, and these officers would decide whether or not entry would be granted. In the case of a negative, the party concerned would have the right to appeal to a designated local court. In addition, there were also provisions authorising the expulsion of undesirable elements.[216]

Sir Charles Dilke objected to the contents of the bill, but the bill passed its first reading, with the vote going against the Liberal Party.[217]

On May 2nd, 1905, the debate on the second reading took place. And again it was Sir Charles Dilke who was the first to speak for the Opposition. The figures cited by the government were completely exaggerated, just as the case for the negative effects that resulted from current immigration was 'so miserable and trivial'. In his opinion, 'asylum in the past has been of benefit to this country, and I believe we derive benefit from it still'. He also pointed to evidence for the complete assimilation of immigrant Jewish children, who were now, apparently, more English than the English:

> Evidence was given before the Commission by the school authorities and others in the East End who are most competent witnesses. The overwhelming weight of testimony is on the side of those who say that these children are completely English. The typical evidence was that of the master of Betts Street School, who pointed out that the English history of the Jewish children was infinitely better than the English history of the average English children, and that the children were proud to become English. I think that the whole history of the United States, where you have seen the whole of the alien emigrants moulded into an essentially English race, proves that the spirit is far more important than the birth.[218]

He would, however, give his assent to the part of the bill that would keep out the sick and criminals. He was supported by Mr. Trevelyan and other Opposition members. The latter also included the Jew Herbert Samuel, who believed that the immigration level was tolerable and that the crime figures should be treated with extreme caution. In any case, the poor were been fully supported by the Jewish community.[219]

He was opposed by the Hon. Harry Lawson, who declared his own half-Jewishness early on in the debate, perhaps in a bid to pre-empt any accusation of anti-Semitism. In fact, he told the House, Jews made up 'a great number of those now brought before the Courts of Justice in London'. He went on to say:

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216 *Hansard*, Volume 145, pp. 464-468.
217 *Hansard*, Volume 145, pp. 468 ff.
218 *Hansard*, Volume 145, pp. 689-99. All quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source.
219 *Hansard*, Volume 145, p. 724 ff.

> …there are thousands of immigrants who cannot be regarded as refugees, who are chronic paupers, and who come from Russia or Poland in the hope of getting something from the Russo-Polish fund of which they have heard such exaggerated accounts. That is one of the features most noticeable in this recent incursion of Jewish refugees. There have been more beggars in the streets, and more beggars, unfortunately, among children in the streets, and the reason is that you are getting the less fit and capable of these people. That is what we notice in the doctrinaire protests raised against this Bill. There is a want, on the other side, I fear, of the sense of historic perspective. They still seem to think that we are getting the energetic, the able, and the competent aliens. That was the fact in the past. Whether they were Walloons or Huguenots or Jews, we had formerly coming into this country those who were most likely to contribute to its prosperity. But now the exact opposite is the case. Now we are getting the untransportable – those who cannot get into America, and whom the shipping companies will not take to America.
>
> […]
>
> Unfortunately, as we know, the greater number of those who are rejected in America come back here. I have got a case in point where there was a large number of aliens on board the liner 'Carpathia' who were refused admission at New York. An attempt was made to land them at Fiume, but the Italian authorities objected to allow this, and these people came to England. Time after time the same thing occurs…
>
> […]
>
> The case in regard to immigration in this country is summed up by the words used by the German official at the ports of embarkation: 'Utterly destitute and friendless who can just afford a ticket to Grimsby go to England.' I think I have said enough as to the character of the immigrants. The truth is that we get the floating scum – those who would go anywhere and do anybody and those who are a burden to their own community, if not a burden to the public at large. These are the people who bring scandal on themselves and on those with whom they are associated.

He then went on to speak of the dire housing conditions in the East End of London that needed attention. To compound this problem, in a very short time, rents had increased threefold due to overpopulation. The misery and distress there was very great, and a solution would need to be found. He concludes his speech with the following remarks:

> The present situation is that we are sending out the fit and the strong and taking in the incapable and the helpless. If hon. Members studied the figures of immigration into Canada, they would find that the very flower of our working class was being sent out there, and in return we are getting those whom it is impossible to induce the United States to accept. And who are left here? The derelicts of Europe…
>
> One feels that this unrestricted flow will be likely to weaken and vitiate the whole stream of our national life. We talk of 'man-power', but the man-power behind the Empire is not likely to be improved by the introduction of new diseases and the constant influx of people dumped down on this country because no other country will take them.

> This Bill is not only due, but in the view of those I speak for, is already overdue, and I think it is time that we cried 'Halt' to what is becoming a backward march to physical degeneration.[220]

Major Evans-Gordon had spoken earlier in the debate, in which he gave the facts of the immigration figures that Sir Charles Dilke had tried to deny, and reminded the House that the Census and Board of Trade Returns automatically counted the children born in England of immigrant people as 'English', thus handily reducing the official foreign population figures by some 50%. From the same speech:

> The House has to face the fact that during the last few years the area occupied by aliens in the East End of London has increased rapidly; it has doubled, trebled, quadrupled. Streets and districts formerly entirely English have become almost entirely foreign in character. We have the evidence of Chief Inspector Malveney, of the H Division, that in six years 107 whole streets in Stepney went out of English occupation into foreign occupation… Three years ago the Bishop of Stepney said that in some districts where there was formerly evidence of comparative wealth and comfort these had been absolutely wiped out, and the East End of London was being swamped by aliens who were coming in like an army of locusts, eating up the native population or turning them out. Their churches were being continually left like islands in the midst of an alien sea. And yet in the face of these statements the right hon. Baronet says that the whole thing is moonshine and a figment of the imagination. Not all the Blue-books or statistics in the world can controvert these incontrovertible facts. I have made inquiry on the spot myself.

He also called attention to the hypocrisy of the Jews themselves, who were themselves selective when deciding on the quality of Jews who should populate their own colonies, yet libelled the English trying to do the same for England as 'anti-Semitic':

> Again, it is sometimes said that we cannot do anything to help our own people without being cruelly unjust to the immigrants who come here, especially Jewish immigrants. Now what are the precepts and practice of the Jews themselves in this matter? Do they allow all their own people, irrespective of their industrial fitness or capacity, to go to their own colonies in the Argentine Republic and elsewhere? Not at all. Everybody is subjected to the closest scrutiny before he is allowed to start – scrutiny as to his antecedents, character, health and fitness in every respect. So much is this the fact that Mr. Zangwill, when recently discussing the proposed East African colony for Jews, made this remarkable statement – he said, 'the colony was not to be the dumping ground for refugees.' No, Sir; the privilege of being the dumping ground is reserved for this

220 *Hansard*, Volume 145, pp. 733-740. Translator's note: All quotations reproduced verbatim from original source. Harry Lawson (full name Harry Lawson Webster Levy-Lawson) inherited his father's title of Baron Burnham in 1916 as well as inheriting his father's ownership and management of the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper. He was created Viscount Burnham in 1919.

> country, and when anyone dares to lift a voice in protest, or ventures to suggest that the same precautions should be taken here as are taken by the Jewish community themselves, we are denounced as Anti-Semites. We have no wish, and I say no reason can be given for saying we wish, to exclude persons from this country because they are Jews. Our desire is not to exclude undesirable aliens because they are Jews but because they are undesirable aliens.

In closing, he reminded the House about a much neglected party in the debates, the working-class Briton:

> We hold that immigrants coming here should be submitted to the same process of selection as they have to submit to in other countries, and that the people sent here from abroad should be the best and not the worst of the population. We desire to rid our gaols of foreign criminals and our streets of foreign prostitutes and souteneurs, but, above all, we desire to save our own poor and working classes from an influence which must tend to make their lives more painful and more difficult, and deprive them of what we believe to be the most elementary of all their rights, namely, the opportunity of earning a living in their own land.[221]

Joseph Chamberlain was also in favour of restricting immigration, and reminded the house that it was not correct or fair to accuse those who were critical of uncontrolled immigration due to its negative impact on both working-class Jew and Gentile alike: ‘It is often said that anybody who looks at this question as I do, entirely from a British point of view, is guilty of anti-Semitism. There is no feeling of anti-Semitism in the movement against this immigration.’[222]

After Prime Minister Balfour's closing speech, the debate ended with the second reading of the bill.[223]

Lengthy deliberations by the committee followed. It is impossible to detail all of the proposed amendments and speeches given. Here, too, it was primarily Churchill who stood out among the opponents of the bill.[224] This was followed by more interminable debates in the plenary sessions of the House of Commons. The Aliens Bill finally passed its third reading on July 19th.[225] It also found the necessary majority in the three required readings in the House of Lords.[226]

The Aliens Act stayed within the framework of Akers-Douglas' aforementioned statements. It should also be added that in addition to criminals, sick people and idiots, those who were completely destitute were also to be denied entry. However, the restriction for the latter should be lifted if they could prove that they would be assisted in England or that they had left their country of origin as refugees who were being persecuted for their religious or political views.

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221 *Hansard*, Volume 145, pp. 706-724. Translator’s note: All quotations from Evans-Gordon are reproduced verbatim from the original source.
222 *Hansard*, Volume 145, pp. 763-7. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
223 *Hansard*, Volume 145, p. 805 ff.
224 *Hansard*, Volume 148, pp. 270, 272, 277, 280, 295-6 and others.
225 *Hansard*, Volume 149, p. 1257.
226 *Hansard*, Volume 149, p. 1299; Volume 150, p. 740 ff.

It is obvious that this provision would continue to allow Jews unhindered immigration. In any case, they were already seen as a poor, persecuted people by a large part of the English population, or else found the support of well-organised and well-funded Jewish welfare institutions. The regulation regarding the admission of political and religious refugees was inserted into the law at the instigation of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, who enlisted the help of legislators Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Robson. In his book which details the Board's activities, the aforementioned Charles Emanuel shines a light on how the Jews mounted their pressure campaign:

> A fresh Aliens Bill was introduced this year [1905], and was the subject of a detailed report which advocated various essential amendments. A copy of the report was sent to every Member of Parliament, the leading newspapers, and to the principal officers of every provincial synagogue, asking the latter to bring the Jewish view of the necessary amendments before their local Member [of Parliament]. Three thousand copies were circulated in Manchester alone. Sir Charles Dilke consented to take charge of the amendment which provided a loophole for the admission of victims of persecution abroad. Mr. Robson took charge of an amendment providing a right of appeal for rejected aliens, and steps were taken to see that the other amendments asked for by the Board, were placed before Parliament.[227]

In each of the pre-designated immigration ports, where the ships with new arrivals were obligated to dock, a new type of immigration centre was set up. Each one was staffed by three people and had, among other functions, the task of deciding on the affected party's grounds for appeal in the event of a refusal of entry. The implementation of the regulations was largely left to the authorities.

However, all of these regulations only applied to ships that had more than twenty immigrants on board. Others were able to land their passengers wherever they wanted and everything stayed the same as before.[228]

So this was the result of almost twenty years of struggle, both in the public sphere and in the legislative houses. Three commissions – four if you include the Sweating Commission of 1890 – had worked tirelessly for years to achieve this pathetic compromise.

The law came into force on January 1st, 1906. One would have assumed that the Jews and their friends would be completely satisfied. Not even close! And so we have the rare situation where both sides complained about the law and criticised those responsible for it. One of them, Mr. Balfour, even felt the need to publicly express his sympathy for the Jews. And thus we hear that under his patronage a large charity concert was held in aid of the Russo-Jewish Fund. Other patrons of this event included the Bishop of London, Sir Albert Rollit, Sir Marcus and Lady Samuel, Israel Zangwill and Rufus Isaacs.[229] Mr. Balfour had since resigned with his government. In the subsequent general election, the Conservative Party he led was completely defeated, and the Liberals formed the new government with a large majority. Herbert Gladstone was made Home Secretary, and his Under-Secretary of State was the Jew Herbert Samuel, now Lord Samuel.

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227 Emanuel: pp. 165-6. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
228 Law Reports 1905, pp. 22-7.
229 *Times*, 2/1/1906.

As early as March 1906, an order from the Home Office provoked the indignation of Major Evans-Gordon's supporters. An instruction had been issued to immigration officials that if there were any doubt about arrivals' claims of political or religious persecution, the benefit of the doubt was always to be given, and they be allowed to land. The following is a reproduction of the instruction:

INSTRUCTION TO IMMIGRATION OFFICERS.

> In all cases in which immigrants, coming from the parts of the Continent which are at present in a disturbed condition, allege that they are flying from political or religious persecution, the benefit of the doubt, where any doubt exists, as to the truth of the allegation will be allowed, and leave to land will be given.

Gladstone and his friends viewed this arrangement as merely a rule of interpretation of the law, which would not in any way alter its meaning. Major Evans-Gordon expressed the greatest indignation at this situation and declared that 'the whole Act became null and void under those conditions',[230] given that every newcomer would therefore claim to belong to this category. In a like manner he blasted MPs who made 'capital out of charges of alleged hardship arising from the rejection of diseased persons', reminding them that their constant demand for leniency out of sympathy for certain individual cases of immigrants with contagious diseases would inevitably lead to all diseased people having a case for entry, as 'the question was one of principle'. He reminded the House of 'our bounden duty' to protect the British people from needless suffering. 'Steps had been taken to protect the cattle of this country from infection from abroad, and was it reasonable when such a disease as miners' worm was imported to raise an outcry against sending immigrants back who were suffering from that and other dangerous diseases?' [231]

It soon became apparent that the fears of those who had opposed this ministerial instruction were coming true. The *Times*' special correspondent, who had been eyewitness to events, reported that those entering the country would readily 'tell their stories' to the well-trained immigration officers concerned, some of whom were multilingual in German and Yiddish and who made sure to 'display no harshness of bearing or disposition' towards the 'fairly treated' newcomers; and in keeping with the spirit of the aforementioned ministerial order, these people were freely given permission to enter.[232]

It should not be difficult to guess who was behind this measure by the Home Secretary. Most Jewish immigrants said that they were being persecuted because of their religion or politics.

One newspaper complained bitterly that England had become 'the dumping ground for the moral and physical waste of Europe'. This would necessarily lead to the degeneration of the British nation.[233]

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230 Landa: p. 222 ff. Translator's note: Instruction text and Evans-Gordon quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

231 *Hansard*, Volume 153, p. 1312 ff.; *Times*, 15/3/1906. Translator's note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source [Hansard].

232 *Times*, 26/4/1906. Translator's note: All quotations reproduced verbatim from original source. The eyewitness also reported that 'the immigration boards… are summoned so seldom and so irregularly that I have not had the opportunity of observing the proceedings' which again points to the interview process being a mere formality.

233 *Daily Mail*, 15/3/1906.

The Jews and their friends protested against the treatment given to the newcomers. The Jew Landa, who, as a correspondent for the *Jewish Chronicle* and later the *Jewish World*, had been tasked with attending the appeal proceedings of rejected immigrants, complained about the inadequacy of the appeal process. In his view, the assessors of the Immigration Board in question were guided by a combination of prejudice and incompetence. Very often the complainants' stories were not believed and they were even accused of telling untruths.[234]

Winston Churchill continued to work for Jewish interests and promised to solve their problems as soon he had the personal influence to do so. He did not shirk from giving these assurances to various Jewish organisations, such as the Achei Brith Society. As the *Manchester Guardian* reports in 'Mr. Churchill and the Jews':

> Mr. Churchill, in addressing a Jewish audience at the rooms of the 'Achei Brith' Society on Sunday evening, appealed for their support on account of the work he had done for Jews in connection with the Aliens Bill. With regard to the first measure on the subject, men like Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and himself had striven their utmost to wreck that bill, and he (Mr. Churchill) it was who got the credit, together with the odium, of defeating it.[235]

Since 1906 he had been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Office, and so the Jews had another friend at the highest level. When he became President of the Board of Trade in 1908, his position of influence was strengthened still further. His constant support of the Jews did not escape the public's notice, as demonstrated by a report in the *Manchester Guardian* of April 21st, 1908. The following is an excerpt reproduced verbatim from this report:

> He [Mr. Nathan Laski] said candidly that in spite of anything Mr. Joynson-Hicks might say, he was first and foremost a Jew; and in spite of his lifelong adhesion to Liberalism if Mr. Churchill had not satisfied him on the questions which they had put to him as Jews he would not have been on his platform that day. It was because he was able to get more from Mr. Churchill than from Mr. Joynson-Hicks that he supported Mr. Churchill. –(Cheers.)

The Hebrews' joy at Churchill's appointment as Home Secretary in 1910 knew no bounds.[236] They discovered triumphantly that from then on he would supervise the implementation of the Aliens Act. Based on his previous behaviour, it was known that he would take care of the Jews. As the *Jewish Chronicle* reported:

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234 Landa: p. 199 ff.

235 *Manchester Guardian*, 9/1/1906; Jewish Chronicle, 14/12/1906. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. For more on the carefully orchestrated strategies to destroy all attempts at immigration restriction, see Chapters XXV and XXVI of Banister [in Translator's Bibliography].

236 *Jewish World*, 10/6/1910. Translator's note: A. K. Chesterton quotes this issue as saying the following: 'A victory at last! After nearly four years' ceaseless agitation… A great victory has been won against the Aliens Act… The Home Secretary (Churchill) deserves our warmest thanks; he had nobly fulfilled his pledges, and at the earliest opportunity. For ourselves, we never doubted his sincerity.' [*The Tragedy of Anti-Semitism*, pp. 87-8, see Translator's Bibliography].

> Our own community, however, will have a special interest in Mr. Churchill's promotion. As Home Secretary he will have charge of the administration of the Aliens Act; and after the prominent part he took in the opposition to that species of legislation, and his sympathetic replies to Jewish deputations, we may at least expect a more generous attitude towards Jewish representation on this subject than was manifested by his predecessor. Mr. Churchill, in his new post, will also have a more important voice in the naturalisation question than he could previously lay claim to.[237]

His help soon became visible to the outside world. At the suggestion of the Jewish community, he appointed three Jews as assessors to the aforementioned Immigration Boards.[238]

Shortly after taking up his new office, Churchill also fulfilled the Jews' long-expressed wish that the appellants would in future be allowed to have legal representation when they appeared before the Immigration Board. The Jews immediately set up a special committee to ensure that defense lawyers would be appointed in a timely manner if required.[239]

We see, then, that the situation with regard to immigration was practically the same as before the law was passed, that the situation had actually only changed in a formal sense and that it had in no way led to a restriction on immigration. Nevertheless, Jews in England remained dissatisfied with these legal provisions, which they considered to be a personal insult, as the following extract from a *Jewish Chronicle* editorial demonstrates:

> …But the officials under the Aliens Act can never be relied upon to do the right and merciful thing. Placed all of a sudden in supreme control of perfectly innocent men and women and endowed with absolutely unrestricted powers, they lapse almost inevitably into cruelties that ought not to be known in the country which voices so righteous an indignation over oppression practised elsewhere. The Immigration Board, we notice, rejected an alien, although his sister was positively in need of his services in her business and could therefore have given him employment. In another case a girl was dismissed, although her uncle, who had two thriving businesses, had desired to put her in charge of one of them. For our part, we fail to comprehend the whims which lead to give such decisions. This arbitrary and capricious tossing of unfortunate people backward and forward across the ocean is totally inconsistent with every canon of human right; and it is time that some protest was made against its continuance. It is monstrous that the destinies of perfectly harmless people should be subjected indefinitely to some obscure little tribunal set up by a reactionary law.[240]

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237 *Jewish Chronicle*, 18/2/1910. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
238 Emanuel: pp. 182-3.
239 Landa: p. 208.
240 *Jewish Chronicle*, 19/11/1909. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. Modern readers will undoubtedly be very familiar with the textual strategies employed in this excerpt.

Jewish Demographics up to 1914

At the end of our discussion of the history of Jewish immigration to England between 1881 and 1914, we have to deal with the rather difficult matter of attempting to determine the total number of Jews in Great Britain up to 1914. This endeavour is hampered by many obstacles, with the result that only an approximate estimate can be given.

We will only use the minimum figures that we believe should be taken in account, in a bid to avoid any overestimation. There are various points of reference that are useful for this census. First of all, the statistics for Jews and the official census of foreigners residing in England are available. In addition, we still have the total number of annual immigrants compiled by the Board of Trade. None of these sources will lead us to a correct and unquestionable result, but we believe that by using the latter, with certain corrections, we can achieve our goal to some extent.

The Jews themselves have to admit that when they do their own censuses, they are partly dependent on guesswork and that their estimates are probably lower than the actual figures.[241] This is probably not entirely unintentional when it comes to the Jewish population. We have seen previously how for years there had been a public battle to restrict immigration which remained ongoing and which in addition was strongly directed against the Jewish element of the problem. The Jews therefore had the greatest interest in keeping the official figures as low as possible, which was clearly evident in 1889 when Rabbi Abrahams was examined before the Parliamentary Commission and questioned about the overall Jewish population in Leeds. He set the figure at a maximum of 6,000 souls, while two other expert witnesses gave it as 15,000 and 30,000 respectively.

In addition, the Jews expressly emphasise that they only included religious Jews. However, this is not enough, since our estimates take into account the number of racial Jews.

Finally, the statistics for the Jews may not be correct for another reason. According to them, we find the following Jewish population figures for the following years:

1891	64,280 in London;	101,189 in England
1901	97,000 in London;	144,000 in England
1903	106,550 in London;	188,000 in England

In the period from 1891 to 1901, the total number is said to have only increased by 33,000, and of this increase 10,000 was due, according to the Jews, by an increase in births, with only the remainder being due to immigration.[242] This would amount to an annual average of only 3,300 Jewish immigrants. Can it truly be believed that such a level of immigration would have led to all of the aforementioned upheavals in English life, with the consequent political struggles in the legislative houses and in the public sphere?

We also firmly believe that we cannot trust the official censuses, but due to the lack of better reference points we will use some of the figures contained in them to assist with our estimate.

241 *Jewish Year Book 1900/1*, p. 26 ff.
242 *Jewish Year Book 1900/1*, p. 26 ff.; *Jewish Year Book 1903/4*, p. 218 ff.

The Board of Trade claims to have used the official immigrant census figures in its 1894 report, but does so in a way that we find unacceptable. It compiles the total figures for traffic to and from England for the years from 1890 to 1893. It then deducts the latter from the former and then arrives at a net surplus, from which it then deducts those people who are listed as sailors. In this way, leaving out the year 1890, it arrives to the following figures:

1891 – 9,797
1892 – 10,349
1893 – 9,760[243]

This method can only be condemned in the strongest terms, because the traffic from England includes the thousands of emigrants of English blood who are being replaced by Jewish immigrants. The difference between incoming and outgoing traffic can therefore never represent the displacement of population. The Board of Trade does not overlook this flaw in its data-gathering, but considers it to be irrelevant when taken in the context of the overall situation.

The Commission of 1903 took the position that although the official censuses could in no way claim to be accurate, they must be approximately correct because the Board of Trade's annual immigration figures were considered unacceptable as evidence. We know that Rothschild and Sir Kenelm Digby raised strong objections to the published report. Given the composition of the Commission – even aside from these two – it is clear that compromises must have been made with the other assessors in order even to get to a final report. One only has to look at the witness statement of Evans-Gordon on this point to agree with the above hypothesis, as he considered the official findings to be significantly incorrect,[244] but nevertheless later signed off on the report as a member of the committee.

Major Evans-Gordon is of the opinion, among others, that the Jew generally avoids being counted because he always believes that there are certain disadvantages associated with this, even if it is only the danger of correct tax registration. Aside from this fact, it was not lost on the Commission that there was a possibility that the officials in question were incompetent and, furthermore, that the immigrants did not yet have a sufficient command of English to complete the questionnaires, which were not always easy to understand. In addition, one would also have to reckon with the possibility that those concerned would intentionally misrepresent their nationality.[245]

However, we too have further concerns about the accuracy of the official censuses. It is a phenomenon often observed that, in those days just as today, Jews would change their name to an English one as soon as possible and then present themselves to the outside world as English.[246] This can be done in England almost effortlessly and requires minimal involvement of the authorities. The Jew Landa agrees, but in such a case he thinks it is right to list such a foreigner in the statistics as an Englishman; the fact that 'to avoid recognition as a foreigner was the surest sign of having acquired English characteristics'.[247] We do not agree with this reasoning.

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243 *Accounts and Papers… 1894*, Volume 6, p. 354 ff.
244 *Accounts and Papers… 1903,* Volume 9, p. 91 ff.
245 *Accounts and Papers… 1903,* Volume 9, p. 20.
246 *Hansard*, Volume 8, p. 1157.
247 Landa: p. 27. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

In addition, those who had since acquired British citizenship were not included in the foreigner statistics. This likewise does not meet the requirements of our estimate, since a Jew does not become a Briton through admission to the British polity.

Moreover, the children of Jews born in England were no longer registered as foreigners, regardless of whether the parents were naturalised or still retained their original nationality, as according to English law, everyone born on British soil acquires British nationality [i.e. *jus soli*]. This was, in Evan-Gordon's opinion, 'the most serious omission as regards the Census figures' given that '[t]he Hebrew race is exceptionally prolific'.[248]

With all of this said, we can only use the official foreigner censuses as a rough guide for our estimates because nothing better is available.

This is the case regarding the period prior to 1881, because it was only in 1879 that immigration statistics began to be compiled, albeit initially very inadequately.[249]

For this reason, we have used the following methods of calculation:

1. Until 1881, the official foreigner censuses serve as the key reference point.
2. From 1881 until 1907, the immigration statistics are used.
3. After 1907, figures are freely estimated.

According to the official census from 1889, there were 136,000 foreigners in England. We have already seen how this figure is almost certainly inaccurate and does not remotely count all of the people in question. So it would hardly be unfair to use these figures as a basis for calculation, even without taking into account those foreigners in England who are not Jews. However, in order to forestall as far as possible the accusation of inaccuracy or partiality, we will only assume that 75% of this official figure are Jews. We will also apply this percentage to the numbers found later, and we believe we are entitled to do this based on the following considerations.

According to the evidence previously expounded, there can be hardly any doubt that the masses who had streamed into England from Europe during that time belonged overwhelmingly to the Jewish race. Since 1856, Jews had been entering Great Britain in increasing numbers. Undisputedly, the introduction of the May Laws in 1882 and the stricter implementation regulations in 1890, which aggravated the 1882 laws still further, caused the greater increase from year to year. The entire literature on the immigration issue treats the question as almost exclusively Jewish and also mostly emphasises the great predominance of the Jewish race among the immigrants from the (then) Russia Empire, Austria-Hungary, Germany and Romania.[250] Copies of transcripts from the debates held in both legislative houses likewise convey the same impression. And whatever doubts may still linger are quashed by the evidence gathered by three or four different commissions, as a glance over their extensive records will confirm. Furthermore, it is also indicated by the names themselves of the later naturalised people, more than 75% of which unmistakably point to their

248 Evans-Gordon: p.243 ff., 270. *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, pp. 30, 1053. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source [Evans-Gordon, p. 244].

249 *Accounts and Papers…1889*, Volume 10, pp. 268 ff., 325 ff.; *Hansard*, Volume 132, p. 987 ff.; *Hansard*, Volume 133, p. 1083.

250 Landa: p. 8 ff.. Evans-Gordon: p. 4 ff.; Wilkins: *The Alien Invasion*, p. 1 ff.. Wilkins: *The Immigration...*, p. 1 ff. Abbott: p. 461 ff. Also see Russell/Lewis.

Jewishness.[251] Finally, the proceedings of the various commissions deal almost exclusively with questions relating to Jews.

We therefore have no reservations about viewing the 75% rate for the official immigration census of 1881 and for the results of later immigrant censuses as appropriate and correct.

This principle, when applied to the official census of 1881, results in a Jewish community of 102,000 people out of a total of 136,000 foreigners.

The next determination is supposed to cover the years 1882 to 1888, even though it is very unlikely that the arrivals of 1881 were in any way recorded in the official census. However, in the interests of the desired accuracy, this will be assumed.

The immigration figures from 1882 to 1888 are likewise very inaccurate, because as we have already previously discussed, the Alien Act of King William IV, from which immigration figures had traditionally been compiled, had been allowed to fall into disuse. It was only reintroduced around 1880 in London, Hull, Grimsby and Southampton. All other ports continued as usual in their refusal to implement this law.[252] London, however, appears to have carried out reasonably detailed research and we will therefore only consider this data, which indicates that 81,896 foreigners landed in the port of London during the period mentioned. How many of these were just passing through cannot be determined with certainty. An official analysis made on one ship chosen at random showed that it was 9%. We are prepared to increase this percentage to 10% and subtract it from the total, so that we get 73,706 people. If we then calculate that of these, 75% are Jewish immigrants, we get a total number of 55,281.

As a result, we have not taken into account the arrivals in all the other ports and are only considering 75% in each case in question as being Jews, despite the fact that the official interviewed about this only spoke of Jews and their destitute state upon arrival.[253]

For the years 1889 and 1890, we will only use the same annual average as for the period from 1882 to 1888, despite the fact that increasing immigration figures were noted for these latter years. This amounts to around 8,000 people, so we get a further total of 16,000 for those two years.

The next uniform period extends from 1891 to 1904. Here we basically used the official immigrant censuses with certain modifications which shall be discussed. We have already explained how we also consider these surveys to be inaccurate. In the years after 1891, however, further deficiencies in reporting emerged that make the relevant findings appear to be too low rather than too high.

As before, the lists were drawn up by more or less capable members of the incoming ships' crew. They relied on the information provided to them by the passengers. The officials accepted this as correct and did not care whether a newcomer was actually in transit to another country or not. Confirmation of this can be found again and again in the statements of the various officials examined on this matter. So there is a strong possibility that many passengers who said that they were in transit remained in England.[254] Others believe that many immigrants only pretended that they wished to remain in England, or they later changed their minds and went on to America, which would mean that the number of people passing through is larger than that recorded in official

251 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 55, p. 44 ff.; … *1904*, Volume 78, p. 341 ff.; … *1905*, Volume 62, p. 409 ff.; …*1906*, Volume 96, p. 781 ff.; …*1907*, Volume 66, p. 712 ff.
252 *Accounts and Papers… 1989*, Volume 10, p. 268-9. Wilkins: *The Alien Invasion*, p. 27 ff.
253 *Accounts and Papers… 1989*, Volume 10, p. 325 ff.
254 *Hansard*, Volume 8, p. 1158.

statistics.[255] It may be true that the official immigration counts are incorrect in this respect too, as far as individual people are concerned. Nevertheless, we believe that the overall figure is correct. After 1893, American immigration laws changed, making entry much more difficult. Many people therefore gave up on the dream of America, and remained in England, or else were returned to England after an unsuccessful attempt to land on American shores. As a consequence, it may be that more people actually remained in England than appear in the official statistics.[256] But here too, in the interest of the most accurate estimate possible, it is instructive to weigh both possibilities against each other.

It must also be added that, according to the information already provided, the Board of Trade had not the slightest inclination to publish the real immigration figures, which would reveal much higher numbers. In fact, many disbelieved the Board's numbers, including Lord Salisbury, who, during an 1894 debate on the Aliens Bill, accused the Board of 'sweating the figures down', a deliberately evocative turn of phrase:

> My Lords, I freely admit that in bringing forward a Bill of this character from the Opposition side of the House, I am challenging the conduct which the Government have pursued, and trying to point out to them that they have not met the crisis through which we have been passing in the manner which their duty and their position demanded. But I will deal, in the first place, with the least important points to which the noble Earl [Rosebery] referred. He informs me that the Board of Trade have sweated my figures down. I readily admit that the Board of Trade are great adepts in that art, but for my part I prefer figures for use that have not been sweated.[257]

The Jews and their friends also considered the immigrant censuses to be unsuitable as a basis for policy because among those who were not in transit there were tourists or business travellers who returned to their country of origin. This might have been true in for a small number, but it is, nevertheless, an improbable supposition, given that only those arrivals who did not travel in first or second class were ever counted, i.e. only as passengers in third class or steerage,[258] where you would hardly find any tourists or wealthy merchants. Rather, it can in fact be assumed that among the first and second class travellers there were also quite a few Jews who settled permanently in England. Here, too, one could, if anything, allow for an increase in the official figures, but we shall refrain from doing so in the interests of finding a total number which cannot be refuted as exaggeration.

The other side insists that those listed as seafarers be deducted from the annual total from those not in transit. In this, too, we shall to follow their wishes, although we have strong reservations about doing so.

The evidence taken by the commissions in 1889 and 1903 showed that the complete opposite was the case. According to customs officials, it was not uncommon for migrants who worked their

255 Landa: pp. 14-5.
256 Wilkins: *The Alien Invasion*, pp. 27-9.
257 Hansard, Volume 27, p. 132 ff. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. It may also interest readers to learn that, in this debate, the Lords who argued against Salisbury's claim of (immigration numbers being higher than official statistics) were Lord Rosebery [married to a Rothschild] and Lord Herschell.
258 Wilkins: *The Alien Invasion*…, p. 32-3. Landa: p. 231. *Times* 1/1/1906. *Accounts and Papers… 1894*, Volume 68, p. 352.

passage to England on the ship to be listed as sailors. So they were employed, among other things, as guards on pony transports,[259] and they too, alongside others not listed as sailors in the official censuses, often settled permanently in England.[260]

Indeed, even the greatest expert of the Board of Trade expressly stated before the Commission of 1903 that ‘in his opinion it was wrong to deduct them all’.[261] Nevertheless, we will deduct them in full and not count them as immigrants.

Lastly, there is one final and important circumstance which bolsters our thesis on the inaccuracy of the Board of Trade's figures.

According to Board of Trade’s system, every two children were listed as one adult in the official statistics.[262] How important this is for accurate reporting can be deduced from the following example.

We know that the families of Jews, especially the Eastern European Jews, are very numerous. Five to six children in a family is not uncommon. But here too we would like to submit to the judgment of Rabbi Abrahams from Leeds, who was officially interviewed on this matter, and who stated that the average was a family of five members, i.e. three children. So if a total of 400,000 people appear in the official immigration statistics within a certain period of time, in our opinion, around 571,000 people actually immigrated. But we shall refrain from taking this into account in order to make an estimate that is as error-free as possible.

If we use the official immigration lists from 1891 to 1904 with reference to the aforementioned methodology, we arrive at the following results:

1891 …. 28,270

1892 …. 22,137

1893 …. 21,296

1894 …. 18,861

1895 …. 20,634

1896 …. 24,987

1897 …. 28,089

1898 …. 28,486

1899 …. 37,522

1900 …. 47,555

1901 …. 40,318

1902 …. 51,409

1903 …. 69,162

259 *Accounts and Papers… 1889*, Volume 10, pp. 321, 323, 328.

260 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, p. 77, Question 207 ff.; p. 92, Question 434 ff.; p. 658, Questions 16, 572 ff.; *Hansard*, Volume 27, p. 132 ff.

261 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, p. 887, Question 22367.

262 *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, pp. 19-20, p. 108, Question 864; p. 124, Question 1321. Wilkins: *The Alien Invasion…*, p. 33.

1904 …. 82,874

TOTAL 521,600[263]

For the years 1905 and 1906, a distinction was no longer made between transit travellers and those coming to settle, and instead a different system was introduced, which was again tailored towards different aspects in both years. The details are of little interest, since the final total is almost the same as in 1904.[264] On the other hand, it can be assumed that the immigration figures of Eastern Jews from the former Russian Empire would at least have remained the same, given that, as a result of the Russo-Japanese war and the subsequent turmoil, more Jews left Russia than ever. One must also take into account that, after January 1st, 1906, i.e. after the Aliens Act came into force, it was 'notorious' that the law was being freely evaded by having the immigrants arrive on ships carrying no more than twenty passengers.[265] Because as has already been stated, such ships did not fall under the provisions of the law. The passengers were able to land anywhere on the coast, and no investigation by officials took place. A consequence of this, among other things, was that these immigrants were not included in the statistics. If we therefore use the 1904 figure of 82,874 for each of the years 1905 and 1906, then by applying our rate of 75% we arrive at the [very] conservative estimate of 62,154 for each of these two years.

For the subsequent years the criteria for data collection were changed yet again. Censuses were based on immigrant ships which had arrived from specific ports in Germany, the Netherlands, Finland and the Russian Empire.

We believe that if we take solely the immigrants from the ports of the last two categories, we should come fairly close to an accurate estimate. It should be noted that this means that we are not taking into account all the arrivals from other nations, nor those who circumvented the law in the manner described above. This brings us to 66,000 and 19,000 people for the years 1907 and 1908, respectively.[266] By then applying our schema of 75%, this gives a total of 63,750 Jews.

From 1909 onwards the system was changed yet again and it was made – probably deliberately – so opaque that it is difficult to find any indications that point to the immigrants being of Jewish origin. For this reason we believe that we can base our calculations on the low 1908 figure of 14,250, which is to say, we can estimate that every year 14,250 Jews landed. This results in 71,250 Jewish immigrants arriving to England for the period from 1909 to 1913 inclusive. Calculations for the year 1914 will be avoided due to the outbreak of war, although it must be said that most of the immigration for that year would have already taken place before work broke out, as the numbers usually fell sharply during the autumn and winter months.

Our calculations give then the following results:

until 1881	102,000
from 1882 until 1888	55,521

263 *Accounts and Papers… 1894*, Volume 68, p. 357. *Accounts and Papers… 1903*, Volume 9, p. 947.

264 *Accounts and Papers… 1906*, Volume 96, p. 781 ff.; *Accounts and Papers... 1907*, Volume 66, p. 712 ff.

265 *Hansard*, Volume 153, p. 1313. Translator's note: 'Notorious' is quoted from original source, although it must be noted that the speaker Evans-Gordon errs when he refers to the maximum being twelve – the legislation itself shows the maximum to be twenty.

266 *Accounts and Papers... 1908*, Volume 87, p. 909 ff.; *Accounts and Papers... 1909*, Volume 70, p, 499 ff.

from 1889 until 1890	16,000
from 1891 until 1904	391,200
from 1905 until 1906	124,308
from 1907 until 1908	63,750
from 1909 until 1913 or 1914	71,250
TOTAL	**823,789**

As a result, we have no reservations about estimating the number of Jews in England by 1914 at 850,000, especially given that this calculation does not take into account the excess in births for the 1881-1914 period, i.e. a period of 33 years.

It is completely impossible that this large-scale immigration within such a relatively short period of time could have had no detrimental consequences for the British nation. One should not overlook the fact that the British population within Europe did not exceed 40 million during these years. In addition, this immigration must have had a further undesirable effect if at least as many English people left their homeland as Jews entered during the same period. That this was indeed the case is confirmed by a glance at the official surveys for English emigration over this period.[267] Nor was this danger unknown to the English themselves. Whelpley laments the fact that, in his opinion, around 75,000 foreigners landed in the country in 1904, while correspondingly around 80,000 Britons emigrated.[268] The latter were replaced by inferior individuals who could only have a detrimental influence on the life of the nation.

We have covered this topic extensively because we consider it indispensable for assessing current events in England, which will be covered in later chapters. Furthermore, the above estimate is in such stark contradiction to the figure provided by the Jews themselves that a detailed justification seemed necessary. The Jews stated that their population in Great Britain was 245,500 by 1914.[269] We shall leave it to the reader's discretion to form an opinion on the two opposing figures based on the facts presented. But we also feel it necessary to stress, once again, that our estimate represents the minimum possible number.

267 *Statistical Tables 1907*, Volume 44, p. 350.
268 Whelpley: p. 26 ff., 41 ff.
269 *Jewish Year Book 1915*, p. 167 ff.

The Marconi Scandal

Not only had the number of Jews in England increased considerably, but they had likewise gained an ever greater influence, which was to some extent visible to the outside world. Thus, in addition to Rothschild, three other Jews had since been made Peers of England. They were Lord Michelham and Lord Wandsworth, both originally named Stern, and Lord Swaythling, formerly known as Sir Samuel Montagu. Towards 1914 we find no fewer than 22 barons and 15 knights of Jewish blood. Six Jews, namely Lord Rothschild, Lord Reading, Sir Alfred Mond, Herbert L. Samuel, Sir Edgar Speyer and Edwin Samuel Montagu, were members of the Privy Council at this time, and there were 16 avowed Jews among the members of Parliament.[270] How many baptised Jews, half-Jews or quarter-Jews there were in Parliament at the time is almost impossible to determine today.

We shall first concern ourselves with Herbert L. Samuel and Lord Reading, previously known as Rufus Isaacs. The former was Postmaster-General, the latter Solicitor-General in Asquith's Liberal cabinet.

Rufus Isaacs had an adventurous career. As a boy he ran away from his parents. He later became a stockbroker, went bankrupt and as a result lost his licence to trade on the Stock Exchange. He then turned to law and qualified as a barrister. It took him five years to pay off his previously accumulated debts.[271] After just ten years of practice he had an annual income of £7,000, which increased to £30,000 between 1900 and 1910.[272] In October 1904 he was elected to Parliament as a Liberal MP, appointed Solicitor-General in March 1910, and Attorney-General in September of the same year.[273]

Herbert Samuel also belonged to the Liberal Party and had been a member of Parliament since 1902. From 1905 to 1909 he was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and his roles included that of Postmaster-General from 1910 to 1914.[274]

Both Jews, together with David Lloyd George and Godfrey Isaacs, Rufus Isaacs' brother, were the key figures in the Marconi scandal.

To give an even approximately accurate history of this saga would, as L. Maxse, owner and editor of the National Review, rightly opined at the time, ‘tax the pen of a Conan Doyle, assisted by the brains of a Sherlock Holmes’.[275] It is not simply a matter of having to work through the extremely large volume of documentary material, but also understanding the many behind-the-curtain dealings that have never been fully clarified, even after an eight-month-long investigation.

The recently deceased Marconi’s great contributions to wireless telegraphy are well known. In England, his progress was due, not only to his genius, but to Jewish financiers. Nor could he have ever complained about his treatment by the Patent Office or about how the Court of Chancery settled the legal disputes over his patents. It is therefore not surprising that he was usually able to

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270 *Jewish Year Book 1911*, p. 278 ff.; *Jewish Year Book 1914*, p. 175 ff.; *Jewish Year Book 1915*, p. 177 ff.
271 Jackson: pp. 1-3.
272 Jackson: pp. 18, 136.
273 Jackson: pp. 103, 135-7.
274 *Who’s Who 1938*: p. 2979.
275 *National Review*, Volume 61, p. 405. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. As if to prove the author’s thesis, the article on the topic then goes on for 200 pages.

prevail over his competitors in business matters, even though at times their inventions were at least as valuable as his.[276]

In October 1909, the Marconi Company informed its shareholders that, for a fee of £15,000, it had sold to the English government [under the name of the Post Office] all of the coast stations in the United Kingdom, along with the right to use the Marconi patents installed therein and any future patents and improvements for the term of 14 years.[277]

Shortly after this contract was concluded, patent disputes arose over competing inventions; among others, the Marconi Company had a particular interest in having the Lodge-Muirhead patent declared null and void due to expiry, given that the latter was its most formidable competitor. To everyone's astonishment, the Marconi Society found support from the Crown due to the mediation of their lawyer Sir Rufus Isaacs.[278]

Two months before the appointment of Rufus Isaacs as Solicitor-General, that is to say, in January 1910, Rufus Isaac’s brother Godfrey had been appointed director of the Marconi Company. There was a general puzzlement as to why he of all people had been chosen, given that until then Godfrey had shown neither the ability nor the merit for such a great position. On the other hand, it was common knowledge that in the past Sir Rufus Isaacs had almost always been in some way involved in his brother's often unhappy ventures.[279]

Despite Crown intervention, the Lodge-Muirhead patent remained valid, which entailed settlement negotiations between the Marconi Company and the holders of the former patent, Sir Oliver Lodge and Dr. Alexander Muirhead, who had cared less about protecting their patent rights than they had about trying to convince the government of their invention’s usefulness as a public service that would benefit the nation, efforts which had gone in vain for four years. The futility of their efforts were later explained by the fact that elements of the very government they were trying to persuade were in league with the Marconi clique, and so were deliberately stringing these good men along for years while their confederates worked to steal the duo’s invention.[280]

When Rufus Isaacs became Solicitor-General, his brother Godfrey entered into negotiations with Postmaster-General Herbert Samuel to establish a network of wireless stations across the British Empire.[281] These negotiations dragged for a long period of time, and were only accelerated after a recommendation from the Imperial Conference in 1911. Even then, no other inventions were used for comparison, and only the Marconi company was requested to put in a definitive tender

In the event of an agreement, the Marconi Company would make its major stations at Poldhu and Clifden available and promised a further expansion of its system at various points in the British Empire. Incidentally, nobody had bothered to check whether the two stations being offered were suitable for the intended purpose. The government experts at the Admiralty and the Post Office did not request any evidence of successful prior functioning. This would have been all the more necessary since it would be on the basis of such evidence that the contractual conditions and all calculations were made. It was left to various officials in seven or eight departments at the Treasury to draft the contract.[282] As for negotiations with the other contractual party, these officials had to

276 *National Review*, Volume 60, pp. 200-2.
277 *National Review*, Volume 60, p. 204.
278 *National Review*, Volume 60, p. 205.
279 *Accounts and Papers… 1912-3*, Volume 8, p. 12 ff.
280 *National Review*, Volume 60, p. 205.
281 *Accounts and Papers… 1912-3*, Volume 8, p. 761.
282 *Accounts and Papers… 1912-3*, Volume 8, pp. 708-9.

deal exclusively with the cunning Godfrey Isaacs, who had quite openly expressed to them that the Marconi Company was in a privileged position due to his brother Rufus.[283]

In January 1912 the negotiations had already made considerable progress. On the 17th and 24th of the month in question, the final meetings were held by the relevant committees, in which the only items of concern were, in Herbert Samuel's words, ‘the purchase price, the duration of the contract and the ongoing patent fees’.[284]

Lord Murray (one of the leading Liberals), Sir Rufus Isaacs, and Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George spent their holidays in Villa Dragonier on Cape Martin at the beginning of January. At this time the first of these men sent the following telegram to his stockbroker Fenner: ‘Write to me about how things are.’ Mr. Fenner responded with the following: ‘Another stock that has risen significantly over the last few months is the Marconi Company. Apart from this, the market is presenting a downward trend.’[285]

Meanwhile, the Marconi Company’s negotiations with the government continued, with Samuel representing the British government’s interests. In the final negotiations, Godfrey Isaacs was granted even better conditions regarding patent fees. And on March 7th, 1912, Samuel hurriedly accepted the Marconi Company's final offer, subject to the approval of Parliament.

The text of the contract included, among other things, the stipulation that the Marconi Company would receive £60,000 for each of its stations and 10% of the gross income from all stations to be established under the terms of the agreement. A term of 28 years was agreed, but the government had the right to withdraw from the contract after 18 years. In this case, however, the government could not make any further use of Marconi's patents in the future. The Marconi Company had the exclusive right to install whatever devices it deemed necessary, including those that had nothing to do with their patents.[286] The company continued to act as a kind of technical consultant for the government. It even went so far that in future the government had to submit to the Marconi Society for appraisal all the details of any new invention offered to it, which it might intend to install in one of the stations built under the contract.[287] Details of this agreement were communicated to shareholders in a circular dated March 9th.[288]

On the same day, Godfrey Isaacs embarked for America to sort out the affairs of the subsidiary company there, of which he was also a director. The majority of its shares were owned by the English company. Conditions in America were not the best for the Marconi invention, as a major lawsuit was pending over the alleged infringement of a United Wireless Company patent. Godfrey Isaacs managed to acquire this competitor for the British company. The purchase price consisted of the transfer of 700,000 shares from the American Marconi company. In addition, another contract was concluded between the English and the American company, according to which the former sold the rights transferred from the agreement, and indeed all of the assets, to the American Marconi company for approximately twice the price. They also agreed that each of them would have to set up a station on both banks of the Atlantic in order to ensure wireless communication between Europe and America, as well as a future close cooperation between the two

283 *Accounts and Papers… 1912-3*, Volume 8, pp. 904-5.
284 *Accounts and Papers… 1912-3*, Volume 8, p. 763.
285 *Accounts and Papers… 1912-3*, Volume 7, pp. 738-41.
286 *Hansard*, Volume 42, pp. 667-750. Translator’s note: Researchers may wish to consult this debate (‘Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited’, House of Commons, 11th October 1912) for the expert way in which Sir Henry Norman exposes all of the absurdity and blatant corruption in the Marconi contract.
287 *Hansard*, Volume 42, p. 685 ff.
288 *Hansard*, Volume 42, p. 669.

entities. It was also decided to increase the American company's share capital to ten million dollars, and if any of the shares in question did not find buyers in America, the British company was granted the right to issue these unsold shares at par within one year. Finally, the two Marconi companies reached agreements with a third company for a joint news service.

Under no circumstances were any of these contracts to be disclosed to the public before the American company had approved the new share issue.

Sir Rufus Isaacs sent the following official telegram to a Marconi Society banquet in New York on March 17th, 1912, saying: 'Please congratulate Marconi and my brother on the success of the wonderful enterprise. I wish them all success in New York.'[289]

In the aforementioned agreement, Godfrey Isaacs was personally granted the right to place 500,000 shares at five dollars or one pound sterling each. He had already managed to place 400,000 of these shares in America, which meant that on his return to England he only brought the remaining 100,000 back with him. The public was also unaware of this agreement.[290]

On April 8th, 1912, Godfrey Isaacs returned to England and the very next day had a meeting with his brother Rufus and a third brother Harry. He informed them in great detail of the arrangements made in America and explained to them that the stocks in his hands would rise considerably. Nevertheless, he would offer them the entire share package at par.[291] Sir Rufus refused to accept any of the shares. Harry, on the other hand, took over 56,000.

Immediately after this conversation, Godfrey Isaacs learned from various quarters that strong opposition was brewing in Parliament against the British government's contract with the Marconi company. Great difficulties had therefore to be expected in obtaining approval from the House of Commons, especially since very influential members of Parliament were among the opponents of the contract. Because of this, Godfrey Isaacs by no means believed that the final acceptance of the contract was in any way guaranteed.[292] In the meantime, his brother Harry did not desist in his efforts to sell shares in the American company to his influential brother Rufus. On April 17th Harry's efforts paid off: Attorney-General Sir Rufus Isaacs acquired 10,000 shares from the holdings of Harry Isaacs. They were not actually handed over to him, but rather Rufus held a proportionate share in the latter's entire share package. The price had been set at £2 per share as these shares, which were still unlisted on the stock exchange, had doubled in price.[293]

In evidence later given, Sir Rufus Isaacs stated that he had had no reservations about making the deal with his brother Harry. He had felt it necessary to reject the first share offer, which came from his brother Godfrey, because Godfrey was a businessman whose company was about to contract with the government, which was not the case with Harry. As a result, Sir Rufus had no compunction about making the purchase, especially since his brothers had explained to him in detail that the American company had nothing to do with the English company.[294]

Sir Rufus Isaacs was a close friend of Lloyd George and Lord Murray. On the evening of April 17th, Sir Rufus went to these two and informed them of his deal with Harry Isaacs. If they were also interested in the shares, he would be disposed to hand over a thousand to each of them,

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289 *Accounts and Papers… 1912-3*, Vol. 8, p. 12; 1913, Vol. 7, pp. 124-7.
290 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 394-5.
291 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, p. 455.
292 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, p. 456.
293 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 395, 457. *Accounts and Papers… 1913*: Vol. 7, pp. 127-9.
294 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 398, 436; *Accounts and Papers… 1913*, Vol. 7, p. 129.

after which both of them first inquired about the payment terms. Sir Rufus replied that they did not need to worry about the payment, that he would give them notice well in advance if he needed the money. He further explained to them that, according to his brother Godfrey, there was no relationship between the English and the American companies.

Lloyd George and Lord Murray then each took a thousand shares at a price of £2 each.

After the luxury ocean liner Titanic sank on April 14th, 1912, the shares were listed on the Stock Exchange on April 19th and the important aforementioned American agreements were announced to the public. This timing was even more favourable by the fact that the importance of wireless telegraphy had become clear to the whole world in view of the Titanic disaster. On the same day, Lloyd George called his broker and told him that he owned shares in the American Marconi Company. The broker replied that he did not consider this investment to be a good one because, in his opinion, the company was overcapitalised and the entire circumstances surrounding it reminded him too much of the last major scam, the Barnato stock scam. Lloyd George apparently did not take too kindly to this hint as he immediately ended the conversation.[295]

The shares opened at £3¼ on the morning of April 19th and rose to £4 the same day. The Attorney-General immediately sold 7,000 of his remaining 8,000 shares at an average price of £3½.[296] Lloyd George and Lord Murray together sold 1,714 shares at £3 5/32 on April 20th, making £2,200 from the operation. Both ministers purchased 3,000 new shares on May 22nd at a price of £2 5/32. Lord Murray had previously bought 2,500 shares at £3¼ on April 18th and a further 500 on May 14th at a lower price using Liberal Party funds.[297]

Rumours were already flying around the stock exchange in April that there were ministers who had interests in the Marconi company. On June 13th, Sir Henry Norman asked the Postmaster-General, Herbert Samuel, to inform him of some of the terms of the contract, but Samuel replied that ‘it would not be convenient to furnish the details asked for’.[298]

On July 19th, the General Post Office published the details of the contract. Shares jumped vertiginously to £9.15,[299] and the rumours in the City about certain ministers doing business in Marconi shares became more and more intense. In June, a daily newspaper printed a single article on this issue, while references to it increased throughout July. The periodicals leading this discussion were the *Outlook*, the *Eyewitness* and the *National Review*. In the last of the three, a certain Mr. Lawson compared this stock speculation to the South Sea Bubble. Other periodicals described the ministers' participation as corruption. The Liberal government's press continued to remain silent, and did not even comment on the strong criticisms,[300] which was all the more inexplicable given that the opponents' press was increasingly demanding an investigation.

At the end of July or beginning of August – apparently those involved did not know exactly when – Lord Murray and Sir Rufus Isaacs informed Prime Minister Asquith of their involvement in the American company, but without informing him of the details, such as, for example, the number of shares they each held or the different phases of the transaction. However, they made sure to explain to him that American company had nothing to do with English one. Asquith then claimed to

295 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, p. 395. *Accounts and Papers… 1913*, Vol. 7, p. 194 ff.
296 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, p. 399.
297 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, p. 635.
298 *Hansard*, Vol. 42, p. 669. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
299 Jackson, p. 168; *Accounts and Papers… 1912-3*, Vol. 8, pp. 12-3.
300 *Accounts and Papers… 1912-3*, Vol. 8, p. 13; *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 459, 474.

Parliament that the Attorney-General Rufus Isaacs had sent him a letter on the matter, repeating what had previously been said, but that he had not kept it.[301]

After July 19th, Samuel had done everything possible to get Parliament to approve the contract as quickly as possible. During one of the last sittings of August he tried to persuade the Opposition to refrain from the resistance that had already been shown during the debates. It was at this time too, that Samuel, according to his statements, was informed by Lord Murray of the ministers' transactions. He also considered this involvement to be insignificant because he believed Murray's statements that there was no connection between the two Marconi companies.[302]

On August 6th, 1912, the Prime Minister announced that, in view of the great opposition to the contract that was already evident, he would allow an enquiry on the matter, although there would only be time for this after the summer recess. Regardless, Samuel approached Major Archer-Shee, who led the Opposition, and tried to persuade him to abandon his concerns and refrain from protracted debates. The adjournment of the enquiry until after the recess already meant an unduly long delay, Samuel argued, which was undesirable in view of the international situation and the urgent need to install wireless telegraph transmitters. Major Archer-Shee refused this request.[303]

A technical official from the General Post Office also took part in one of the negotiations with the British Marconi Company, and on this occasion became acquainted with some of the terms of the future contract. This engineer, Mr. Taylor, bought a few shares in the British company because he considered them a good investment for his small fortune. After a while, however, he sold them in view of the rising prices.

The matter came to the attention of Samuel, who ordered for the facts of the case to be established. The Postmaster-General acquitted the official of corruption charges, but punished him with demotion for his insider trading.[304]

On October 11th, 1912, Asquith fulfilled his August promise to set up a Select Committee. The request in question was made by Samuel because Asquith was allegedly unable to attend the meeting due to a minor illness.[305] A heated debate took place in which the government was heavily reproached for the terms of the contract. Of course, the ministers involved also had their say, rejecting all allegations as unfounded and defending themselves against the supposedly untrue allegations in public.

Sir Rufus Isaacs declared that he was in no way involved in the British Marconi Company's negotiations with the government. He did not even have any official or private information about the progress of events. He only found out about it by chance at a social event a few days before the agreement was published.

The Attorney-General went on to solemnly declare that:

> Never from the beginning, when the shares were 14s., or £9, have I had one single transaction with the shares of that company. I am not only speaking for myself, but I am also speaking on behalf, I know, of both my right hon. Friend, the Postmaster-General

301 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 552-3.
302 *Hansard*, Vol. 42, pp. 728-9; Vol. 54, pp. 506-7; *Accounts and Papers… 1913*, Vol. 7, p. 310.
303 *Accounts and Papers… 1913*, Vol. 7, pp. 310-1.
304 *Hansard*, Vol. 52, pp. 1864-5; Vol. 54, pp. 453-4, 510-2, 649.
305 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, p. 553; Vol. 42, p. 667 ff.

> and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, in some way or other, in some of the articles, have been brought into this matter.[306]

His statement was then corroborated by Samuel in a lengthy speech, who also went on to emphasise once again that not a single member of the government had any interests in the British Marconi Society and that the public claims to the contrary were ‘wicked and utterly baseless slanders’.[307]

The Chancellor Lloyd George pretended not to know what the rumours were and called for the situation to be clarified. He called for an open debate before a Select Committee in order to deal with ‘these rumours, these sinister rumours, that have been passed from one foul lip to another behind the backs of the House’.[308]

At the end of the sitting it was decided to form this Select Committee, which was given the power to summon persons and request papers and records.[309] Nine members of the ruling party and six members of the Opposition were appointed as the Committee members. Committee decisions were to be taken by a simple majority.[310]

The Select Committee sessions began immediately afterwards. All kinds of witnesses were heard and a wide variety of documents examined. The only people who were not called to give a deposition were the ministers against whom the accusations were made, despite the fact that, given the fact that the witnesses had to make sworn statements, had these men been called the situation could have been clarified with the utmost speed. Thus the months of October, November and December were filled with Committee sessions.

On January 13th, 1913, Lord Murray left England, ostensibly to pursue his major business interests abroad, which would keep him away from home for some months. Neither he nor his accomplices had told the Committee anything about their transactions. Before his departure he visited his brother, the MP Captain A. Murray, and gave him the Liberal Party’s 3,000 Marconi shares. ‘He suggested,’ Captain Murray later testified, ‘that they should be kept until the Marconi affair was settled, so that no one but himself would be implicated.’ And to lend credit to his statements, nor did he not tell anyone about the matter. It was not until June 15th, 1913 that the transactions became public, as a result of the bankruptcy of Lord Murray's broker. The Select Committee immediately telegraphed a request to Lord Murray to return to England so that he could make a statement, but he refused this request, citing his business obligations and the long distance involved. The trip would likely have taken four weeks at most.[311]

On June 19th, 1913, Prime Minister Asquith stoutly defended Lord Murray, declaring that in his several years of close dealings with the man, ‘I never saw anything in his language or his conduct which led me to entertain the faintest doubt, either of the soundness of his judgment or the integrity of his character.’[312]

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306 *Hansard*, Vol. 42, p. 716 ff. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
307 *Hansard*, Vol. 42, p. 725 ff. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
308 *Hansard*, Vol. 42, p. 714. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
309 *Hansard*, Vol. 42, p. 750.
310 *National Review*, Vol. 61, pp. 473 ff.
311 *Accounts and Papers…1913*, Vol. 7, p. 736 ff.; *Hansard*, Vol. 53, pp. 1246-7.
312 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, p. 554. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

In the first week of 1913, Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs once more visited Prime Minister Asquith and finally gave him all the details of the matter. Apparently, they informed him for the first time about the second share purchase that Lloyd George and Lord Murray had made in May. They agreed with the Prime Minister to disclose the transactions to the Committee as quickly as possible, but Lloyd George and Sir Rufus nevertheless failed to do so.

Instead of this, the latter asked Liberal MP James Falconer, a Committee member, for an interview which took place 'some time towards the end of January, or about that date', during the course of which Isaacs communicated to him the various transactions as he thought appropriate, in view of the cross-examination to which Falconer subjected him. But Falconer also kept the confession to himself. According to his own statements made in Parliament months later, on June 19th, Falconer believed he was entitled to do this because 'the meeting was understood by him and by me to be private' and if he had passed it on to the Committee there was the risk that the press would find out about everything.[313]

Meanwhile, Marconi had rescinded the contract on January 27th due to an alleged delay in its implementation.[314]

Even by February 1913, the ministers in question had still not testified before the Select Committee. Earlier in the same month a paragraph had appeared in the French newspaper *Le Matin* under the heading 'un scandale financier en Angleterre'. Many similar articles had previously appeared in the English press, one of which, published in *The Eye-Witness*, had prompted Godfrey Isaacs to file a lawsuit for criminal libel, the hearing for which was still to take place. On February 27th, *Le Matin* was served with a similar libel claim, with the hearing starting as early as March 19th. During the course of the *Le Matin* trial, the transactions by Herbert Samuel and Sir Rufus Isaacs were publicly admitted for the first time. 'This disclosure', as Stanley Jackson, Rufus Isaacs' biographer put it, 'fell into the country like a lighted torch into a pile of resinous wood'. Isaacs had already been questioned by the Select Committee beginning on March 25th, an interrogation which continued for three days straight. Despite many remonstrations, Isaacs stuck firm to his previous statements.[315]

The Committee continued to meet with minor interruptions from October to June. Many witnesses and experts appeared and numerous documents were examined. Approximately 30,000 questions and answers alone were recorded, with the documentary evidence compiled into two voluminous printed tomes.

Immediately after the completion of the evidence-taking, two separate drafts of the report destined for Parliament were presented to the Committee. One was from the Committee chairman, the other from Lord Robert Cecil, a member of the Opposition. According to the former, the report should proceed to a summary of the facts, followed by a mild reprimand of the ministers involved.

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313 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, p. 581 ff. Translator's note: Both quoted elements reproduced verbatim from Falconer's original testimony.

314 *Accounts and Papers… 1913*, Vol. 7, p. 131.

315 *Accounts and Papers… 1913*, Vol. 7, p. 165 ff.; *Hansard*, Vol. 54, p. 637 ff.; Jackson, p. 170 ff. Translator's note: Newspaper heading and Jackson quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. Jackson (p. 168) makes clear that the British newspaper involved in the libel lawsuit was Hilaire Belloc's *The Eye-Witness*, and the writer/editor sued was Cecil Chesterton, brother of Gilbert. Given the fact that *The Eye-Witness* had already been deemed an anti-Semitic publication for its open discussion of Jewish interests, and the fact that the lawsuit was initiated by Godfrey Isaacs, the brother of the Attorney-General Rufus Isaacs, it can be no surprise that Chesterton was found guilty of libel and fined £100, plus Isaacs' court costs (just over £1504), and sentenced to remain in prison until the monies were paid [see Donaldson, pp. 172-92 – Translator's Bibliography]. The question therefore remains open as to whether this ostensible libel case also had a dimension of ethnic lawfare.

Lord Cecil's report solely stated the clearly proven facts, but proposed, by contrast, a sharp rebuke to the ministers' conduct. To everyone's surprise, the Committee did not accept either of the drafts, although it acted as if it had taken the Chairman's draft as the basis of the final report. In reality, however, the majority of the Committee, which, as is well known, consisted of members of the ruling Liberal party, modified the report in such a way that little of the chairman's original statements remained. With the deletion of 26 paragraphs, most of the facts were omitted.

In any case, the Select Committee report affirmed that Sir Rufus Isaacs had taken sufficient steps to ensure that the American Marconi Company had no interest in the contract to be made with the British government. This good faith was also supposed of the other ministers. Furthermore, nor did the American company have any interest in the benefits which would accrue from the contract in question. Additionally, the British company and its director Godfrey Isaacs had had nothing to do with the ministers' transactions. Rather, the ministers would have only had a slight connection, if any, with Harry Isaacs. Therefore, no type of reproach could be made to any of the parties involved regarding the acquisition of the shares.

In the final paragraph, the committee summarised its report by saying that 'all of the ministers involved in the affair had acted in the honest belief that they were doing nothing that would put them in any way at odds with their duties as ministers of the Crown.'[316]

However, the Liberal party's opponents were not satisfied with this statement and on June 18th, 1913, Mr. George Cave presented the following motion to the House:

> That this House regrets the transactions of certain of His Majesty's Ministers in the shares of the Marconi Company of America, and the want of frankness displayed by Ministers in their communications on the subject of the House.[317]

The matter was again dealt with over the course of two days. Sir Rufus admitted that it would have been better to report everything to Parliament on October 11th, 1912. However, since the attacks made against them only related to the British Marconi Company and their alleged connections to it, they saw no reason to make any announcements about their interests in the American company, especially since it had no relations with the British one. He made a point of emphasising that the shares came from his brother Harry, who had no relationship with the Marconi Company.[318]

Lloyd George also regretted not having revealed everything to the House, and emphasised that he did not speculate with the shares,[319] but viewed them solely as an investment. After both ministers made their statements, they left the Chamber.

All of the Opposition's efforts to get their motion passed were unsuccessful, and Parliament, with its Liberal majority, determined that the ministers concerned acted solely in good faith, and reprobated 'the charges of corruption brought against Ministers which have been proved to be wholly false'.[320]

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316 *Accounts and Papers… 1913*, Vol. 7, pp. 100-1.
317 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, p. 391. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
318 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 422-38.
319 Hansard, Vol. 54, pp. 438-9, 484.
320 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 663-70. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

In our opinion, this decision was undoubtedly made for party political reasons and cannot stand up to any impartial judgement. The same may be seen as yet another sign of the extent to which the British government of the time was prepared to protect the Jews and their friends, even in scandals. In any case, one will not be surprised at the outcome of this affair if one considers that – quite apart from those involved – other ministers with Jewish blood or with close ties to Hebrews also threw the weight of their influence into the balance. When we say this, we are thinking particularly of the Marquess of Crewe, who held two offices, namely Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for India, and of Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty. Even a layperson's understanding of justice must instinctively lead them to reject such a verdict. It is therefore instructive to add some legal considerations to the matter.

Parliament's view, that Sir Rufus Isaacs (and therefore also Lloyd George and Lord Murray) had nothing to do with Godfrey Isaacs and therefore nothing to do with the British Marconi Society, is completely absurd. Furthermore, even if Harry Isaacs acted as the seller of the shares, it is clear that the director of both companies, Godfrey Isaacs, informed his brother Rufus immediately after his return from America about the business he had done there and the resulting favourable situation of the American company, just as the transfer of the ten thousand shares can only be explained by the fact that the three brothers were closely linked to one another not only by blood but also by business.

By purchasing the American shares, however, the ministers also acquired interests in a company whose fate was closely linked to that of British Marconi Company, as the British company's entire credit was used to restructure the American company, the British company owned a controlling 56% share of the American company, and the flotation of the American company in Britain ‘was absolutely dependent on the British company’, as one of the American directors had averred.[321] How closely the administration of the two companies was linked is shown by the fact that three members served as directors of both companies.[322]

Since the motive for an individual’s way of behaving always serves as a lawyer’s point of reference, the question arises as to whether Godfrey and Harry Isaacs had an interest in winning over their brother Rufus and other cabinet members to the Marconi Society cause. This was undoubtedly the case, because when Godfrey Isaacs returned from America it was already clear that there would be great opposition to the contract agreed between the government and the Marconi Company. So what could be a more obvious move than to interest powerful friends who could also gain money as a result? There was no better middleman for this than Rufus, who won two other cabinet members and the ruling Liberal party over to the cause by means of share distribution.[323]

It is not difficult to see how the Marconi company was favoured when we remember the support that was given in the aforementioned patent dispute case, and the very unusual contractual conditions, which not only granted the company a type of monopoly status, but also allowed practically no other invention or innovation to emerge in the sector.

The advantages that the ministers obtained through their association with the Isaacs brothers – even if only indirectly – are undisputed. Before the public announcement and the first official listing on the London Stock Exchange, they received information that was only accessible to a very small circle of initiates and which would have guaranteed large profits for anyone in the know.

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321 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 639, 651. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
322 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 398-9, 458-9, 567-8, 614, 639-40.
323 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 456, 481-2, 508.

Furthermore, it should not be overlooked that they did not have to spend a penny of cash to purchase the shares, so the profit they realised would almost seem like a gift. The ministers' excuse that they viewed the shares as a good investment is extremely flimsy, especially since they cashed out this ‘investment’ in a matter of days.

This is a matter then, if not of outright corruption, then at least of unauthorised speculation [insider trading] which, in a similar case in 1854 – as one MP pointed out – led to the immediate dismissal of a minister’s private secretary.[324] Apart from that, the case of the ministers is ultimately no different from that of the General Post Office official whom Samuels himself punished for his conduct. In our opinion, it is irrelevant that the official in question had bought shares in the British company rather than the American one, because, as has been explained, this has no bearing on the merit of the case. But, as always, the little players are hanged while big players go free.

Given the attacks in the press and the rumours circulating in the City of London, nothing could have been more appropriate than to make a statement in Parliament at the beginning of August 1912. But, the opposite thing happened: one of the inner circle, Samuel, did everything in his power to have the matter rushed through in the last or penultimate sitting of the summer session, and to avoid a parliamentary Select Committee being set up. His efforts to this end almost make him an accomplice in the matter. Asquith, as Prime Minister, also had a duty to get his ministers to reveal their role in the scandal, and not only did he do nothing, but he even stayed away from the crucial sitting of October 11th, 1912.

Equally strange is the behaviour of the Liberal press, which remained more or less silent in the face of all of the rumours and attacks.

However, the attitude of the ministers directly involved is completely indefensible. All of them should have made to at least give a statement at the October 11th session, as this information ended up being revealed five months later during the course of the *Le Matin* trial. All attempts to justify this behaviour are excuses and are irrelevant to the matter. One cannot help but get the impression that this *Le Matin* lawsuit was only filed in order to make a long-needed statement and at the same time to undermine possible accusations of concealment.

In this way, the ministers believed they could save face by finding an opportunity to reveal the cards, something which up until that moment had been not been done. This supposition becomes all the more plausible when one considers that similar accusations had already appeared in the English press for months.[325]

The bad conscience of those involved is also documented in the behaviour and statements of Lord Murray's brother. He justified his previous silence by saying that he believed that, in the interests of the Liberal Party, he could not appear as a witness due to the risk of reputational damage. A very strange view to hold if everything was above board and he had nothing to hide.

The composition of the Select Committee, with a majority of Liberal MPs, guaranteed from the start an outcome which would be acceptable to the government, as the entire course of proceedings came to confirm. It is otherwise inexplicable that the ministers who were the objects of

324 *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 510-2.

325 *Accounts and Papers… 1913*, p. 366 ff.; *Hansard*, Vol. 54, p. 473-477. For more on the English dissident press belief that the *Le Matin* lawsuit was a ‘Jewish conspiracy’ to enable a controlled disclosure, see Holmes, p. 74 [Translator’s Bibliography]. While Jackson [pp. 170-1] does not imply there was a conspiracy with the French newspaper to create the conditions for a ‘confession’, he does reveal that *Le Matin* issued a full and frank apology when the complaint was raised, and did not defend the lawsuit, which meant the need for Isaacs and Samuel to thrash the matter out in court was quite redundant.

the attacks in Parliament and the press were not heard immediately, but only after the Committee had already been active for five months and only after their statement in the *Le Matin* trial had been made. This partiality is further evident from the conduct of the Liberal Mr. James Falconer, who, as a member of the Committee, had more or less the capacity of a judge in the matter. As such, he should have either recused himself at the outset from accepting a confession from Sir Rufus Isaacs or, on deciding to accept it, forwarded it to the Committee. The reasons for his silence can only be described as a poor excuse, since the press had a well-founded interest in publishing the evidence.

The clear partiality of the Committee and its efforts not to shed light on the matter under any circumstances became particularly clear during the questioning of the broker Percy Heybourn, who had worked mainly for the Marconi Company. When Conservative members of the Committee demanded to know the names of those who had likewise acquired a significant number of shares, Heybourn refused to testify. Against the protests of the Conservatives, he was granted the right to refuse to testify on this point by a majority vote. The discovery of this information through the investigative process would have been extremely important, as the other people involved would probably have been identified. Given his behaviour during the proceedings, it would not be an outlandish assumption to believe that Samuel must have been implicated.

Lastly, the attitude of most of the Committee was revealed when the report was produced. There was no criticism of the ministers' machinations, nor was there a summary of the facts necessary to assess the case. While the former could potentially be argued as the result of a difference of opinion, the latter is a violation of a universally practiced rule for which there is not the slightest justification.

All things considered, the Marconi scandal should be seen as one of the great examples of where Jewish influence eventually leads. Lord Robert Cecil described the ministers' behaviour as an impropriety but declined to go as far as to call it corruption. We have strong doubts as to whether he is right. But let us not forget that even Lord Cecil’s mild assessment was considered too harsh by the majority of Parliament, which acquitted the ministers of any wrongdoing.

It might interest the reader to know what happened to each of the main participants. David Lloyd George's upward trajectory is so well known that not another word need be said. Meanwhile, on October 20th, 1913, four months after these events, Sir Rufus Isaacs was made Lord Chief Justice, the highest judge of the common law, and at the same time elevated to the peerage as the Marquess of Reading. During the war he was an extraordinary ambassador to the United States as President of the Anglo-French Mission, and it was thanks to him that the huge joint loan of $500,000,000 was secured, which was to be spent in America on munitions. Isaacs also contributed greatly to America's entry into the Great War. Unsurprisingly, he was considered one of Lloyd George's principal allies.[326]

On January 6th, 1921, he was entrusted with the office of Viceroy of India. After five years in this role, he went on to become a director in major corporations, including ICI. His work in the construction of Palestine for the Zionist cause was significant. In 1931 he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It almost goes without saying that he was hostile to the Third Reich, which is reflected in his speeches to the House of Lords. He died in December 1935.[327]

In addition to the offices already mentioned, Herbert Samuel held the highest positions in the British government, including Postmaster-General (1915-1916) and Home Secretary (1916). In

326 Jackson, pp. 181-191.
327 Jackson, pp. 238 ff., 287-296.

1919 he was Special Commissioner for Belgium and from 1920 to 1925 he was the first High Commissioner for Palestine, a post which fit with his fervent Zionism. He then went on to hold various high positions in Britain, including that of the Home Secretary (1931-1932). In 1937 he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Samuel.[328]

Thus it can be judged that the Marconi scandal in no way harmed the ascent of any of its main participants.

328 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 2979.

Sir Stuart Samuel

While the parliamentary Select Committee was meeting to investigate the Marconi affair, a new scandal came to the attention of the public.

The India Office had to make continuous purchases of silver for the Indian currency, which had long been made through brokers appointed by the Bank of England.[329]

At this time, as has previously been mentioned, the Marquess of Crewe was Secretary of State for India, and from the beginning of 1910 onwards, his Under-Secretary of State was the fully Jewish Edwin Samuel Montagu, who had been a Liberal MP since 1906. Montagu's brother Samuel Montagu, Lord Swaythling, was a partner in Samuel Montagu & Co., one of the largest banks in London.[330] Another partner in this company was Sir Stuart Samuel, a brother of the aforementioned minister Herbert Samuel, who also served as MP for Whitechapel in Tower Hamlets.[331]

In contrast to previous practices, the Marquess of Crewe, as Secretary of State for India, gave the company Samuel Montagu & Co. the order on March 4th, 1912 to purchase silver to the amount of £500,000. The firm was not one of the designated brokers that the Bank of England had previously employed for these operations. The attempt was made to justify this measure by saying that the prices for silver rose every time the existing brokers showed interest in buying, because the British government was rightly suspected to be behind it.

It may be that this was true, but we cannot believe that it was the main reason. It makes much more sense to attribute this move to the purely Jewish connections, because all of the people mentioned so far are Jews or have Jewish blood in their veins. Even the head civil servant of the India Office who placed the first order with Samuel Montagu & Co. bore the surname of Abraham, as can be seen from bank document dated March 25th, 1912, which refers to Mr. Abraham's letter of March 4th.[332] By September 1912, i.e. after seven months, the India Office had purchased silver worth around eight million pounds sterling from the aforementioned Jewish company. Another well-known Hebrew, Sir Felix Schuster, also played a leading role in these transactions[333] by means of his position as governor of the important Union of London & Smiths Bank.[334] At the special request of Samuel Montagu & Co., payments for the silver purchases had to be made through this bank.[335] As can be seen, it was almost impossible to have set up a more exclusively Jewish operation.

It would not be too long before the public became aware of this situation, which was made public by Sir Frederick Banbury on November 7th, 1912. At the same time, Banbury asked the Prime Minister whether the government was aware that Sir Stuart Samuel's partnership in the company Samuel Montagu & Co. was a punishable offence under a statute of King George III (22 George III, c. 45). The Prime Minister replied that he had already referred the matter to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion.[336]

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329 *Hansard*, Vol. 44, p. 686.
330 *Who's Who 1912*, pp. 1504, 2065.
331 *Who's Who 1912*, p. 1877.
332 *Accounts and Papers…* 1912, Vol. 61, pp. 553, 537.
333 *Accounts and Papers…* 1912, Vol. 61, pp. 553-637.
334 *Who's Who, 1912*, p. 1896.
335 *Accounts and Papers… 1912/13*, Vol. 61, pp. 532-3.
336 *Hansard*, Vol. 43, p. 1434. Translator's note: The statute is titled 'An Act for restraining any Person concerned in any Contract, Commission or Agreement made for the Publick Service from being elected or sitting and voting as a

This law from 1782 had become necessary at the time in order to prevent and punish the common immoral practice of the government granting public contracts to certain members of Parliament in exchange for their votes of support in the House of Commons.[337] In other words, such an offence met the criteria of corruption.

It should be quite obvious that this law applied to the events described above. Sir Stuart Samuel was an MP and his company had won a public contract. The Attorney-General Sir Rufus Isaacs gave lengthy speeches to argue that the case was one of dubious interpretation. It was not known whether this was a government contract within the definition given by the law or whether the law also applied to matters that were unrelated to the mother country. He was of the opinion that this question could best be decided by a Select Committee composed of members of Parliament.[338]

We see then, how another Jew took charge of the case and defended it, something for which he was reproached by the MP Bonar Law, who pointed out that Isaacs appeared to be more concerned with defending the government's position than providing an impartial legal opinion.[339]

The Opposition under Lord Balcarres considered Sir Rufus's view to be incorrect, since a legal precedent in 1907 meant that the law had to apply to the present case. In the matter to which he referred, coal had been purchased by the India Office, which itself had written a special paragraph in the contract about the need to observe the 1782 law. Lord Balcarres asked whether Sir Rufus Isaacs seriously believed that the law made any distinction as to whether one bought coal or silver. The respondent declined to answer.

Lord Balcarres further demanded that this legal question should not be decided by parliamentarians, but should be examined by judges, given that since 1869 there had been the justified tendency to avoid having parliamentarians make decisions in such situations, given that the matter was to determine whether or not a member of Parliament had forfeited the right to his seat due to an unlawful act.[340] However, Balcarres' will did not prevail and the Liberal majority decided to set up a Select Committee made up of parliamentarians to examine the case.[341]

After the Committee had met for a few months, it was apparently no longer possible to evade the Opposition's demands and, in accordance with a further resolution of January 31st, 1913, the House resolved that the issue should be presented to the king in the hope that he would refer the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.[342]

In the meantime it had emerged that, in addition to the silver contracts, contracts had been signed between Samuel Montagu & Co. and the Secretary of State for India under which the latter received short-term loans. They had also made agreements on the purchase of bills and treasury bonds from the Indian administrations. The judges' verdict of April 11th, 1913 determined that these actions fulfilled the requirements and application of the aforementioned law because it was clearly a matter of public contracts. As a consequence, Sir Stuart Samuel lost his seat from the day that the

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Member of the House of Commons' and can be found on pp. 170-2 of *The Statutes: Revised Edition. Vol. III. 11 George III to 41 George III* (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1872).

337 *Hansard*, Vol. 44, p. 688.

338 *Hansard*, Vol. 44, pp. 685-698.

339 *Hansard*, Vol. 44, p. 702.

340 *Hansard*, Vol. 44, pp. 698-707.

341 *Hansard*, Vol. 44, p. 743.

342 *Hansard*, Vol. 47, pp. 1747, 1959; *Accounts and Papers… 1912-13*, Vol. 9, p. 455.

contract was signed and was no longer authorised to serve as a member of Parliament, nor vote in the House of Commons.[343]

In such a case, the 1782 law further provided that a member of Parliament who voted in spite of his disqualification was liable to pay a fine of £500 for every occasion of his voting. As a result, Sir Stuart Samuel had incurred a total penalty of between £45,000 and £50,000.[344]

The opinion of the *Times* newspaper on this verdict is very interesting:

> Sir Stuart Samuel was, of course, morally innocent, and there will be sympathy with him as to his loss of his seat and as to the action for penalties to which he is exposed. But we cannot regret that there is no relaxation of the spirit or letter of a wholesome enactment. Ours is a purer atmosphere than that of 1782.[345]

The court costs were £1,055, but these were described by the government as public costs, and therefore not recovered from Sir Stuart Samuel.[346]

According to his friends, the convicted man should in no way pay the fines that were due. As early as May 1st and May 7th, the MP William Thorne asked the Prime Minister if the government intended to bring in an Indemnity Bill for Samuel, which would relieve him of the penalties incurred through voting in the House.[347]

On May 8th, Attorney-General Sir Rufus Isaacs presented the Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel Indemnity Bill, the description of which reads as follows:

> To indemnify and to relieve Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel, baronet, from any penal consequences which he may have incurred or suffered by sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons during a time when the firm in which he was a partner were executing, holding, or enjoying a contract, agreement or commission made or entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council, and for purposes incidental thereto.

The first reading then took place immediately.[348]

However, it soon became apparent that the government would find a large, determined opposition to this bill. Therefore – allegedly due to a lack of time – no further action was taken in Parliament.[349] However, it looks as if the opposition had made demands that the company Samuel Montagu & Co. was not prepared to meet. Bonar Law had requested that all of the company's books be audited by a sworn auditor, a request which the company believed it was obliged to refuse because their clients' transactions would then become public.[350]

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343 *Accounts and Papers… 1913*, Vol. 51, pp. 455-8.
344 *Hansard*, Vol. 43, p. 1435; Vol. 44, pp. 713, 718.
345 *Times*, 12/4/1913. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
346 *Hansard*, Vol. 52, pp. 1191, 1849, 2206; Vol. 53, p. 314.
347 *Hansard*, Vol. 52, pp. 1365, 2063.
348 *Hansard*, Vol. 52, p. 2253; *Accounts and Papers… 1913*, Vol. 5, p. 737. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source [Hansard].
349 *Times*, 23/7/1913; *Hansard*, Vol. 54, pp. 534, 541; Vol. 55, p. 1847; Vol. 56, pp. 1742, 2247, 2279.
350 *Times*, 8/8/1913; *Hansard*, Vol. 56, pp. 2247, 2248.

No further attempts were made by the government to pass the law in the meantime. On the other hand, nor was anything done in an official capacity to collect the fines. Thereupon three people exercised the right of the 'Common Informer', a right of accusation, to take legal action against Sir Stuart Samuel regarding his sentences. Two claims were dismissed on a technicality at first instance, while the third claimant won a £13,000 judgment. All of the verdicts were appealed, however there were no new proceedings. Apparently the parties had settled out of court as each withdrew their appeal. The nature of the agreement was not disclosed.[351] The same circles that had wanted to exempt Samuel from punishment by law had certainly also helped in a similar way.

Sir Stuart suffered no other negative consequence as a result of his behaviour.

On April 21th, 1913, the Solicitor-General moved to declare vacant the seat that Samuel had previously held[352] – albeit in consideration of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council – which meant that a new election for Whitechapel became necessary. With the approval of the Liberal Party, Sir Stuart Samuel stood for re-election and won back his seat with a 'greatly reduced' majority on April 30th.[353] His absence from Parliament was therefore very short. The *Times'* special correspondent notes in the editorial 'The Whitechapel Election: British Jews and Russia' of the 29th April that this election hinged on the Jewish vote:

> Although, as I have explained before, not more than half of the voters in Whitechapel, and possibly only 40 per cent., are Jews, they are dominating the election to an extent hitherto unapproached in the constituency. Of course, the Division is an exceptional one, and the circumstances are unusual. Jewish questions would certainly not be so prominent were it not for the fact that many Jews in the East-end have been persuaded that there is some sort of anti-Semitic movement on foot. The politicians are naturally seeking to reassure them on this point, and so it comes to pass that one can hardly consider the contest without dealing with it in terms of the Jewish vote and by the measure of Jewish interests.
>
> [Translator's note: Quoted verbatim from original source.]

Incidentally, we would not wish to neglect regaling readers with the beginning of Samuel's address to his electorate after the victory:

> I won because both Tory and Liberal thought I had been very hardly treated, and many who did not vote for me before voted on the present occasion. I was very heavily handicapped owing to the fact that out of the nine days available for the election six were either Jewish feasts or the Sabbath. I had great influences brought to bear against me, especially the Church. Whereas I have never opposed the Church, the whole organization of the Church was against me.[354]

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351 *Times*, 17/1/1914, 10/2/1914, 12/2/1914, 13/2/1914, 17/2/1914, 18/3/1914, 24/3/1914.

352 *Hansard*, Vol. 52, p. 61.

353 *Times*, 23/4/1913, 30/4/1913, 1/5/1913. Translator's note: Quoted element from 1/5/1913 article, which informs that Samuels won by a majority of only 166 votes, out of a total of 3278 votes cast. The narrowness of Samuels' win may be due to the fact that, while his rival Browne was not Jewish, he was happy to do a tour of the back streets of Petticoat Lane with a well-known Jewish boxer (*Times*, 30/4/1913).

354 *Times*, 1/5/1913. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

With the best will in the world we cannot see how he was ‘hardly treated’. In the interests of the English people, let us only hope that his reference to the supposed voter indignation at his treatment referred solely to Jews with British citizenship.

Anti-Semitic Voices

As always in history, the phenomenon of anti-Semitism emerges when the pressure of the Jews on the very life of the host nation and their harmful influence on the masses becomes apparent. The history of England since the earliest times is a particularly good example of this. One can therefore in no way agree with the opinion expressed by the Jew Louis Golding that 'anti-Semitism did not come into being because some Jews, or even because all Jews, were dislikeable. Its original grounds were religious – not personal, not social, not economic, not political.'[355] Rather, the anti-Jewish tendency is born out of the need to defend against Judaism, alien to all European peoples, as was again evident in England from around 1910 onwards.

In 1909 in London, a pamphlet was published which made violent attacks against the Jews, and it listed all of the fields of industry in which Jews were already predominant. The *Times* was called a Jewish newspaper which would not have hesitated to bring down an outstanding general, and it noted that the immigration of Jewish fraudsters, bankrupts and perjurers was still increasing. The leaflet carried the title *Britons Awake!* – a battle cry which, as we have seen, has been used against the Jews since ancient times.[356]

In the *National Review* of 1911, we also find a warning about the Jewish danger, and a reproach of the Radical journalists who put themselves at the service of the Hebrews:

> Unsuspecting Radical journalists who are engaged in this disgraceful business, which discredits them and dishonours their profession, should ask themselves what they hope to gain by joining hands with the International Jew who is permanently on the war-path in the interests of the most reactionary and dangerous Power in Europe…[357]

Other articles of a similar nature appeared in the general press. The Jews themselves note with regret that at the time of the Marconi and Samuel scandals there was great bitterness among the English against the Jews. One member of the House of Commons in particular distinguished himself with anti-Jewish speeches and violently attacked what he described as the Anglo-Jewish plutocracy. 'In responsible circles,' the Children of Israel conclude in their reflections, 'no significance was attached to these incidents.'[358] A fact which was unfortunately all too true.

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355 Golding, pp. 12-13. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

356 'Englishman', pp. 1-7. Translator's note: The phrase 'Britons Awake!' also became the title of a 1930s BUF marching song, the lyrics of which can be found in Holmes, p. 103 [Translator's Bibliography].

357 *National Review*, Vol. 58, p. 683. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

358 *Jewish Year Book, 1937*, p. 359. Translator's note: The MP referred to is likely to be Conservative MP Rowland Hunt (1858-1943), who was a supporter of the National League for Clean Government. The speech referred to is likely to be the one given at a League meeting on 8th December, 1913, not in the chamber of the House of Commons as the text might suggest, in which Hunt is reported to have said, among other things: 'We are really in danger of being ruled by alien votes and foreign gold… The aliens and foreign plutocrats are driving out British blood' [see Holmes, p. 102]. Note that the Jews are referred to euphemistically – already by this time the social taboo of saying the word 'Jew' is in firmly in place for Englishmen of consequence. For further evidence of the Jewish control of the public space in England by the 1900s, see the 'Preface to the Third Edition' in *England Under the Jews* [in Translator's Bibliography], a book which was self-published and had to marketed by private peer-to-peer and word-of-mouth techniques.

The Jews in the Great War

The Great War interrupted the development of growing anti-Semitism. It is not uninteresting to see the role that the Jews played as soldiers in Great Britain during this time. Here we first want to reproduce the official statements made by the Jews in this regard and only then see whether they perhaps forgot or overlooked the need to convey further facts.

The Jewish War Services Committee had Rabbi Michael Adler publish a brief overview of Jewish participation in military service. This estimated the total number of Jews in the British Empire at 420,000 people. At the outbreak of war, 600 of them were in the reserves and militia, 400 in the regular army and 50 in the navy.

However, these numbers are said to have increased immediately after the declaration of war, so that by the time compulsory military service was introduced, around 10,000 Jews, including 1,140 officers, were already members of the armed forces. By the end of the war, around 50,000 Jews were said to have been called up to fight for the flag.[359] Even a Jewish regiment was formed in England in 1917 and commanded by a non-Jew, Colonel Patterson. The orders in this regiment were said to have often been given in Yiddish. Later, two more Jewish battalions were formed, although their troops came from America and Canada. These battalions were sent to Palestine in 1918, where in September they took part in the last British offensive.[360] The so-called Zionist Mule Corps was established in Egypt in 1915, with the aim of transporting ammunition on the Gallipoli front, and was dissolved in January 1916. As we were told by English participants in the war, Tommy soon found a motto for these units: 'No advance without security'. Unfortunately, the double meaning contained in the English is lost in the German translation. It means both 'No loan without security [i.e. collateral]' and 'No moving forward without cover'.

No fewer than 20 Jewish lieutenant-colonels and numerous Jewish majors belonged to the officer corps, and there was even a Jewish brigadier-general named Herbert Spencer Seligman. In 1918, the Jew Sir John Monash was named Commander of the Australian Corps in France and promoted to lieutenant-general. Sir Philip Sassoon was private secretary to Field-Marshal Sir John French, and later held the same post under Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.[361] The Jewish Secretary of State for War, Leslie Hore-Belisha, who has since been dismissed from the post, served in the Royal Army Service Corps.[362] In *Who's Who* his military service is stated as 'served in the army during the World War'.[363] This vague description is in complete contrast to the current norms, which always gives the rank and the unit of the person in question. One has to wonder why such standard information was omitted from Hore-Belisha's profile.

Some Jews were also in the air force. According to the official Jewish report, the team included a large number of tailors and other tradesmen. The latter were responsible for maintaining the machines and working in the Film and Photographic Unit.[364]

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359 Adler, pp. 1-4; *Jewish Chronicle*, 24/1/1936, 23/4/1937.
360 *Jewish Year Book*, 1937, p. 364.
361 Adler, pp. 6-12.
362 *Times*, 30/5/1938; *Daily Telegraph*, 30/5/1938; *Daily Express*, 30/5/1938. Translator's note: The original German states that Hore-Belisha was 'offizier im Train', i.e. an officer in the rear. I have added the element of Royal Army Service Corps as the *Daily Telegraph* article states that is was his unit, where he rose to the rank of major.
363 *Who's Who, 1938*, p. 1640.
364 Adler, pp. 14-15.

According to Adler's sources, 2,324 Jews died in the Great War,[365] and according to a report in the *Jewish Year Book*, the Jewish death toll was 2,420.[366] But this refers to the Jews of the entire British Empire and not just the mother country. Accordingly, if the figure of 420,000 given by Adler above is assumed to be correct, they lost about 5.5 men for every thousand. If, on the other hand, we take the minimum number of 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 as the total Jewish population, which is our estimate, we arrive at a maximum of two men per thousand. If we consider that the number of casualties our brothers sustained in the Sudetenland was 44 per 1000,[367] a figure that we have just come across by chance, then one cannot speak of a very great sacrifice by the Children of Israel. Nevertheless, the Jews in England were zealously keen to point out that the widely held view of the Jews being cowards and shirkers during the Great War was a very gross distortion of the facts.[368] Apparently this idea is even more widespread today, if the following letter to the *Jewish Chronicle* is at all representative of the common view in 1938:

'It Can't Happen Here'

> Last Thursday at our local cinema when the newsreel of the Jewish ex-Servicemen's parade was thrown onto the screen and the commentator stated that some 50,000 Jews had fought for the British Empire, two people behind me remarked: 'They probably had cushy jobs behind the lines or only fought under conscription. They deserve all they are getting on the Continent.' The last incident must surely prove the fallacy of 'It can't happen here.' —Mrs. S. Sharpe, 74, Barrington Court, Muswell Hill. No. 10.[369]

In reality, the Jews were not particularly keen on the war.[370] During the war, one of them felt compelled to publish a pamphlet in which he defended the attitude of his fellow Jews who had immigrated from Russia. According to him, the Hebrews could not be blamed for not wanting to go to war, because the nation of their former hosts – Russia, England's allies – would still do nothing for the freedom and good treatment of their brothers who remained there.[371] Efforts were underway to deport Russian-born Jews born from England in the event of dodging enlistment. In the *Jewish World* of October 4th, 11th and 18th, 1916, such an intention is described as extremely cruel because those concerned had spent their entire lives in England and were complete strangers to Russia. From Leeds, one of the main Russian-Jewish settlements, it was reported with displeasure that all Russian Jews had refused to volunteer for the flag despite being asked to do so. Even Jews with British citizenship who had to enlist after the introduction of compulsory military service did not fulfil this service to the nation, and were widely reported to have escaped in large numbers to

365 Adler, p. 5.
366 *Jewish Year Book, 1937*, p. 343.
367 *Deutsche Zeitung für Großbritannien*, 29/10/1938.
368 *Jewish Chronicle*, 14/10/1938.
369 *Jewish Chronicle*, 18/11/1938. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
370 *Times*, 8/12/1924. Translator's note: It is likely that the author is referring to this excerpt from the article 'Alien London': 'The behaviour of the alien Jews in the East-end during the war was often unsatisfactory. They indulged in wholesale panic during the air-raids, and in too many cases did their best to avoid military service, not only in the Russian Army, which was explicable enough, but in the British.'
371 Wassilevsky, pp. 1-8. Translator's note: In 1916, there were estimated to be some 25,000-30,000 alien Russian Jews in England [Holmes, p. 126].

Ireland. In Belfast alone, during a single police operation, eighteen Jews were charged with this crime.[372]

Unpleasant scenes also took place in London. A court martial had been set up in Stepney, a predominantly Jewish district in the East End. Most of the time it was Jews who had to answer for shirking, and their relatives and friends, who also attended the hearing, rioted in a shameless and unpatriotic manner so that the auditorium had to be evacuated.[373] The Hebrews themselves admitted that Jews were resorting to 'shamming, malingering, bribery, corruption and downright fraud' to escape, or obtain exemption from, military service.[374] Even in 1917, everything was done to prevent the conscription of Russian Jews. A mass meeting against deportation and forced conscription into the army was organised by the Foreign Jews Protection Committee. The chairman was Lord Sheffield, whose daughter had married the Jew Edwin Samuel Montagu, who has already been discussed.[375] The Russian Jews declared that the English should only go to war themselves. England was not Jewish land, and the more English men were killed, the more jobs there would be for the Children of Israel.[376] Negative news also reached London, such as the 1918 incident in which no fewer than 54 Jews were sentenced for mutiny in Palestine.[377] After the war ended, it was the same situation in England as in Germany. Many intermarriages had taken place, and the Jews had filled the jobs and commercial positions of the Englishmen who had been in the trenches.[378]

372 *Daily Chronicle*, 30/3/1916. Translator's note: The chief constable, in a letter to the Home Office, stated that of the approximately 1,400 military-age alien Jews in Leeds, who were chiefly Russian Jews, only 26 had joined the forces. The resentment that this mass non-participation provoked in the English population, especially in those who returned injured from the front to find Russian-Jewish men 'promenading about our principal streets and the various pleasure resorts', sparked anti-Jewish pogroms in Leeds and London's East End in 1917, as English casualties mounted and the war grew more desperate [Holmes, p. 131 ff].

373 *East London Observer*, 1/4/1916.

374 *Jewish World*, 12/4/1916; *Jewish Chronicle*, 7/4/1916. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source (the *JC*, p.11).

375 *Who's Who, 1917*, p. 1642; *Daily Mail*, 2/6/1917. Translator's note: The FJPC was regarded by the police as 'stuffed with revolutionaries and anarchists'. One Home Office official, exasperated by the activities of leading activist Solly Abrahams alias Abraham Bezalel, gave him a third alias of 'Belzebub' [Holmes, pp. 128-9].

376 *Daily Sketch*, 2/12/1915.

377 *Jewish Chronicle*, 23/1/1920 p. 33. Translator's note: I have specified 'Russian Jews' rather than the original 'Hebrews' regarding the militant refuseniks, because the German Jews of England were a separate demographic category in this instance [for more on the German-Jewish experience of the war, see Chapter 8 of Holmes]. Heartbreakingly, prior to 1914, prominent German Jews in Britain were attacked in the press for trying to prevent a war with Germany and for trying to establish an Anglo-German friendship, a movement which, had it been successful, would have undoubtedly prevented the catastrophic tragedy that was to befall Britain and Europe [see Holmes, pp. 82, 257-8].

378 *Daily Express*, 4/12/1920.

The Balfour Declaration

As we have seen, it could hardly have been the military service of the Empire's Jews in the trenches that led to the well-known Balfour Declaration of November 2nd, 1917, according to which the Jews were promised Palestine. Before we go into this in detail, however, we must give a brief outline of English public opinion over the previous two centuries regarding the return of the Jews to Palestine.

It is impossible to give an exhaustive account of this within the scope of this study. As the Zionist leader Sokolow's two-volume book has already shown, this would require several years of work. London has been the centre of world Jewry since the 17th century. What has already been discussed over several volumes should be sufficient proof of this. We have also shown the extent to which the ruling classes in England have been dominated by Jewish influence for decades, if not centuries. But the teachings of Puritanism also have a lot in common with Jewish ideas. This has resulted in the adoption of Jewish principles, which are primarily taken from the Old Testament. Certainly this has also happened to a certain extent in other nations, but to go by the attitude of the British clergy and numerous British writers, this tendency cannot have been surpassed in any other country. Sokolow rightly refers to the scriptural influence on the entire works of Francis Bacon (1561-1626), and points out the same Hebrew spirit in the works of John Milton (1608-1674), especially in *Paradise Lost*. Other great figures of English literature such as Abraham Cowley (1618-1667), Bishop Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667), Archbishop John Tillotson (1630-1694) and Dr. Isaac Burrow (1630-1677) manifest the same spirit. The poetry of Alexander Pope (1688-1744) also shows a close relationship with the Bible. The 18th century continues this tendency with individuals such as James Thomson (1700-1748), Edward Young (1683-1765) and Dr. Mark Akenside (1721-1770). Even the 19th century is still full of these traces. We need only consider Lord Byron (1788-1824) and Thomas Moore (1779-1852).[379]

This centuries-long conception of the world must have left its mark on the English collective psyche. Sokolow points out that in earlier times, for this reason, people had already compared England with Israel.[380] Given all of this, we have no hesitation in agreeing with Sokolow's judgement that England, in contrast to other peoples, was even more influenced by Israel than by Greece and Rome. The natural consequence of this fact is that England feels a duty to the Jews as its teachers and is full of admiration for this race. Thus we find very early expressions of the idea that the Jews should be helped to return to Palestine. This view was shared by, among others, the aforementioned figures of the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as by Thomas Newton (1704-1782), later Bishop of Bristol, and Samuel Horsley (1733-1806), Bishop of Rochester and later Bishop of St. Asaph.[381] So we have likewise no reason to doubt Hyamson's assertion that ‘Judaism in one or other of its senses had become almost a passion among certain classes of the people.’[382]

It is therefore not surprising that in 1804 the Palestine Association was founded in London with the aim of procuring and publishing information regarding the history, geography, people and climate of the Holy Land. The London Society for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews, which

379 Sokolow, Vol. I, pp. 1-12.

380 Sokolow, Vol. I, pp. 1-2. Translator’s note: A reminder to the reader that Sokolow was writing in 1919, and the ‘Israel’ he refers to is the Jewish people and their Old Testament literature, not the territorial polity given that name in 1948.

381 Sokolow, Vol. I, pp. 56, 91-3.

382 Hyamson: *British Projects*, p. 1. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

has already been discussed, turned its attention to Palestine in 1822, thirteen years after the society itself was founded.[383]

Sokolow calls the Palmerston period, i.e. the years from 1837 to 1852, ‘a great time in England for the idea of the Restoration of *Israel*.’[384] Even back then, in view of the conflicts between Sultan Mahmud II and his insubordinate Governor-General of Egypt, Mehemet Ali, who was supported by England, it was hoped that England would plant its banner in Palestine or Syria in the resulting negotiations. The Jews and their allies were at work to secure Palestine. It was particularly the *Times* that tried to win over British public opinion over the course of 1839 and 1840. Thus, on August 17th, 1840, an article appeared with the headline ‘Syria – Restoration of the Jews’. It pointed out, among other things, that ‘a nobleman of the opposition’ (probably the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury Lord Ashley), was already very interested in the question. This nobleman had already carried out a survey into whether, if the situation were to arise, rich Jews would be prepared to return to Palestine and invest money in agriculture there, as well as finding out when they could begin the process of migration, and whether they would consent to live under Turkish sovereignty but with their rights protected by the five European powers. This article resulted in a letter from ‘An English Christian’ being published in the *Times* nine days later, which urged that England should buy Palestine for the Jews.

It soon became apparent that Lord Shaftesbury was using all of his connections for the Jewish cause to make the Palestine project a reality. As a relative of Palmerston, he had easy access to that statesman at any time and did not fail to make use of that advantage for his cause. His enthusiasm for the Jews went so far that he learned Hebrew and was in close co-operation with the clergyman Alexander MacCaul, who had spent many years among the Jews in Poland and who was subsequently the first to receive the offer of the Bishopric of Jerusalem. But all of his efforts to have Palestine allocated to the Jews came to nothing.[385]

Nevertheless, further efforts were made in this regard. In 1844, the Rev. T. Tully Crybbace held a meeting in London to form the ‘British and Foreign Society for Promoting the Restoration of the Jewish Nation to Palestine’. He declared that England should use all its might to make this dream a reality. ‘The believing people of England are especially called upon, and commanded, to use the appointed means of accomplishing this work of God.’ Not only would this be a work of prophecy, benevolence and generosity, but it would at the same time protect England's geopolitical interests in the Middle East and beyond. With this in mind, pamphlets were printed and lectures were planned for the principal towns of the country to arouse public opinion on the question.

Similar ideas were also spread in the literary field, with some of the main writers on this issue being the Rev. Samuel Alexander Bradshaw, the colonial civil servant E. L. Mitford, Colonel George Gawler, and the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth. According to Gawler, only the Jewish people could save Palestine and the East, of course under the protection of England.[386] Hollingsworth also made the same suggestions in a book of 1853, at the same time pointing out Palestine's existing mineral resources.[387] By means of gradual colonisation, the Hebrews would form a powerful state and no one would ever again dare to persecute the Jews.[388] In an earlier book of 1849,

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383 Hyamson: *British Projects*, p. 3.
384 Sokolow, Vol. I, p. 101. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
385 Sokolow, Vol. I, p. 101 ff.; Hyamson: *British Projects*, p. 3 ff.
386 Sokolow, Vol. I, p. 133 ff.; Hyamson: *British Projects*, pp. 12-16.
387 Hollingsworth: *Remarks*, p. 11 ff.
388 Hollingsworth: *Remarks*, p. 39 ff.

Hollingsworth also dealt with the various prophecies concerning the coming Jewish kingdom. According to the prophesies that Hollingsworth set forth, with the elements cited from Bible verses referenced in the margins, the Jews would have all of the power because of their vast wealth and divine favour:

> The POLITICAL POWER of the new kingdom is even more surprising than its religious influence. 'Kings' by their ambassadors are represented in the rising state, 'Queens' are royally present at their new courts. Their respect for the kingdom can only arise from its power and importance, and *several states* even consider themselves honoured by being admitted into treaties of alliance, for they 'bow down', 'they lick up the dust of thy feet'. Their fleets are placed at the disposal of the Hebrew Government. Their assistance is in some cases gratuitous. Gentile gold is collected for Hebrew purposes. 'Strangers' assist in building the new towns. 'Kings minister' unto them. The land 'forces' of mighty nations defend, and are allied with the kingdom. And those who oppose or 'contend' with them are threatened with all God's severe judgments. Some are utterly extirpated, and others change their policy and send ambassadors to represent them in the Hebrew state, because 'God hath glorified the nation, and they that despised it', then come 'bowing down', 'bending' and calling Jerusalem 'the city of the Lord, the Zion of the Holy One of Israel.' They shall possess 'double' more favour than during the reign of Solomon. 'All kings shall behold its glory.' Like a flowing stream it shall pervade all nations. And they 'will be a crown of glory in the hand of the Lord, and a royal diadem in the hand of her God.'
>
> The WEALTH of this new kingdom is described in terms not less extraordinary than her power. Riches are one of the elements of Political influence. The Jews in their scattered nobles and families possess more of this element than any other people in the world. Gold, silver, iron, metallic ores in the bosoms of their awful mountains, a just taxation under the new Government; the Gentile source in their former mercantile pursuits, from whence 'the milk' of their wealth has flowed, are described in language which flashes and glows on the page of Holy writ with a supernatural splendour. Their political institutions are permanent, and will neither want Reformation or revolution.[389]

In 1865, the Palestine Exploration Fund was formally constituted to explore Palestine, which, among other things, was to carry out detailed and systematic scientific research of all aspects of the Holy Land, including the geological structure. This company enjoyed the full support of the government and influential circles, and the War Office even granted the services of Royal Engineers for the execution of excavation work.[390]

It goes without saying that the movement for the return of the Jews was also supported by Disraeli. As early as 1833 he had unequivocally promoted this idea in his novel *Alroy*,[391] just as he expressed hopes for the return of his race to Palestine in other works such as *Tancred* and *Coningsby*.[392] At the end of the 19th century, it was Colonel Claude Reignier Conder who took the

389 Hollingsworth: *Holy Land*, pp. 227-8. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
390 Sokolow: Vol. I, p. 62.
391 Disraeli: *Alroy*, Vol. I, pp. 23 ff., 147 ff., 269 ff.; Vol. II, pp. 36 ff., 119 ff.
392 Hyamson: *British Projects*, p. 23; Sokolow, Vol. I, p. 140 ff.

leading role in promoting these efforts,[393] while Lord Shaftesbury and his friend Laurence Oliphant also continued to promote the Jewish cause.[394] The latter proposed acquiring a concession from the Turkish government for the fertile northern half of Palestine, which would advantage both countries as England would gain further political power and Turkey would gain money. Oliphant, along with Baron Edmund de Rothschild, helped with the efforts to create Jewish colonies in Palestine.[395]

But in the judgement of the Jews themselves, the person who best dealt with this issue was George Eliot in her book *Daniel Deronda,* as she described how the Jews would demand the rights of freedom and equality to which they were entitled.[396] The Jews considered the work so important that during World War II it was translated into Hebrew along with Disraeli's *Tancred*.[397]

Despite all this support, no practical progress had been made on this issue. However, the effort resumed with renewed vigour when, in 1897, the First Zionist Congress was held, which also saw the movement given its own name.[398] At the beginning of the 20th century, the then leader of the Zionists, Theodor Herzl, established close ties with Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Lansdowne, and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Percy. The British government offered the Zionists El Arish, part of so-called Egyptian Palestine, as a replacement for Palestine. A joint commission was sent out to examine settlement options. However, the report that was produced was not even published and the project was quietly dropped.[399]

This is said to have been a great disappointment for Joseph Chamberlain who, on one of his trips to the African colonies, thought that he had found a suitable place for the Jews in a part of Uganda. He immediately reported this to Lord Lansdowne and Lord Percy, who were also enthusiastic about the plan. In a 1903 letter from the Foreign Office to the Zionists, Lord Lansdowne announced that he had ‘studied the question with the interest which His Majesty’s Government must always take in any well-considered scheme for the amelioration of the position of the Jewish race’. He then went on to detail the government's proposals for the scheme in British East Africa, which were ‘the grant of a considerable tract of land, the appointment of a Jewish official as the chief of the local administration, and permission to the colony to have a free hand in regard to municipal legislation, and as to the management of religious and purely domestic matters, such local autonomy being conditional upon the right of His Majesty’s Government to exercise general control.’ The Zionists withheld their decision on this offer until after their leading members all over the world had been consulted. When, after two years, no final position had been taken, Joseph Chamberlain's successor, Lord Alfred Lyttelton, made the proposal again. Due to opposition from Jews who wanted Palestine or nothing, the British government's plan was rejected some time later.[400]

The Zionists, of course, did not stop striving to implement their program. The Great War was to bring them the fulfilment of their desires.

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393 Hyamson: *British Projects*, pp. 24-6.
394 Sokolow, Vol. I, pp. 206-8.
395 Hyamson: *British Projects*, pp. 28-32.
396 Sokolow, Vol. I, pp. 209-10.
397 Sokolow, Vol. 2, p. 43.
398 Sokolow, Vol. I, p. 268 ff.
399 Hyamson: *British Projects*, p. 38.
400 Sokolow, Vol. 2, p. XLV; Hyamson: *British Projects*, pp. 39-40; Hyamson: *History*, p. 297. Translator’s note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source.

With Turkey's entry into the war against England, the Zionists soon realised that there was the possibility of making their millenarian dreams a reality in the event of Turkey's defeat. Countless meetings took place around the world to discuss the next steps.[401] From the outset the Hebrews were clear that all necessary measures would have to be taken from central London. It was Dr. Chaim Weizmann, a Russian *emigré* who lectured in Chemistry at Manchester University, who took the leading role.[402] He was supported, among others, by the Jew Nahum Sokolow and Chief Rabbi Dr. Joseph Hertz. It was agreed that first the public had to be won over to the Jews' plans by means of the press. To this end the right connections were made and support was easily found. Above all, a leading journalist at the time, C. P. Scott, editor of the Manchester Guardian, was particularly prominent in his support of the Jews. It was also not difficult to find a sympathetic ear among cabinet members. Some of them, such as the Marquess of Crewe, Herbert Samuel, Edwin Samuel Montagu, David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, have already been discussed earlier. In a public lecture, Herbert Samuel stated that he had no share in the initiation of the negotiations which led to the Balfour Declaration. But this in direct contradiction to the assertions of two leading Zionists, the aforementioned Nahum Sokolow and Samuel Landman. The latter expressly emphasises that it was above all Herbert Samuel who, alongside the aforementioned C. P. Scott, was able to persuade the cabinet to take up the Zionist cause.[403] Landman should actually have precise knowledge of this, since he had been actively working in Zionism for years and was the solicitor and secretary of the Zionist Organisation from 1917 to 1922.[404] Likewise, Sokolow's statements leave no doubt as to Herbert Samuel's active collaboration. In Sokolow's own words, Samuel 'had given great and never-to-be forgotten services in the cause of the Zionist idea' which he 'championed… with the full force of his convictions'. In Sokolow's report of Samuel's own words at the Balfour Declaration celebration on December 2nd, 1917, which took place at the London Opera House, 'he has stood for Zionism not only in the Cabinet, but also outside it'.[405]

The House of Rothschild also helped the Zionist cause in every way,[406] so international Jewry could certainly not complain about the quality of its support.

During the course of 1916, in addition to the Jews and their allies in the cabinet, a pious Catholic raised by Jesuits, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, became enthused for the Zionists' plans.[407] As Under-Secretary to the War Cabinet, he was a government expert on Near Eastern issues. Great help was also provided by the Englishmen Sir Ronald Graham, General Sir George Macdonagh, Mr. G. H. Fitzmaurice and the former Colonial Secretary W. Ormsby Gore.[408] A certain Mr. James Malcolm in particular brought the Zionists' aspirations to Sykes' attention, and asserted to him and other members of the English and French governments that only the Zionists would be able to bring the USA into the war on the Allied side, after all previous attempts to do so had failed. He further explained to these powerful men that the Zionists were in no way pro-German, but only anti-Russian. Sir Mark Sykes on the British side and François Georges-Picot on the French side finally came to the view that securing the co-operation of Zionist Jews was 'the best and perhaps

401 Sokolow, Vol. 2, pp. 22-42.
402 Bolitho, *Twelve Jews*, pp. 276-7.
403 Landman, p. 3.
404 Landman, p. 2.
405 Sokolow, Vol. 2, p. 47. Translator's note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source.
406 Sokolow, Vol. 2, p. 47-8. Translator's note: As Sokolow explains, Leopold de Rothschild's former opposition to Zionism had been purely circumstantial, as he did not believe it to be a viable scheme. This opinion changed during WW1, as the events which took place promised to alter the geopolitical chessboard.
407 Sokolow, Vol. II, p. XIX.
408 Landman, p. 3.

the only way' to induce President Wilson to enter the war. This was thought to be all the easier because he listened almost exclusively to the advice of the Zionist Louis Brandeis, a Supreme Court justice. Of course, as part of this '*quid pro quo* contract' the Jews had to be assured of something in return, which according to their plans could only be Palestine. After long deliberations, the British government commissioned Sir Mark Sykes for the role and an agreement with the Zionists was reached which, with the help of the Foreign Office, was sent out to every place where a Zionist movement could be found. Immediately afterwards, 'the change in official and public opinion as reflected in the American press in favour of joining the Allies in the War, was as gratifying as it was surprisingly rapid'. Samuel Landman, to whom we owe these previously little-known facts regarding this 'necessarily secret "gentleman's" agreement of 1916', also points out with particular pride that it was the 'hitherto unsuspectedly powerful forces of Zionist Jews in America and elsewhere' who had brought America into the war.[409]

Thus we have finally learned the truth from one of the Jews involved in the affair. So it was not the merits of a brilliant chemical discovery by Dr. Weizmann which brought about the later Balfour Declaration, as Bolitho seems to want us to believe.[410] Likewise, the idea of the Balfour Declaration being simply a result of Britain's leading statesmen, in an altruistic and romantic gesture, wishing to give the oppressed Jews the right to self-determination is probably of such little veracity that to all intents and purposes it does not need to be given serious consideration. Indeed, according to Harold Temperley, there was in fact significant opposition to the Zionist plan and the agreement was only signed out of dire necessity:

> But when the matter came before the Cabinet for decision delays occurred. Amongst influential English Jews Zionism had few supporters, at all events for a Zion in Palestine. It had still fewer in France. Jewish influence both within and without the Cabinet is understood to have exerted itself strenuously and pertinaciously against the policy of the proposed Declaration.
>
> Under the pressure of Allied needs the objections of the anti-Zionists were either over-ruled or the causes of objection removed, and the Balfour Declaration, as we have seen, was published to the world on 2nd November 1917.[411]

The Jews were extremely embarrassed by Landman's publication, as is reflected by Albert Hyamson's article in the *Jewish Chronicle* of April 17th, 1936. Hyamson describes Landman's essay as erroneous and dangerous from the Jewish perspective, and also states [reproduced verbatim from original source]: 'It is almost as dangerous to suggest that Western Jews put their own supposed interests as Jews before their allegiance to the States of which they were citizens.' Elsewhere, we find Henry Wickham Steed, the former editor of the Times, writing almost the same account of events as Landman had. That Steed was complete unconnected to Landman is supported by the fact that Steed published his information twelve years prior to Landman's essay and, unlike

409 Landman, pp. 3-5. Landman in the *Jewish Chronicle* of 7/2/1936. Translator's note: All quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original sources.

410 Bolitho, *Twelve Jews*, p. 280. Translator's note: Weizmann reportedly perfected a method for obtaining alcohol from wood, which was useful in explosive production. Mr Lloyd George was apparently so grateful for this discovery that he asked Weizmann how he could be repaid for this knowledge, and Bolitho implies that this is how the Balfour Declaration came about.

411 Temperley, Vol. VI, p. 173. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

Landman, probably received his information directly from the government, i.e. the other contracting party in the agreement.[412] This can be inferred because as Steed's memoir continually demonstrates, the journalist maintained the best of relations with the government. Finally, this version of events as presented by Landman and Steed is also supported by Temperley.[413]

Apparently all parties remained in constant contact after the conclusion of this contract, which was apparently not put down in writing. Another meeting took place on February 7th, 1917, attended by Sir Mark Sykes, Lord Rothschild, Nahum Sokolow, Herbert Bentwich, Joseph Cowen, James de Rothschild, Harry Sacher, Herbert Samuel and Chaim Weizmann. Also present was the rabbi Dr. Moses Gaster, in whose house the deliberations took place. Sokolow was given the task of contacting the other Entente Powers to discuss the Zionist question.

In March 1917 Sokolow went to Paris, where he was assured of the French government's full support on all matters. The Zionists in America and Russia were immediately informed of this by telegraph. Sokolow traveled to Rome in May, where he had the same success. He had conferences with the cardinals, especially Cardinal Gasparri, and received an audience with the Pope on May 10th. According to Sokolow: 'These conferences led to a most satisfactory attitude on the part of the Vatican towards Zionism.'[414]

In the meantime, Weizmann had done all of the preparatory work necessary to influence public opinion in England. Two magazines, the *Zionist Review* and *Palestine*, had been founded. The Jewish communities in the country were slowly being prepared for the Allies' agreement with international Jewry, which had not yet been published. At the Conference of the English Zionist Federation, held in London on the 20th May, 1917, Weizmann, who was Chairman, explained in his opening address that the Zionist Movement was 'never built… on the sufferings of our people in Russia or elsewhere'. Rather, the cause of Zionism was the 'ineradicable national striving of Jewry to have a home of its own – a national centre, a national home with a national Jewish life'. He also did not neglect to mention that the highest Catholic circles were favourable to their plans:

> We have assurances from the highest Catholic circles that they will view with favour the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, and from their religious point of view they see no objection to it, and no reason why we should not be good neighbours. And good neighbours I hope we shall be.[415]

Article after article appeared in the general press in favour of the Jews, with the *Times* once more leading the way. On October 23rd, 1917 it published an editorial with the title: 'Palestine for the Jews: British support of the proposal'. The *Westminster Gazette*, *Spectator*, *New Statesman*, *Nation*, *Weekly Dispatch*, *Sunday Chronicle*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Liverpool Courier*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Daily News* and many more began a real campaign on behalf of the Jews. On October 26th, the *Times* ran an editorial strongly urging the government to issue a pro-Zionist statement.[416]

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412 Steed: *Thirty Years*, Vol. II, pp. 391-3.
413 Temperley, Vol. VI, p. 172-4.
414 Sokolow, Vol. II, pp. 52-3. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
415 Sokolow, Vol. II, pp. 52-8. Translator's note: All quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source.
416 Sokolow, Vol. II, pp. 72-9. Translator's note: Sokolow also lists other newspaper and magazine titles involved in this campaign, and reproduces excerpts from many of the articles in question. The *Times* editorial title in the main text is as it appears in Sokolow.

Exactly the same methods were used in America. The Zionists there were in a constant communication with their ethnic kin in England, and as a result ‘there was perfect unity among the Zionists of both hemispheres’. Sokolow describes the period of August to November 1917 as an exceedingly busy time, because the Zionists had not only to continue garnering support for their movement, but also to defend themselves against attacks made both in manifestos and behind the scenes.[417] Landman states that Dr. Weizmann turned to General Macdonagh to request an exemption from military service or army discharge for himself and for other Jews, such as Leon Simon, the then president of the Postal Savings Bank, Harry Sacher, Simon Marks, Albert Hyamson and Shmuel Tolkowsky. It almost goes without saying that this request was approved by the general who sympathised with the Zionist cause.[418]

Apparently the British government had hesitated for a long time to publish its agreement with the Zionists. The government’s reticence would not least be due to the fact that in 1915 it had already made the same promise regarding Palestine to the Arabs, who had fought for the British during the war. However, the Jews finally forced the government’s hand, and on November 2nd, 1917, Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour issued a statement of support in the form of a letter to Lionel Walter Rothschild, which became known the world over as the Balfour Declaration. The letter reads as follows:

Foreign Office,

November 2nd, 1917

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

‘His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.’

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur James Balfour[419]

417 Sokolow, Vol. II, p. 79 ff. Translator’s note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source (p. 80).

418 Militant Christian Patriots, p. 14. Translator’s note: The general referred to may be Lt.-Gen. Sir George Macdonogh, whose name is rendered in various ways in the historical sources.

419 Sokolow, Vol. II, p. 83. Translator’s note: Letter reproduced verbatim from original source (double-checked with an online photograph of the original letter).

We are not surprised, and hopefully nor is the reader, by England's alliance with international Jewry. The only new thing about the Declaration was that this was the first time that an instance of English-Jewish collaboration had been published in a formal way for everyone to see. The well-known historian Harold Temperley comments on this as follows:

> Support of Zionist ambitions, indeed, promised much for the cause of the Entente. Quite naturally Jewish sympathies were to a great extent anti-Russian, and therefore in favour of the Central Powers… the German General Staff desired to attach Jewish support yet more closely to the German side. With their wide outlook on possibilities they seem to have urged, early in 1916, the advantages of promising Jewish restoration to Palestine under an arrangement to be made between Zionists and Turkey, backed by a German guarantee… In fact in September 1917 the German Government were making the most serious efforts to capture the Zionist movement.
>
> Another most cogent reason why the policy of the Declaration should be adopted by the Allies lay in the state of Russia herself. Russian Jews had been secretly active on behalf of the Central Powers from the first; they had become the chief agents of German pacifist propaganda; by 1917 they had done much in preparation for that general disintegration of Russian national life, later recognized as the revolution. It was believed that if Great Britain declared for the fulfilment of Zionist aspirations in Palestine under her own pledge, one effect would be to bring Russian Jewry to the cause of the Entente.
>
> It was believed, also, that such a declaration would have a potent influence upon world Jewry in the same way, and secure for the Entente the aid of Jewish financial interests. It was believed, further, that it would greatly influence American opinion in favour of the Allies. Such were the chief considerations which, during the later part of 1916 and the next ten months of 1917, impelled the British Government towards making a contract with Jewry.[420]

These statements stand in sharp contrast to those of Dr. Weizmann, who can only identify idealistic reasons for the Balfour Declaration, as we can see when in 1936 he was questioned during the proceedings of the Palestine Royal Commission:

> Dr. Weizmann explained that the Balfour Declaration was not a piece of War propaganda, and its object was not to enlist the sympathies of the rich Jews. As a matter of fact, rich Jews everywhere opposed Zionism. The Balfour Declaration was the result of mature thinking and repeated consideration by the British Empire. It was given because the British people desired to make a contribution to the solution of the world Jewish problem.[421]

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420 Temperley, Vol. VI, pp. 172-3. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
421 *Jewish Chronicle*, 27/11/1936. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

Once again, after the Balfour Declaration was published, the press (with very few exceptions) came out once more in defence of the Jews. It was an 'epoch-making' event, readers of the *Daily Chronicle* were assured.[422] Years later, however, the *Morning Post* had strong words to say against this government policy. In an editorial dated October 16th, 1922, it complained about the adverse consequences that had arisen for England from the 'Zionist adventure'. 'We have often complained,' it explained, 'about the atmosphere of intrigue and mystery in which the agreement took place. We do not like the coincidence of the Balfour Declaration coming at a time when Britain was in great distress, as it has the strong flavour of blackmail.'

Immediately after the Declaration was issued, a Jewish Department was opened in the Ministry of Information, a department in which several Zionists served, and 'of which the leaders of the Zionist movement made astute use'.[423] Wolf is right to see this as the British government putting out a public signal that it was on the side of the Zionists. While the department's leading civil servant was a non-Jew, Sir Lancelot Oliphant, this did not matter in itself because he 'was a relative and namesake of a famous diplomatist, journalist and man of letters who is remembered as one of the pioneers of the Zionist idea.'[424]

On December 2nd, 1917, a large Jewish demonstration took place in the London Opera House as a way of expressing their gratitude to the British government. The function was led by Lord Rothschild. Other speakers included Lord Robert Cecil, who today continues to be one of the strongest allies of the Jews, and Herbert Samuel. The latter said, among other things, that 'it may be that the genius of the Jewish race will again be able to give the world a brilliant and distinctive civilisation'.[425] It is not uninteresting to note who among the leading circles of England at the time professed themselves to be friends of international Jewry with warm congratulatory telegrams. We find among them Viscount Grey, Arthur Henderson M.P., the Marquess of Crewe, Viscount Bryce, the Earl of Selborne, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Sydenham of Combe, Lord Emmott, Lord Tennyson, and the Rev. James Cooper, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.[426]

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422 Sokolow, Vol. II, pp. 84-99. Translator's note: Quoted element as per original source [p.84]. All of the pages cited contain excerpts from a wide variety of British press titles, and all of them praise the Zionist project to the skies.

423 Landman, p. 6. Translator's note: Wolf (*Essays*, p. 407) states that the Jewish Department was organised as part of the Foreign Office, so it may be that the Jewish Department (or Jewish Section) passed to the latter ministry at a later date. The quoted element also comes verbatim from Wolf.

424 Wolf: *Essays*, p. 407. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source.

425 Sokolow, Vol. II, pp. 99-112. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

426 Sokolow, Vol. II, pp. 113-116.

Jews in Versailles

After the war ended, the promise made to the Jews in the Balfour Declaration had to be kept by the Paris Peace Conference. No fewer than 75,000 Jews in England sent a petition to Paris requesting the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.[427]

As is well known, the British delegation was led by Lloyd George, a man about whom we have already heard various things regarding his relationships with the Jews. We would only like to point out that around this time he was so much under their influence that it even came to the public's attention. The Jewish members of the delegation were Sir Philip Sassoon, Lord Reading, Louis Namier, Alfred Mond and Edwin Samuel Montagu.

The first of these men was a member of the Sassoon family, the Rothschilds of the East. Sir Philip had been a member of Parliament since 1912, and from 1924-1929 and again from 1931-1937 he served as Under-Secretary of State for Air, then in 1937 became First Commissioner of Works, a post which he held until his death two years later. He had also served as Lloyd George's private secretary.[428] The aforementioned Jew had such an influence over the latter that it 'aroused much comment among the general public'.[429] Regarding Montagu's participation, the *Morning Post* of March 20th, 1919 rightly noted that in this position he could give his company, Samuel Montagu & Co., valuable insider advice. He was accompanied by his Jewish secretary, Arthur Samuel (later Lord Mancroft), who at the time was the Conservative member of Parliament for Farnham, and who went on to hold other high positions in the British government, including Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, Secretary for Overseas Trade and Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Samuel's numerous publications on economic issues are well-known.[430]

Other full Jews were Sir Cecil Hermann Kisch and E. G. Abraham. The former belonged to the Russia department of British military intelligence. As was to be expected, as a Jew, he had considerable antipathy towards Russia, and as a result was not free from prejudice in his analysis and decision-making. This was expressly confirmed by one of his colleagues, who was otherwise full of praise for him.[431] Today he is an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India.[432]

Abraham was British secretary in the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference and therefore took part in the most confidential and important decisions.[433] For this reason we can discount Wolf's claim that no Jew, with the exception of the interpreter Prof. Paul Mantoux, penetrated this Holy of Holies.[434] We also find the part-Jew Sir Percy Radcliffe acting as the chief of the military delegation, given that his superior, the Chief of the General Staff, was often tied up in London.[435]

The Jews were represented by a special delegation that worked hand in hand with the British government's delegation. This Jewish delegation included Sir Stuart Samuel, Henry Henriques [perhaps better known as H. S. Q. Henriques], Claude Montefiore and Lucien Wolf. They formed an

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427 *Morning Post*, 6/3/1919.
428 *Jewish Year Book, 1938*, p. 498; *Who's Who 1937*, p. 2974.
429 Brasol, p. 207. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source.
430 *Jewish Year Book*, 1937, p. 490; *Who's Who 1937*, p. 2959.
431 Beadon: pp. 37-40.
432 *Jewish Year Book*, 1938, p. 461.
433 Beadon, pp. 41-45.
434 Wolf: *Essays*, p. 407-8.
435 Beadon, p. 15; *Fascist*, June 1937.

exclusively Jewish conference with Jews from other countries, who together discussed all issues that affected them. Sir Stuart Samuel was also the British government's envoy on the official joint US-UK commission who went later that same year to investigate the alleged pogroms in Poland. Wolf was a leading delegate of this Jewish clique at Versailles and is described by his ethnic brethren as the father of the Minority Treaties which came out of the Peace Conference.[436] At the London banquet thrown in his honour by the Maccabeans in in 1920, the following statement made by Zionist leader Israel Zangwill is interesting:

> Honour to whom honour is due, and all honour to Lucien Wolf, the man who fought for Jewish rights at Versailles last year… The Minority Treaties were the touchstone of the League of Nations, *that essentially Jewish aspiration*. And the man behind the Minority Treaties was Lucien Wolf.[437]

But it was not just the English who came to Paris with such a heavy Jewish entourage. Clemenceau's private secretary at the Conference was the notorious Jew Georges Mandel, who worked as a middleman between the Stock Exchange and the Quai d'Orsay. The Romanians had chosen the Jew Salomon Rosenthal as their legal advisor. Even the Poles had sent a Hebrew, Stephen Markowski, as their financial expert, who in turn took two fellow Jews with him as his assistants. Lithuania sent the lawyer Rosenbaum (who held the rank of Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs), and Ukraine sent the Kiev lawyer and Itoist Arnold Margolin, as well as Samuel Zarchi, whom Wolf describes as 'a London physician who had previously practiced in the Whitechapel Road'. Jewish participation can also be seen from the fact that the Treaty of Versailles was signed for France by Louis Klotz, for India by Edwin Samuel Montagu and for Italy by the half-Jew Baron Sonnino, Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs. Of the German delegation, Brasol states simply that it 'was so obviously dominated by Jewish banking interests that it became known as "The Warburg Delegation"'.[438]

The Americans did not lag behind the British when it came to favouring the Jews. The loyalty that President Wilson and Colonel House had for the Jews is world-famous. With Baruch's arrival in Paris, everything was ordered and determined according to the interests of international finance. In addition to Warburg, it was the influence of Jews such as Felix Frankfurter and Jakob H. Schiff who completely dominated Wilson and his decisions. The Jews Henry Morgenthau, Oscar Straus and Louis Marshall were also attached to the American delegation. At the same time, as always happens on such occasions, Freemasonry will doubtless have played a role.

All in all, it appears that Lucien Wolf was not exaggerating when he said, after the Versailles Treaty, that 'the Peace Treaties, so far as the Jewish aspect was concerned, gave them all they asked for, and a great deal more than they dreamt of getting when the Peace Conference opened'.[439] Fortunately, this Jewish dream is now over.

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436 *Jewish Year Book, 1937*, pp. 632-3; Lane, p. 124.

437 *Jewish Guardian*, 11/6/1920. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from Lane, p. 124, which reproduces the excerpt from the *Jewish Guardian*. It is not known if the italics were added by Lane or were part of the original *Jewish Guardian* transcription.

438 Wolf: *Essays*, pp. 406-10; Brasol, p. 207. Translator's notes: Quotations reproduced from Wolf and Brasol respectively. Wolf (p. 409) also reports that Klotz signed the 1919 Treaty of Saint-Germain on behalf of the French nation.

439 *Times*, 15/12/1919. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

England's Palestine Policy

The post-war history of Palestine and the issues surrounding it would fill another volume. Hence why we shall only touch upon those events which have been largely forgotten or which have not become widely known.

The British Foreign Office had learned the value of supporting international Jewry and therefore saw, in Landman's words, 'the great potential value of Zionism in future as an instrument of British foreign policy'. The international events of 1938 have shown all too clearly that this is still the case today. Although the special department for Palestine was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office after the 1921 Cairo Conference chaired by Winston Churchill,[440] this is only one aspect of the issue and is only related to Palestine's administration. While receiving a Jewish delegation, Churchill expressed his belief that 'the establishment of a Jewish national state in Palestine would be a blessing to themselves, to Great Britain and to the whole world'.[441]

But British foreign policy was (and is) not the only domain decisively influenced by international Jewry, as its influence can also clearly be seen in Britain's domestic policy, which we shall endeavour to prove at the end of this chapter. Here it is sufficient to refer to a letter from the Jews that was revealed to the public.

At the end of 1922, with a general election looming, it was noted that the Jews were very active. They sent circulars to their gentile allies and fellow Jews calling on them to form a group that would 'ensure the guarantee of as many parliamentary candidates as possible that they would support the Zionist program. Specifically, it is first only required to find out their position, i.e. to what extent the candidates in question declare themselves to be neutral, or for or against Zionism'. If at all possible, the group should try to obtain solemn promises of support. Concerning this matter the Jews then issued the following instructions:

> Extra care must be taken in questioning the candidate on this point before trying to obtain a written promise of this kind. In certain cases it is preferable to settle for a candidate's silence on the matter rather than to receive an outright rejection. From other candidates, a written assurance will probably be obtained without particular difficulty. Otherwise, it shall be assumed that the friends familiar with each individual situation shall proceed with all necessary discretion.[442]

How international Jewry watched over the establishment of the British administration in Palestine can be seen from the fact that in 1922 many civil servants were dismissed, allegedly for reasons of economy. What was striking about these dismissals was that, of those men who were dismissed, not one was a Jew or an Englishmen who was known to be philo-Semitic.[443] These

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440 Landman, p. 6. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
441 *Jewish Guardian*, 22/4/1921.
442 *Morning Post*, 6/11/1922.
443 *Morning Post*, 18/3/1922.

measures must be attributed in at least some measure to Herbert Samuel, who had been High Commissioner for Palestine since July 1st, 1920.[444]

Needless to say, the Jews found great public support everywhere for their plans in Palestine. In this context, we would like to focus on just one personality who deserves a special mention for his importance as a journalist and for his influence in general: Herbert Sidebotham. Sidebotham published four books on the issue. Palestine, in his opinion, 'is crucial for England's strategic position in the Mediterranean. Furthermore, it is of crucial importance for the future of the Jews, in order to allow their genius to be fully effective in the interests of England.'[445] It is very revealing about the general political situation, which Sidebotham often deals with in the major London newspapers, to know that in his view it is 'it is a false democratic and liberal attitude that a country which happens to be inhabited by one race or nation, must be occupied by this people for all time in order for them to have control of it. The possession of the land must be generally and permanently beneficial to the whole world, otherwise it loses its moral and political justification.'[446]

We believe that it is common knowledge that some of the Jews demanded further support from England on the Palestine Question. According to Landman's statements, there are two opposing tendencies which dominate within Zionism. One is described by him as right-wing, while the other represents Marxist-Socialist views, which, with its model of small, collectivist communities, allegedly contradicts the principles laid down by Theodor Herzl, which clearly envisage an independent state in Palestine. This latter tendency, headed by Dr. Weizmann is the one which most strongly represented in Palestine. Meanwhile the former tendency, represented by the New Zionist Organisation founded by Vladimir Jabotinsky, is not satisfied with the territorial aspect of the Palestine settlement, and demands the sparsely populated Transjordan in order to accommodate all of the Jews wishing to immigrate. Naturally, with its 'land hunger', as Landman describes it, Jabotinsky's movement rejects any division of Palestine. Apparently, however, it is the faction led by Weizmann which currently has the most influence within international Jewry.[447]

On August 13th, 1937, the *Jewish Chronicle* published an in-depth article, according to which the division of Palestine had already been discussed and an agreement reached between Weizmann and the then Colonial Minister and great friend of the Jews, Ormsby-Gore, before the Palestine Commission set up by the British had even had the chance to make its suggestions regarding the issue. So here again one can see the Jewish conspiracy behind the curtain of public life pre-arranging outcomes before they happen and the confirmation that England dares do nothing without the prior approval of international Jewry.

In the discussions about the partition plan, the two strategies mentioned by Landman emerged. Ormsby-Gore, and therefore the government, advocated partition, which was opposed by the radical Jews and their allies. This was particularly evident during the House of Commons debate on the issue which took place on July 21st, 1937. Given what we have already discussed, the reader will not be surprised to learn that David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill belonged to the second camp.[448] Lloyd George also penned the article which was published in the *Sunday Express* of July 18th, 1937, which praised the cultural work carried out by the Jews in Palestine, for which

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444 *Evening Standard*, 6/7/1937.
445 Sidebotham, *Future*, pp. 5-8; Sidebotham, *British Imperial*, pp. 1-2.
446 Sidebotham: *British Imperial*, pp. 11-12.
447 Landman: pp. 10-20.
448 *Daily Telegraph*, 22/7/1937. Translator's note: Readers are invited to make a comparison with the situation today.

around 77 million pounds had already been spent, while he sharply criticised support for the government's partition plan.

The Jews inform us on other occasions of the British government's subservience to them. In July 1937, the *Free Press* reproduced an article from the American Jewish newspaper *California Jewish Voice* of May 7th, 1937. According to this article, the well-known American Jews Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Louis Brandeis protested to Roosevelt about the fact that during the meeting of the Palestine Committee there were attempts to stop Jewish immigration. Roosevelt agreed with them and accordingly telegraphed Anthony Eden, then Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who immediately acceded to the request.

We are all sufficiently informed about the situation in Palestine. Britain sends her best sons there to protect the Jews against the Arab freedom fighters with their well-founded rights. Sidebotham, writing under the pseudonym of 'Scrutator' in the *Sunday Times* of August 23rd, 1936, referred to the fact that Palestine represented a difficult problem for England, but reminded readers: 'The alliance between England and Zionism is not some hobby-horse of Balfour's, but a common mission and a useful tool of British imperialism in the Near East.'

Another important Englishman, namely Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, recognised the difficulties for international politics that arose from Britain's collaboration with international Jewry and in 1922 publicly pointed this out: 'We find ourselves in Palestine because a few years ago Mr. Balfour gave a speech. And we stayed there because the politicians were told that in the event of our evacuating we would have organised Jewry against us in every capital in the world.'[449]

He was murdered some two months later.[450]

449 *Evening News*, 3/5/1922.

450 *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 1922-30, p. 916. Translator's note: Official reports say that on 22nd June, 1922, Wilson was assassinated on his London doorstep by two members of the revolutionary Irish Republican Army.

England’s Impotence

The enormous influence of the Jews in England is beyond all doubt. Before 1933, we in Germany experienced firsthand what this influence leads to. But here the Jew had not been able to establish his power as deeply as he had in England. Given this fact, can one really believe that the British nation could return to being as it was in the time of Elizabeth I and the first two Stuarts? Do we really believe that three hundred years of Jewish domination in England have gone by without leaving its mark on the national body? This is only plausible if one denies the Jewish danger and the associated disadvantages they bring to a people. But not even the most incredulous would dare to make such a claim, because in this respect History itself is too big an accuser to ignore. Let the reader consider our previous account of the facts of English history, which is based both on Jewish sources and on official material. Counterfeiting currency, usury, receiving stolen goods, bribery and other crimes mark the trajectory of the Jews in a country that they themselves admit has given them the greatest freedom since Cromwell's time. The excuse that is repeatedly given for their crimes, that their behaviour was solely the result of circumstantial pressure, has no basis in fact, at least in England. Our historical report has already shown the level of morality that generally prevails in England whenever a financial scandal comes to light. Based on the information we have provided so far, there can hardly be any doubt that this attitude arose through the merging of Puritanism with Judaism over the centuries.

Does the British people, as a result, show signs of decline? We dare to say yes without hesitation. However, before we explain the reasoning for our judgement, let us see what prominent Englishmen have had to say about the matter.

Lord Shaftesbury, the great friend of the Jews, proclaimed as early as 1848: ‘Nothing can save the British Empire from shipwreck.’ The following year, even Disraeli expressed the view that ‘in industry, commerce and agriculture there is no hope’. He certainly did not blame his fellow Jews for this fact any more than Shaftesbury did. In 1852, the dying Duke of Wellington announced: ‘I thank God that I shall be spared from seeing the consummation of ruin that is gathering around us.’[451]

It would appear, according to the opinion of the *Daily Express*, that none of these three men were correct, because England has still not sunk into ruin. But is the complete destruction of Britain’s power, visible to the outside world, necessary to confirm the views of these three 19th-century figures?

First of all, we must not overlook the fact that 19th-century England could not be challenged by any world power. France, defeated everywhere by England in the 18th century, had brilliant plans for North America and India, but these had failed because France’s power was dissipated and bled to death on the battlefields of Europe. It therefore no longer had sufficient forces to defend and consolidate its overseas possessions and, specifically, to be able to confront England, which was solely focused on empire-building. Napoleon's attempts to correct the mistakes of his predecessors failed because, among other reasons, he made too many enemies at once and united Europe against him before he was able to strike a decisive blow against England, his greatest adversary.

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451 *Daily Express*, 29/10/1938. Translator’s note: All of these quotations are relatively famous and are given in their original English versions, although the Wellington quotation is sometimes found with minor variations, with the year of attribution generally given as 1851 or 1852.

Due to a lack of unity, 19th-century Germany had neither the strength nor the necessity to seek a confrontation with the British Empire. And in the years following 1870, it first had to deal with the domestic issues arising from unification.

Russia had been kept down by the Crimean War and was later contained with the help of various allied powers. Japan and America were also eliminated as rivals during this period.

Hilaire Belloc, a leading historian and writer, called England's attention to the various detrimental changes in her national body that were attributable to what he called her Commercial Spirit. In the current epoch, abstract wealth – money – was the only test of excellence, Belloc said, not the quality of production. Agriculture, crafts, and peasant life in general, incompatible with these principles, were therefore doomed:

> …it must be clear that the Commercial Spirit militates against the existence or survival of a peasantry. A peasant State is primarily productive: it cannot survive instability of ownership, nor does it envisage wealth as figures but as things. It will even regard money itself as a thing and cry out against a debased currency as a form of theft – an injustice. It will insist on a currency of real materials – such as the precious metals. But the Commercial State is content with an imaginary currency the unit-values of which fluctuate at the will of the authorities. To the one a king who issues false money is a criminal: to the other he is a statesman. So antagonistic are the spirits of Commerce and of Husbandry that the preponderance of the one endangers the very life of the other. Commercial habits will be clumsy and impeded in the peasant State. In the Commercial State the peasantry will be destroyed.[452]

Even if Belloc does not explicitly mention it, we would like to assume, in view of his statements elsewhere, that he understands that the Jews are indirectly responsible for this process, despite his strong disavowals of enmity towards them in his book *The Jews* (1922).

In Belloc's opinion, expounded most extensively in *The Jews*, the Jew in England enjoys a social position that he does not find in any other country in the world. He has even penetrated the most exclusive of institutions, the British nobility, changing it forever with his blood:

> And the Jew pointed to the English State as that one in which all that his nation required of the *goyim* was to be found. He here enjoyed a situation the like of which he could not hope to enjoy in any other country of the world. All antagonism to him had died down. He was admitted to every institution in the State, a prominent member of his nation became chief officer of the English Executive, and, an influence more subtle and penetrating, marriages began to take place, wholesale, between what had once been the aristocratic territorial families of this country and the Jewish commercial fortunes.
>
> After two generations of this, with the opening of the twentieth century those of the great territorial English families in which there was no Jewish blood were the exception.

452 Belloc, *Contemporary England* p. 59 ff. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from p. 62 of original source, and inserted into the text for reader interest. Note that Belloc was also very aware of the Jewish role in these nefarious changes to the country, as in his early political satires, beginning with the 1903 masterpiece *Emmanuel Burden*, his regular allusions to negative Jewish influence are easily discernible to the initiated.

> In nearly all of them was the strain more or less marked, in some of them so strong that though the name was still an English name and the traditions those of a purely English lineage of the long past, the physique and character had become wholly Jewish and the members of the family were taken for Jews whenever they travelled in countries where the gentry had not yet suffered or enjoyed this admixture.

Belloc also leaves the reader in no doubt that he regards Freemasonry as a tool to achieve Jewish aims, just as the British state itself was a similar such tool to be used on behalf of Jews worldwide:

> Specially Jewish institutions, such as Freemasonry (which the Jews had inaugurated as a sort of bridge between themselves and their hosts in the seventeenth century), were particularly strong in Britain, and there arose a political tradition, active, and ultimately to prove of great importance, whereby the British State was tacitly accepted by foreign governments as the official protector of the Jews in other countries. It was Britain which was expected to interfere, within the measure of her power, whenever a persecution of the Jews took place in the East of Christendom: to support the Jewish financial energies throughout the world, and to receive in return the benefit of that connection.

Belloc further points out how the change in the Jews' political position in England led to a re-assessment of the Jew in literature and historiography. Within English fiction, the Jew would no longer be generally viewed as the moral inferior, but 'as an exalted character, quite specially removed to his advantage from the mass of mankind'. Within historiography, distortions began to be inserted into the tradition which have since become conventional wisdom:

> A convention arose that in the clash between the Jews and the English of the Middle Ages the Jews were invariably right and the English invariably wrong. Where the struggle was between the Jew and the non-Jew abroad, the historian exceeded all bounds. The European hostile to the Jew was a senseless monster, and the Jew hostile to the European was a holy victim.
>
> The whole story of Europe and of this country, in so far as it was affected by this very considerable factor, was distorted through suppression, and false emphasis and quite exceptional lying.
>
> The general reader of history neither knew what part the Jewish question had played nor the claims that could be advanced for his own race in the conflict. And as historians live by copying one another, the legend was established in every school and college.

When the Jewish advance through English society was over, the Jews 'in proportion to their numbers, held a power in this country beyond anything that has been seen in any other of the world'. Not even Poland at the end of the Middle Ages came close to the situation found in modern Britain. As Belloc went on to explain:

> Every English Government had (and has) its quota of Jews. They had entered the diplomatic service and the House of Lords; they swarmed in the House of Commons, in the Universities, in all the Government offices save the Foreign Office (and even there representatives of the Jewish nation have recently entered); they were exceedingly powerful in the Press: they were all-powerful in the City. No custom unsympathetic to their race, from the duel to popular clamour, survived.[453]

In his book *The Alien Menace*, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Lane no less strongly emphasised the disastrous influence of the Jews and the harm this caused to the English nation. We shall return to this book in a later chapter.

The well-known writer of the younger generation, Beverley Nichols, has also pointed out the decline of British power both domestically and abroad, in his recent book *News of England* (1938):

> The position is one of extreme danger. On the material side we have the prospect of an undisciplined nation with a declining population in possession of an utterly unreasonable proportion of the world's riches. This nation, which is led by a committee of dreamers and grandfathers (whose faltering steps are hampered by an irresponsible and ignorant opposition), finds itself confronted by new nations of immense strength, led by young and ruthless men, whose fingers are itching to pick out pockets.
>
> […]
>
> England, it would appear, no longer cares about England. With equanimity the majority of the population has witnessed the destruction of London, and its transformation into the shoddiest capital in the world. With hardly a protest we have assisted at the desecration of the countryside, till every other village is an advertisement of the fact that we are not only a nation of shopkeepers but a nation of usurious vandals.
>
> With sang-froid we tolerate slum conditions which the authoritarian states, with their empty treasuries, would not tolerate for a month. With indifference we accept a chaotic and antiquated road-system, which is paralysing our transport and filling our cemeteries.

Further on in the book Nicholas wonders how later generations will explain the decline and fall of the British Empire:

> We have had so many shocks, since the war, that we seem to think that this is a perfectly normal situation. Actually, of course, it is so fantastic that future historians, poring over yellowing documents in an effort to form a final verdict on the Decline and Fall of the British Empire, will rub their eyes and say, 'There must be some other explanation, some subtle, secret thing which caused this madness. After all, the men who had charge of the Empire's destinies were not, by the ordinary standards of education, half-wits.

453 Belloc: *The Jews*, p. 222 ff. Translator's note: All quotations reproduced verbatim from original source.

> They were not, by the ordinary standards of morality, rogues. And yet… look at what they did!'[454]

Apparently, Nichols does not see this 'subtle, secret thing' to be the Jews. Although he has no love for the Jewish financier, he considers the Hebrew to be indispensable to the British Empire, and compares the Jew to ivy:

> Let us imagine, however, that we can forget all feelings of humanity. Let us regard anti-Semitism from a purely utilitarian point of view. Is it for a moment conceivable that the British Empire, which is of all institutions the most precarious and the most ramshackle, could possibly tear out the Jews from its midst, and continue to survive? The briefest consideration assures us that if it attempted such a drastic surgical operation, it would crash in ruins. It would crash as certainly as an ancient building on which the ivy had for centuries encroached. You may call the ivy a parasite. You may suggest that it had stretched its tendrils too deeply into the crevices, that it was eating into the very fabric of the stone. That may be true. But try to tear it away, and you will bring down, not only the ivy, but the entire structure.
>
> Would it not be better to trim the ivy?
>
> I do not think that the metaphor is either inappropriate or far-fetched. The ivy is a parasite. The Jew is a parasite. But the ivy, on an ancient structure, is not only a parasite but a support. And the Jew, in an ancient structure like the British Empire, is not only an alien but an asset.[455]

Nichols would have done better to apply the analogy to two living concepts, portraying the British Empire as a mighty, profusely branching tree. He would probably have come to the conclusion that the creeper had sucked the tree so dry of sap that it was almost dead…

The well-known Nietzsche translator and writer A. M. Ludovici, who undertook a lecture tour through Germany in 1938, should not be missing from the list of men who have relentlessly exposed the decline of the British nation. In at least three of his publications, the facts of the Jewish influence and the decline of English life have not only been established, but this decline is squarely attributed to the Jews.

His elegantly and scientifically written book, *Jews and the Jews in England*, was published at the beginning of 1939 under the pseudonym Cobbett. Ludovici has no doubt that the Jew and only

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454 Nichols, pp. 3, 9-10. Translator's note: Both quotations reproduced verbatim from original source.

455 Nichols, p. 279. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. On the following page Nichols laments not being able to have a mature conversation about realities concerning Jews, writing: 'a modern journalist who does not constantly scream hysterical abuse of the whole German people is at once labelled an anti-Semite… The modern intellectual does not debate. He denounces.' He also repeats Mosley's point that 80% of Britain's fraudulent bankruptcies of the previous ten years were Jewish. However, given that 'I abhor anti-Semitism', Nichols says that the solution must be to make more rigorous laws, or else to agree with one of his Jewish friends who observed that 'people who were so stupid deserved to be robbed'. Nichols, who admits to have a 'sneaking sympathy' for this 'Jewish point of view', is apparently oblivious to the fact that the low-trust, amoral society which results from such apathy towards dishonest, anti-social and predatory behaviour is exactly the kind of society he had previously bemoaned that England had become.

the Jew is to blame for the decline of the British nation. The general public still believes that they live in merry old England. However,

> …at bottom, the nation is really unrecognizable. The age-long rake-off of the transformed ruling or possessing classes – whether Jews or Englishmen – who have considered profit rather than service, quick and clean sources of income rather than production, has left the people and their soil not only disintegrated but exhausted. Everywhere in plant, animal and human being there are signs of generations of ruthless exploitation, systematic devitalization. The people no longer even care for the greatness on which their ancestors squandered their blood and treasure.

In his guise as Cobbett, Ludovici warned against the danger of seeing England's ills as being caused simply by the presence of Jews, when the problem had evidently extended beyond this one ethnic group:

> Modern English life is bristling with evidence of the victory of the Judaized Englishman and of Jewish values. What sense, then, would there be in so empty a gesture as excluding the ethnic Jew and retaining his Gentile understudy? What purpose would be served in excluding the Jew and in continuing to worship at the shrine of his idols?
>
> No exclusion of the Jews from the administrative or cultural life of England, therefore, could be more than a piece of shallow, hysterical patriotism, if it did not contemplate and include the far more fundamental but infinitely more difficult task of freeing the country of its wrong values. And all bodies of Englishmen who seriously wish to recover English civilization at this stage cannot be regarded as any more than emotional and hysterical flag wavers if they do not see the compelling need of that infinitely difficult task — the task of accompanying any gesture of organized reform by a frontal attack upon the Judaized elements in their kith and kin and their own Judaized values.

However, the writer is not optimistic about the long-term prospects for such a revolution being possible in England:

> But such a transformation and wholesale demonetization of established values is a stupendous undertaking, and although none other offers any hope, it may be questioned whether at this stage in our history we still possess the energy, the fire and the will which alone could be adequate to carry through such a fundamental and far-reaching change.[456]

456 'Cobbett', pp. 111-117. Translator's note: All quotations reproduced verbatim from original source. In the original text, Aldag appears unaware that Cobbett was a pseudonym, much less a pseudonym of Ludovici (as Volume 5 makes clear, the figure of William Cobbett appears to have missed Aldag's literature review, or he would surely have understood that this name had to be pseudonym). In the interests of clarity and truth, I have updated the text for the benefit of the reader.

Ludovici's writings in general advocate a regeneration of the English nation through a return to the traditional virtues, but the mere suggestion of this is so absurd to most English people that they do see the need to concern themselves with the question. He is of the opinion that the system prevailing in England is detrimental to the nation. At least two thirds of the population are dissatisfied and resentful. There is a deep divide between employer and employee as relations become 'less and less human', leading to all sorts of undesirable outcomes. With no regard to the spiritual and physical condition of the people, the only factor considered important is the accumulation of capital.[457] The health of the population is only of secondary importance to those in power. The most important demand for a people, keeping the nation clean of alien, undesirable elements, had also been forgotten for a long time. In connection with this question, Ludovici then states that when deciding whether to admit foreigners, especially Jews, into the land, the so-called morality of the decision is irrelevant, because in all decisions which affect a nation there is only one commandment: do only what benefits the long-term preservation and wellbeing of the people.

Ludovici also castigates England's modern socio-economic system, in which he evidently sees Jewish ambition as being the crucial factor in its emergence:

> To own property without responsibility, to own industrial interests without performing any function in regard to industry, these are two of the developments which ever since the Commonwealth have done most to bring discredit upon Capitalistic organisation; and, in the sense that they are inseparable from the purely usurious character of the modern financial control of trade, we are justified in at least formulating the question of whether the return of the Jews in large numbers, ever since 1656, may not have had something to do with this un-English development of the country's economic organisation.
>
> There is, moreover, this serious view to be taken of the Jewish question – a view which, to the best of my knowledge, does not appear to have been stated elsewhere – namely, that since the Jew approaches the society in which he resides, more or less as a stranger, he and those he influences will naturally strive to break down as far as possible all the barriers in that society which tend to perpetuate his strangeness, or to bar his access to complete citizenship. This means that the Jew's form of power – wealth – will find itself opposed to all other kinds of power, such as Gentile aristocratic lineage, Gentile aristocratic character and prestige, hereditary honours of all kinds, and, above all, national solidarity (by this I mean loyalty between the various classes), which are all things that cannot be bought, which have no market price, and which the Jew cannot get possession of, or form part of, no matter how rich he is. Now where the Jew becomes powerful, it will be found that these things tend to fall ever more deeply into disrepute, and the tendency will be to make rank, status, citizenship, nationality and prestige depend entirely upon purchasable symbols, or outward signs – whether these happen to be titles, honours, a reputation for charitable or patriotic munificence, valuable old masters, or expensive horses and cars. Hence the inevitable association of Jews in Germany, France, England and elsewhere, with a Liberal plutocratic order of society, standing opposed to a proud hereditary aristocracy struggling to uphold tradition, lineage, the national character and inter-class loyalty. The fact that anarchy is always

457 Ludovici: *Aristocracy*, pp. 35 ff., 44 ff., 166 ff. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced from page 44.

> next door to a Liberal plutocratic order of society, lends a note of gravity to this view of the Jewish question, which it is only prudent to appreciate at its proper worth, without the exaggerations either of emotional bias or panic. And those who see in the last eighty years of English political life, a tendency to depreciate all those symbols of honour and prestige, which cannot be bought or acquired by wealth, and who find even powerful Gentiles in the land now advocating and promoting this tendency, might do well to enquire into the influence of the Jew, and the benefits ultimately reverting to him through the success of this development.[458]

Time and space impede us from reproducing other valuable excerpts from this British writer. There are several analytical works by him that are well worth reading, and it would be timely for some of his books to be made available to the German public. It is unfortunately the case that we are mostly introduced to English writers who, due to their very affiliation with the Jewish system, continue to portray the England of today and of the past in a light that does not at all correspond to the facts. In this too, Ludovici has done pioneering work without having yet achieved anywhere near the level of commercial success that his work deserves.

Last but not least, there are the two men who, in their own way, are leading the fight against the Jews and the decline of England: Arnold Leese and Sir Oswald Mosley. The former is the leader of the Imperial Fascist League (IFL), whose policy regarding the Jews is the same as ours, and which sees the Jews as the greatest danger to England. Sir Oswald is the leader of England's most important fascist and nationalist party, the British Union of Fascists (BUF), which pursues a strident anti-Jewish policy, although its justification differs from ours. According to their platform, the English National Socialists attack the Jews neither because of their religion (the BUF principle being one of complete religious toleration) nor for reasons of racial prejudice (because in their view that would be detrimental to the multi-racial British Empire). Rather, the BUF's 'quarrel with the Jewish interests' is because 'they have constituted themselves a state within the nation, and have set the interests of their co-racialists at home and abroad above the interest of the British State'.

Mosley gave an outstanding example of such conduct when he wrote of 'the persistent attempt of many Jewish interests to provoke the world disaster of another war between Britain and Germany, not this time in any British quarrel, but purely in a Jewish quarrel'.[459] The course of world events have since proven Mosley to be correct.

We believe that for our purposes it will suffice simply to enumerate these men of England who describe Jewish rule as harmful to their people. In the following chapters we will endeavour to provide incontrovertible evidence for their assertions. For this we will have to take our investigations into the individual branches of English public life in which Jewish participation can be demonstrated. We are well aware that, given the scope of this work, we can only skim the surface of each topic, but in our view it is not necessary to have make an exhaustive investigation of the Judaisation of each individual sector. Apart from the lengthy research which would be required, we

458 Ludovici: *Conservatism*, pp. 118 ff., 138 ff., 152-5. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source [pp. 154-5].

459 Mosley, pp. 58-9. Translator's note: All quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source. The aforementioned Leese also wrote on the topic of Britain entering WW2 for Jewish interests. However, as Leese was imprisoned without charge or trial in 1940, along with a thousand others, under Defence Regulation 18B, which suspended *habeas corpus*, he was unable to publish his book *The Jewish War of Survival* until 1945, too late for Aldag's study, but one which I am sure would have been cited had it been contemporaneous. See Macklin, p. 52 ff. [in Translator's Bibliography] for more information on Leese's internment.

are not at all sure that we could get to the bottom of the issue under the current English system, because, for example, the trading companies and financial trusts are so intertwined that one would have to be an insider – i.e. one of the Jews or their friends – to be able to uncover everything. Then to cite just another strategy of deliberate obfuscation, there is the fact that the banks manage blocks of shares – often the majority of certain companies – in trust, so that it is not possible to determine through the public registers the identity of the actual owner. Furthermore, the indirect influence of the Jews, i.e. the dependence on them that is created by certain circumstances, cannot be measured at all in an economic system like the English one, despite the fact that said indirect influence is at least as great as their direct influence, if not even greater. Nevertheless, we hope that the subsequent findings of our investigations will convince even the biggest doubters that there is unlikely to have ever been a country in history that has been more subservient to the Jews than Great Britain is currently.

How Many Jews Live in the British Empire?

Before we proceed to the aforementioned investigations, we wish to deal once more with the difficult question of the size of the Jewish population in the British Empire and, where applicable, in England alone. We have constantly reiterated that when it comes to the Jewish Question, it is never a matter of the numbers of Jews in a country, but rather the level of their influence over the state and economy concerned, and on national life generally. That said, the overall number of Jews still has a certain importance, because the greater the blood ratio of the Jewish population to the indigenous, the greater the danger of racial decomposition and Judaisation. The general Jewish and Judaised population also becomes the reservoir from whose lowest layers the Hebrews continually receive a refreshment of new blood. These are not infrequently the elements who push forward with their instinctive desire for money and power and ensure that the Jewish advance does not come to a standstill due to the fatigue or degeneration of the leading families.

It is extremely difficult to arrive at a demographic estimate for the period up to January 1st, 1939. Here too, we will state the figures at the lowest end of the estimate range, in order to safeguard the scientific accuracy of this study.

Official immigration statistics are currently presented in such a way that it is difficult to find in them any useful points of reference from which we could base our calculations, and this is even more the case now than it was with the statistics of previous years. As a result, efforts in this regard must necessarily be limited to very scarce and often vague data. In the case of the Dominions and the Overseas Territories, this data becomes so scarce that we have had to rely exclusively on Jewish sources.

Accordingly, the number of Jews in India would therefore have to be estimated at around 25,000, a figure that is evidently too low given the size of India and the influence of Jews in the big cities. We have been told by English people living in India that the influx of Jews after 1933 was quite significant. In particular, they have recently noted a predominance of Jews in the medical profession. And of those occupying important positions in India we find, among others, Sir Sassoon David, Mayor of Bombay, and Sir David Ezra, Mayor of Calcutta.[460]

In New Zealand the colony of Jews consists of 5,000 to 6,000 souls. Nevertheless, a Jew, Sir Julius Vogel, has already become Prime Minister and another, Sir Michael Myers KCMG, has become Chief Justice.[461]

According to the Jews' own statements, the proportion of Jews in Australia's population is also only small. The first settlers arrived in 1821, and today there are said to be 22,000 to 23,000 Jews there out of a population of around 6.5 million. As always, they can be found in the big cities: 10,000 in Sydney, 9,000 in Melbourne, 500 in Adelaide, 400 in Brisbane and 2000 in Perth. They are mainly engaged in trade and finance, and their influence is very significant. Prominent among the leading Jews are the former Attorney-General and later Governor-General Sir Isaac Isaacs, Chief Justice Sir Julian Salomons KC, Chief Justice H. E. Cohen (the highest judge in New South Wales), and the aforementioned Sir John Monash, who commanded the Australian Expeditionary Force in France. The number of Jews who have been in Parliament and in high positions is legion.

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460 *Jewish Chronicle*, 7/5/1937, p. 35.
461 *Jewish Chronicle*, 15/5/1936, p. 13; *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 343.

The Jews note with particular satisfaction that there is not a trace of anti-Semitism to be found in Australia and that many intermarriages take place.[462]

The strength of Jewish influence in Australia can be seen from the fact that at the end of 1938 this country was the first to declare its willingness to settle 15,000 Hebrews over the subsequent three years. The explanation for this is that in the days of the September crisis of 1938 a rumour was circulated that a large Japanese naval force was cruising off New Guinea, ready to strike Australia should war break out in Europe. Only because of this danger did people recognise the sparse population as a serious disadvantage, and as a result they wanted to call in new settlers for the defence of the country. We only fear that the Australians will experience severe disappointment in this regard, and we are surprised that no effort has been made to invite the English, who incidentally have little desire to emigrate.[463]

In Canada there is a colony of around 200,000 Jews in relation to the total population of around 13 million. The Hebrews themselves do not provide any consistent data on this. For example, they put the number of Jews in Canada at 156,176 or 160,000, while in the same breath say that it is twice as large as the Jewish community in Australia and South Africa, which would make this number greater than 200,000. After London, Canada has the two largest population centres of Jews in the British Empire, with Montreal containing 58,000 Jews, and Toronto with 45,000. It is therefore no surprise that a recrudescence of anti-Jewish agitation is already emerging in Canada, led by H. H. Beamish, who has declared war on the Jews and their allies.[464]

In our previous discussion on the reasons for the Boer War, we have already stated to what extent South Africa was Judaised at that time and how the nation's life was dominated by the Hebrews. It need hardly be said that this did not diminish under British rule. On the contrary, as is well known, the Boer War was fought to secure the immense wealth of this country for the Jews and the British.

Should we be surprised that, even according to the Jews, out of a total white population of around two million no fewer than 95,000 of their ethnic brethren settled there? This number would certainly have increased if immigration restrictions had not been imposed, despite the extreme resistance of the Jews already there. As early as 1930, it was ordered that annual immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe should not exceed 50 individuals. And in accordance with a new law of 1937, Jewish immigration is completely prohibited.

With this legislation, we cannot help but get the impression that the Jews in South Africa agreed to these measures behind the scenes, because they understand that with a further Judaisation of the country, they would have to deal with the existing anti-Semitic forces growing stronger in response. The strong Nationalist Party is led by the extremely active Dr. D. F. Malan, a former cabinet minister who is a minister of the Dutch Church.[465] According to one of Malan's public statements, made at a party meeting in the Transvaal in October 1936, he attacked the government for permitting Jews to immigrate into the Union and stated that South Africa had long ago reached

462 *Jewish Chronicle*, 7/5/1937 p. 32.

463 *Jewish Chronicle*, 23/12/1938, pp. 16, 28.

464 *Jewish Chronicle*, 7/5/1937, p. 34, 3/9/1937, p. 50; *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 343. Translator's note: The JC of 25/6/1937, p. 23 reported that Beamish was reportedly active in Canada and said to be attempting to resurrect the Canadian Nationalist Party in Winnipeg, but the 3/9/1937 issue suggests that his influence had not managed to extend beyond Winnipeg itself, while the other issues only talk about anti-Jewish feeling being a problem in the province of Quebec, due to its French Catholic heritage.

465 *Jewish Chronicle*, 7/5/1937. Translator's note: It should be noted that the Aliens Act did not prevent against the entry of 'natural-born British subjects', who could obviously be Jewish.

the stage where she had absorbed the maximum number of Jews to not trigger an anti-Semitic reaction. He also made clear that, were he to seize power, he would not hesitate to take the same measures against the Jews as have been done here in Germany. It was thanks to his campaigning for a private bill, in which new immigrants would have to be tested for race and assimilability, Yiddish discounted as a European language, and certain businesses, occupations and trades to be closed to 'foreigners', which he claimed had flooded into South Africa, that the government rushed its Aliens Bill through Parliament in January 1937, made effective on February 1st. However, Dr. Malan has since claimed in meetings that despite the ban, Jewish immigration has been continuing to take place. Evidence of rising anger is shown from the fact that, in late 1938, the synagogues in Johannesburg were being guarded by special police detachments.[466]

It is impossible to outline here the influence of the Jews in South Africa, for it would require a special study of its own. We would dare to say, however, that despite their power in the United States, the Jewish quest for global hegemony will collapse if they lose South Africa along with England. This is where their greatest wealth currently comes from, as the gold and diamond industries, along with other sections of the economy, are almost entirely in their hands. The most recent census, made by the Jews themselves, of the Jewish population in South Africa and Rhodesia gives a total of 102,000 individuals.[467] According to the same, the Jewish colony in Rhodesia amounts to 7,000 souls, a relatively high figure given that the total European population is just over 60,000. Their overwhelming influence in South Africa's economy stems from the fact that the Jews Sir Lionel Phillips, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Sir George Albu, Louis Reyersbach and Ernest Friedlander are among the former presidents of the Chamber of Mines.

Jews have held the highest positions in government, administration and politics. Thus, Sir Richard Solomon was Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal and later High Commissioner for South Africa in London, his main duties in the latter role corresponding to those of a plenipotentiary dealing with the Imperial Government in London. Sir Ernest Solomon was a member of the Transvaal Government, Sir William Solomon was Chief Justice of South Africa. In addition to those already mentioned, many other Jews were raised to the knighthood or even the baronetcy, with Sir Siegmund Neumann, Sir Lionel Phillips and Sir George Albu being examples of the latter. In the South African Parliament we find Jews such as G. Hartog, C. P. Robinson, Morris Alexander and Sir Ernest Oppenheimer in leading positions. Every town of importance in South Africa and Rhodesia has already had at least one Jewish mayor.[468]

This summary of the main centres of Jewry in the British Empire may suffice for our purposes. Jews are generally found wherever there are opportunities for rich pickings. Thus, they have long dominated the sugar industry in the West Indies, where, according to eyewitnesses, conditions that are almost medieval still prevail and have repeatedly been the cause of unrest.

Determining the total population of Jews in the Dominions and Overseas Territories of Great Britain is extremely difficult. Based on their own estimates, the Jews probably number around 330,000 to 350,000 people. We have already outlined our concerns about the accuracy of such statistics. Aside from these concerns, the Jews themselves have confirmed that only religious Jews have been included in their estimates, but as is known, we go further and include every racial Jew in our estimates. The official censuses carried out in Germany after 1933 have shown that the percentage of Jews who have been baptised is not insignificant. In addition, studies done around

466 *Jewish Chronicle*, 3/9/1937, p. 50; 18/11/1937, p. 38; 2/12/1938, pp. 18, 36.
467 *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 344.
468 *Jewish Chronicle*, 7/5/1937, p. 37.

this topic here in Germany and recently in Italy have come to prove that previous statistics, regardless of the type, were always inaccurate because they were published by Jews (or those dependent on Jews) who had an interest in keeping the figures as low as possible. Finally, there are many Jews who are 'averse to being marked down as Jewish' in official surveys, as stated in the *Jewish Chronicle* article 'Jews and the National Register' (January 6th, 1939, page 11).

Given all of this, we have no reservations about estimating the population of Jews in the British Empire at 500,000. This figure excludes the mother country, which shall now be dealt with below.

In accordance with our calculations, which have been fully expounded in a previous chapter, our estimate of the number of Jews in England by 1914 was 900,000, while the Jews themselves put this number at about 250,000. In their statistics for 1938 they put the number at 333,000, which means, in their opinion, that an increase of almost exactly a third has occurred. To be clear, we also support this proportional increase, but not from the starting figure of 250,000, but naturally from that of 900,000. As a result, we have arrived at our own estimate of there being approximately 1,200,000 Jews in England as of January 1st, 1939.

As early as July 6th, 1930, the newspaper *The People* reported that England had 1,500,000 foreigners resident at that time, nine tenths of whom came from the former Russian Empire. We have seen that the newcomers from Eastern Europe were almost exclusively Jews, so that based on this estimate our figure does not seem exaggerated, especially given that after 1933, as we will show, immigration to England reached unprecedented proportions.

As early as 1926, A. M. Ludovici estimated the number of Jews in the United Kingdom at one million.[469] Today, as he explained to us personally, he too does not hesitate to use a higher figure.

What evidence is there to indicate that the proportional increase that we adopted from the Jews corresponds in any way to the facts?

To find out, we must first divide the post-war period into two immigration periods: the period after 1918, when the war ended, and the period after 1933, when Adolf Hitler came to power.

The Zionist leader Jabotinsky, rightly pointed out in 1916 that after the war, 'tens of thousands of destitute Jews will rush from the ruined Pale to this country'.[470]

Immigration is said to have increased considerably as soon as the hostilities ended. Mr. William Collinson, General Secretary of the National Free Labour Association, reported in 1921 that '3,000 aliens are coming into England every week. They come in rags and covered with lice.'[471] The wave of immigration does not seem to have abated the following year either. The chattering classes were shocked to see that the number of foreigners was increasing day by day, depriving the British, who had fought to defend their country, of work and bread.[472] Even the public were forced to grapple with this question. It was discovered that shocking conditions prevailed just a few minutes from the centre of the cosmopolitan city of London. Entire streets were reminiscent of the Eastern European ghettos, 'resembling those to be seen in Odessa or in the towns of Galicia'. These

469 Ludovici: *A Defence of Conservatism*, pp. 155-6. Translator's note: Ludovici makes clear that he has included in this figure 'the non-religious Jews, the Jews who do profess themselves as such, of which there is a vast number, and the half and quarter Jews, who are the outcome of miscegenation'.

470 *Jewish Chronicle*, 30/6/1916, p.16. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

471 Banister, p. 81; *Daily Graphic*, 24/5/1921. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source (Banister).

472 *British Legion*, November 1922; Banister, p. 104.

newcomers made no attempt to shed their peculiarities and habits, and 'look[ed] upon their Gentile fellow-citizens… with suspicion and with a certain contempt'. The *Times* editorial which described the situation in 1924 was unabashed in the opinion that the alien Jews of London 'do not form a desirable element in our population, and still less a desirable element in our electorate'.[473]

'Alien London', the anonymous series of articles in the *Times* which was introduced by the aforementioned editorial, vividly described the cultural norms, labour patterns, living conditions and political tendencies of the alien Jewish population, who were gradually displacing the existing British population [both Jew and Gentile] from the East End of London. The author of the articles ('Our Special Correspondent') revealed that on September 30th, 1924, no fewer than 214,869 unnaturalised aliens had been counted in Greater London. According to the English methodology of data-gathering, this figure does not include people who had been in the UK for less than two months or who were under 16 years old at the time of the count. It should not be an exaggeration if the latter categories were to account for a quarter of the overall total. This being the case, we can surmise that there were over 250,000 unnaturalised aliens in London in 1924. Based on our previous-discussed percentage of 75% (to err on the side of caution), we come to the figure of 180,000 to 200,000 Jews who did not yet have British citizenship.[474]

The government's immigration statistics are unsuitable for our purposes because the tendency is to set the figures for immigration against those for emigration (i.e. to generate a figure for net migration) in the belief that adverse consequences will only arise in the case of a surplus in the former category. This fallacious thinking, which erroneously takes a quantitative rather than a qualitative view of human beings, has already been discussed in a previous chapter and therefore need not be elaborated on further.

Nevertheless, we can use some official figures in the calculation of our estimate. On 25th November, 1924, the then Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, made interesting remarks at a reception for members of the National Citizens Union who had approached him on this matter. According to these remarks, 321,451 foreigners had entered the country in the first nine months of that year, while only 311,576 had left. This meant that 10,000 foreigners remained in the country. According to the documents available to him, 272,862 foreigners were registered with the police, several hundred fewer than in 1922 and 1923.[475]

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473 *Times*, 27/11/1924, p. 13. Translator's note: All quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source. The *Times* editorial of 8/12/1924 is even more strident on the unacceptability of Jewish non-assimilation and its danger to the British state, e.g.: 'No nation welcomes the settlement within its borders of an alien population, living its own separate life and preserving its own characteristics from generation to generation. No nation can desire that such a population should share in the political system of the country… Men of the same blood and the same creed, who live together and work together, naturally tend to think in the same way; and some of the thoughts, which these men have inherited in the Ghettos of Poland and of the Russian Pale and have brought with them to this country, are not wholesome for the general community or for the State.'

474 *Times*, 27/11/1924, 28/11/1924, 2/12/1924, 4/12/1924, 8/12/1924 (see also the editorials of 27/11/1924 and 8/12/1924). Translator's note: After the final (fifth) instalment, the series was epilogued in the 16/12/1924 issue by a reply letter from Lord Rothschild, in his capacity as Vice-President of the Board of Deputies, on behalf of British Jews who were unhappy at some of the statements made within the series, in particular raising the strawman of the writer treating the British-born children of alien Jews as aliens, rather than British. Rothschild also alleges that moral and hygiene standards actually 'vastly improved' in the East End after 1881 (!). Interestingly, the *Times* granted their journalist a right of reply to Rothschild's letter within the same issue, in which he masterfully acquits himself of any implication of bigotry or anti-Semitism, as well as debunking Rothschild's claims. This is also the letter from which Aldag takes his immigration figure above. These well-written and balanced articles are recommended to any student of British social history and inter-community relations.

475 *Annual Register*, Vol. 166, pp. 125-6.

Here too, with reference to our previous statements in this regard, we have no hesitation in assuming that 75% of these registered foreigners were Jews. Let us also not forget that young people under the age of 16 were not counted.

In 1927, the question of immigration appeared to have been a matter of public interest. At this time, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks was also Home Secretary, and in this capacity informed Parliament on July 14th that 367,000 foreigners had entered Britain, but that nevertheless about the same number had left. At that time 53,000 foreigners were registered as residents of the country. In 1924, 935 foreigners were naturalised, while the following year saw 1074 naturalisations and in 1926 there were 1345. The Home Secretary viewed the previous year's increase in naturalisations as proof of the groundlessness of the accusations made against him that he was prejudiced against foreigners.[476]

In the summer of 1927, the House of Lords debated a bill which would restrict immigration. The *Annual Register* noted with satisfaction in December of that year that 'the hated immigration restriction bill… had been dropped due to lack of time…'.[477]

We believe that all of the data on the first post-war immigration period [1918-1933] are sufficient to show that our estimate of an increase of 300,000 people had likely already occurred during this time. However, any remaining doubts about this figure will disappear completely as soon as we present the immigration data for the period after 1933.

As is well known, the migration of Jews from Greater Germany, including Austria and the Sudetenland, largely went to England and France. One only has to take a trip from Germany to England by train or ship to be able to appreciate how many hundreds and thousands of Jews are pouring into the British Isles. The staff of the transport companies concerned give repeated assurances that this is the permanent state of things. One is reminded of the period around 1900, which has been extensively detailed in a previous chapter. Only those who have taken the trouble to observe the traffic in the Jewish aid organisations in London can begin to appreciate just how wide Great Britain has opened its doors to Jews.

Here too it is difficult to obtain official numbers. Even where they are available, we have great reservations about regarding them as accurate. It appears to be a peculiarity of the English that they generally lack organisational talent and as a result struggle to produce impeccable statistics. That said, cases continue to come to public attention in which Jews somehow end up in England having flouted immigration laws.[478] Then there are the marriage agencies that find Englishmen who, for a fixed fee, are willing to wed foreign Jewesses in sham marriages. After the civil wedding, the couple separate and in most cases never see each other again, but the Jewess is now a British citizen. It would appear that the authorities are doing everything they can to facilitate Jewish immigration, which may explain their lack of interest in keeping good statistics on the matter.

As always, we need not infer this from the well-known philo-Semitism of the system currently in place in Britain, but from the Hebrews and their friends themselves, who have furnished us with the necessary details. They have an organisation called the Jews' Temporary Shelter, which is closely linked to the Home Office. According to reports from the Jews in 1928 and 1929, this organisation almost always receives the necessary immigration permit for Jews whose

476 *Annual Register*, Vol. 169, p. 69.
477 Annual Register, Vol. 169, pp. 73-126.
478 See, for example, the *Times*, 7/1/1939, p. 9. Translator's note: The article concerned is titled 'Control of Refugee Relief', and after a discussion of the need for a coordinated response to the problem, the article's final paragraph reads: 'Another batch of Jewish refugee children from Germany landed at Harwich yesterday and went by motor-coach to the Dovercourt Bay holiday camp.'

relatives are already in England.[479] We have no reason to believe that relations between Jewish immigrants and the state have not cooled in any way since then. Just recently, a recent Jewish arrival publicly emphasised that 'everywhere… I have found courtesy and kindness and real human feeling. Officials at Croydon, at Bow Street, and at the Aliens Department (Stanley House), have been wonderful.'[480]

However, nothing better demonstrates the former Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare's willingness to help than the following incident: the chairman of the Aliens Committee, a Mr. H. S. Schildkraut (Order Achei Brith and Shield of Abraham) and Mr. Isaac Landau (United Synagogue) went to see Hoare for a meeting in April 1938 and then expressed his delight at the Home Secretary's warm welcome. Sir Samuel was not only forthcoming, but Schildkraut reported that he 'could not recall any interview with a Minister of the Government which was conducted in such a homely and friendly atmosphere as this one' while Laudau was struck by how Sir Samuel 'expressed real and genuine sorrow at the unhappy lot of these poor people'.[481] Of Sir Samuel's own statements, only one need be mentioned, made in May 1938 during a speech at the Rotary Club conference in Blackpool: 'In accordance with democratic ethics, there is not enough that can be done for the Jews.'[482]

There is very little evidence to support the officially admitted figures for Jewish immigration. Thus, Sir Samuel Hoare responded to a question in Parliament that from the 1st to the 29th March that year (1938), 1,317 Austrians had been given leave to land in England.[483] There can hardly be any doubt that these were almost exclusively Jews. He did not say how many had arrived from Germany and other parts of Europe. There were certainly at least as many again. At the end of November 1938, Sir Samuel Hoare, in response to a question from a member of Parliament, gave further details about the immigration of the so-called refugees. According to this information, there were 10,974 refugees who had arrived in England since 1933. Of course, it remains unclarified what the basis was for such a classification. It looks as if a number of people whom we consider to be Jewish immigrants were not included in the estimate, because immediately afterwards the Germans were established in the statistics with a total of 21,871 and the so-called Austrians with 16,606. So the total is, as a consequence, 37,877 (not counting the refugee figure). This again does not take people under the age of 16 into account, so another quarter of this sum needs to be added to the total.[484] After all of this, one can count on there being around 50,000 German citizens, to which the individuals designated as refugees must also be added. In this way, we arrive at a number of around 60,000 people with German citizenship, which, if we apply our previously defined standard of 75%, would make around 45,000 Jews. Anyone who has a reasonable overview of the general situation can only smile at these official figures. Almost every week even the English newspapers reported on the arrival of mass transports of Jewish immigrants. The *Daily Express* wrote on October 20th, 1938 that the government had approved 150 entry permits for arrivals from Czechoslovakia. On November 1st, the same newspaper announced the arrival of the first 34 of 350 'anti-Hitlerites', the remainder of which were to arrive imminently. At the same time the newspaper published a picture showing the arrival of these people, and there should be no doubt that they were exclusively Jews.

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479 *Jewish Chronicle*, 23/3/1928 p. 29; 12/4/1929 p. 28.
480 *Jewish Chronicle*, 6/1/1939. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced from original source (p. 27). Note that the letter-writer, Hans Pasch, still complained that Woburn House could be more efficient in their processing of claims.
481 *Jewish Chronicle*, 15/4/1938. Translator's note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source (p. 13).
482 *Observer*, 8/5/1938.
483 *Jewish Chronicle*, 8/4/1938.
484 *Jewish Chronicle*, 2/12/1938.

At the end of November, Sir Samuel Hoare announced in Parliament that an unlimited number of Jewish children should be admitted to England.[485] According to a report in the *Daily Express*, 300 arrived on November 29th, and about a week later 1,000 arrived from Vienna, which represented the first transport of a total of 3,000 children that were expected from the city in question.[486]

Contrary to expectations, two English newspapers have provided us with some basis for our estimate. At the end of October 1938 they managed to obtain from the Home Office the latest official figure for the total number of non-naturalised foreigners up until May 1938. Curiously, the figures for all subsequent months are not available. According to this statistic, 196,852 non-naturalised foreigners were registered with the police in England and Wales by the end of that month. One of these newspapers rightly pointed out that, since then, the total must surely have gone up significantly due to the recent political events in Central Europe and that the foreigners in Scotland and Ireland were not included in that figure.[487]

The naturalisation figures also speak eloquently about the ever-increasing foreign infiltration and Judaisation of the British people. In six months of 1938, namely from March to September, as many foreigners were naturalised as in the entire previous year.[488] Furthermore, in the last two months of 1938 alone, there were at least 130 name changes that took place for Jews adopting an English surname.[489] In this way all the Abrahams, Isaacs, Levys (etc.) become Morris, Harris, Lewis (etc.), names that 50 years ago allowed a family to be recognised for its English roots.

In light of all of this, we have no doubt that the total Jewish population of Great Britain has increased by 350,000 people since 1914. And in this instance, just as with our first [1914] population estimate, we have not taken the excess births into account, despite the fact that this percentage is unlikely to be small. According to their own statistics, the world population of Jews was 13,168,924 in 1914,[490] the year of our first estimate, and 16,113,000 in 1938.[491] According to these figures, an increase of about 20 to 25% took place, which, applied to England and our 1914 estimate, would produce almost the same result even without the subsequent immigration. Therefore, if immigration plus a birth surplus of 30% was used to equal 350,000, we would arrive at a total estimated minimum of 1,200,000. Thus, taking into account the data available for the Dominions and Overseas Possessions, we arrive at around 1,700,000 Jews for the British Empire.

We cannot agree with the estimate made by Leese's movement, the IFL, which puts the number at 2.5 to 3 million for the mother country alone.[492] Nor do we believe that Lord Northcliffe's view, according to which the Jewish population of London was already at 1.5 million in 1919, should be taken too seriously.[493]

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485 *Daily Express*, 22/11/1938.
486 *Daily Express*, 13/12/1938; *Daily Telegraph*, 6/12/1938, 8/12/1938.
487 *Sunday Express*, 23/10/1938; *Daily Mail*, 2/1/1929.
488 *Sunday Express*, 23/10/1938.
489 *London Gazette*, 1938, pp. 6856-8226. Translator's note: From the first article of 'Alien London' [*Times*, 27/11/1924]: '…many Jews of recent foreign origin have taken English surnames. Thus in Stepney and Whitechapel such names as Morris, Harris, Cross, Lewis, and Davis are regarded as Jewish unless there is proof to the contrary, and one wonders how many of those who made the change since the war have conformed to the law.'
490 *Jewish Year Book 1915*, pp. 167 ff.
491 *Jewish Year Book 1938*, pp. 343 ff.
492 *The Fascist*, April 1937. Translator's note: This is also confirmed in Macklin, p. 47 [see Translator's Bibliography].
493 Clarke, p. 125.

The Royal Court and the Nobility

As has already been explained, the extent to which the Hebrews are numerically represented in a country is not the decisive factor, but it is rather their economic, political and personal influence and the positions of power they create as a result.

In a country where money is everything, it is therefore only too understandable that Jewish wealth was the key that opened all doors in the United Kingdom. Jews also enjoy full social equality and are even welcome at court.

Very close to the king there are people of Jewish blood and with close Jewish ties, such as Lord Herschell and Lord Mountbatten. But the court's sympathy towards Jews is also illuminated by other examples.

Thus we hear of the king and queen enjoying a luncheon with Sir Isaac Isaacs, the former Governor-General of Australia, and his wife Lady Isaacs.[494] This attitude of the court was particularly evident during the coronation celebrations of 1937, on the occasion of which the now oft-mentioned Herbert Samuel was raised to the viscountcy and the press magnate Julius Salter Elias was raised to the baronetcy. Louis Saul Sterling, with his great economic influence, and Maurice Block, with his positions in municipal administrations, were knighted. Numerous other honours were also bestowed on other Jews.

At the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey, to which only the most select were invited, various Jews were present, including the Chief Rabbi of England, the President of the Postal Savings Bank and ardent Zionist Leon Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Zvi, and Mr. S. D. Fresco (representing H. M. Exchequer and Audit Department).[495]

At the subsequent festivities at court, Jews were represented in large numbers, some of whom were introduced by fellow Jews, and others by prominent Englishmen. According to the attendance list, the following were presented:

Miss Ruth Ezra, by her mother Mrs. Alfred Ezra;
Lady Franklin, by Lady Samuel;
Mrs. Adrian Franklin, by her mother-in-law Lady Franklin;
Mrs. Cecil Kahn, by her mother Mrs. Frank Pollitzer;
Miss Pamela Laski, by Lady Rossmore;
Mrs. John Makower, by her mother Lady Franklin;
Lady Mancroft, by Mrs. Stanley Baldwin;
Mrs. Frank Pollitzer, by Lady Simon;
The Hon. Renetta Samuel, by her mother Lady Mancroft;
Miss Clarice Joseph, by Lady Joseph;
Mrs. Edward Judah, by the Marchioness of Zetland;
Miss Mathilde Marks, by the Hon. Mrs. Partrick Johnstone;
Miss Ann Mocatta, by her mother Mrs. Owen Mocatta;
Miss Daphne Sebag-Montefiore, by Mrs. Vincent Massey;

494 *Jewish Chronicle*, 15/5/1936, p. 10.
495 *Jewish Chronicle*, 14/5/1937, p. 8.

Mrs. Alfred Salmon, by Lady Salmon.[496]

The court's later events included the following introductions to the king:

Lord Mancroft, by Sir George Penny, MP;
Mr. Montagu Lyons, KC, MP, by the Secretary of State for Air;
Lieutenant-Colonel Alroy Cohen, by the Colonial Secretary;
Siegmund Samuel, by the High Commissioner for Canada;
Mr. Max Seigler, by the High Commissioner for Canada;
Mr. Aubrey Solomon, by the Colonial Secretary.[497]

On the occasion of a garden party at Buckingham Palace we note, among many other Jews, Sir Philip and Lady Hartog, Lord and Lady Samuel, Mr. Leon Simon and his wife, and Colonel and Mrs. H. L. [Henry Louis] Nathan.[498] Colonel Nathan is currently serving as Chief of National Service.

Well-known Jews also socialised with all members of the royal family: at a small dinner hosted by the Princess Royal (the king's sister) and her husband, the Earl of Harewood, one of the highest Freemasons in the country, there were numerous Jews present: Lord and Lady Duveen, Sir Leonard and Lady Franklin, Sir Percy Harris, Alderman and Sheriff Sir Frank and Lady Pollitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Guedalla, and Mr. Humbert Wolfe.[499]

Such incidents are so numerous that it is impossible to mention them all, but the examples listed will suffice for our purposes.

The awarding of medals and other awards to Jews is also not uncommon. Percy Cohen received the insignia of Commander of the British Empire from the king,[500] while Ezekiel Cohen, the Principal Clerk of the Office of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, was made a member of the Imperial Service Order. Other Jews who featured in the Royal Birthday Honours List were Rabbi David Isaac Freedman (O.B.E.), Mrs. Zara Baar Aronson (O.B.E.) and Avinoam Yellin (M.B.E.), while the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Meir Dizengoff, saw his existing O.B.E. upgraded to an honorary C.B.E.[501] The Jews did very well again in the New Year Honours list of 1939, with knighthoods bestowed upon Dr. Adolphe Abrahams (Dean of Westminster Hospital), musician Robert Mayer, and Honorary Colonel Benjamin Hansford (a member of the Stock Exchange), while numerous other Jews were decorated with lesser honours.[502] The brother of the aforementioned Dr. Adolphe Abrahams, Sidney Abrahams, is Chief Justice of Ceylon and is also a knight of the realm.[503] These brief examples, which cover a period of two to three years, also serve as examples of how much the Jews are favoured by the royal court.

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496 *Jewish Chronicle*, 14/5/1937, p. 8-9.
497 *Jewish Chronicle*, 4/6/1937, p. 11.
498 *Jewish Chronicle*, 30/7/1937, p. 9
499 *Jewish Chronicle*, 4/6/1937, p. 11.
500 *Jewish Chronicle*, 21/2/1936, p. 22.
501 *Jewish Chronicle*, 26/6/1936, p. 10.
502 *Jewish Chronicle*, 6/1/1939, p. 13.
503 *Observer*, 8/1/1939.

Throughout this study we have often referred to the ties between the nobility and the Jews in connection with other questions. We shall continue to do so, given its importance in understanding how Jewish power works, but in this section we shall turn our attention to certain families that might otherwise go unnoticed.

We shall start with Baron William Burnham. We would like to say in advance that the English noble families retain not only their noble names but also their former family names. Thus, Lord Burnham's real name was originally Levy, which he changed to Lawson to make it more English-sounding.[504] His ancestors bought the *Daily Telegraph* in 1855, within months of its founding, which explains why, as the struggle for Jewish emancipation neared its end, this newspaper could not do enough to champion the Jewish cause. A member of this family married Major John Spencer Coke, son of the Earl of Leicester, who has been Gentleman Usher to the King since 1937.[505]

We also find Baron Herman Michelham, whose family name is Stern,[506] and Baron Percy de Worms, a barrister.[507] Viscount Erleigh is the son of the current Marquess of Reading, whose family name is Isaacs.[508] We should mention in passing that Lady Reading is active in the current war as head of the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence (WVS). The first posters advertising entry into this organisation showed a fresh-faced, blonde girl. Lady Reading, who found this type 'too German', asked for a brunette beauty for her propaganda material.

Barons Philip Montefiore Magnus,[509] Lionel Faudel Phillips, chairman of Faudels Ltd.,[510] and Michael Bernard Oppenheimer are also full-blooded Jews. Baron Oppenheimer's wife is a daughter of Sir Robert G. Harvey, while his other daughter is married to Captain Harold Harington Balfour, Member of Parliament and Under-Secretary of State for Air.[511]

Baroness A. Foley is the daughter of the Jew H. Greenstone of South Africa. The mother of the current Baron John Peter Fitzgerald was the Jewess Bischofsheim. His wife, who does not appear to be Jewish, recently made a name for herself when she organised a collection of gold and silver items, named 'Lady Fitzgerald's Jewel Fund'. This initiative appealed to 'every Jew and Jewess' to make 'the Golden Sacrifice', in which their precious items of any description would be turned into Palestinian land for Jewish immigrants (or as one headline read, 'Gold, Silver and Jewels into Land').[512]

The son and heir of the former Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax, who owns no less than 38,400 *Morgen* [24,000 acres], married into the Rothschild family,[513] and the wife of the Marquess of Cholmondeley comes from the oft-cited Sassoon family.[514] The Marquess of Castle Stewart is

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504 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 451. See also p. 1029 (Faudel-Phillips).
505 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 636.
506 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2192.
507 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3493.
508 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 938.
509 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2077.
510 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1029.
511 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 140.
512 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1069; *Jewish Chronicle*, 14/10/1938, p. 13; 21/10/1938 pp. 15, 22. Translator's note: All quoted elements taken from original sources. As might be expected, this highly emotional appeal from the Zionists ('The Jewish people fights with its back to the wall...') resulted in a huge response, particularly from poor Jews who had felt compelled to play their part (unsurprising, with manipulative slogans such as 'Every Jew and Jewess must share in the Golden Sacrifice!' and 'No Jew will refuse in our hour of need.') and could ill afford their donation. As the full-page advertisement in the 14th Oct issue literally underlined, 'no gift is too humble, no sacrifice too great'.
513 *Who's Who 1939*, pp. 1341, 3474, 2599, 2754.
514 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 584.

married to the Jewess Eleanor Guggenheim of New York;[515] the Marquess of Tweeddale, with a 64,000 *Morgen* [40,000-acre] property, is married to a daughter of Lewis Einstein.[516] Barons John Blunt and Thomas Colyer-Fergusson, as well as Viscount Blegisloe, also have Jewish wives,[517] as does Baron Howard de Walden,[518] who owns almost all of Oxford Street, one of the main shopping streets in London.

This brief overview in conjunction with the earlier and subsequent elements of this study will provide some insight into the Judaisation of the nobility, although by no means do we claim this list to be exhaustive. To the persons named must be added all those who descend from these marriages or who are related otherwise to them, and it must be admitted that this is a large number. In addition, we can identify many nobles who have made the Jewish cause their own, and who therefore defend the Jews at every opportunity, but we could not possibly name all of them.

Thus, we find at the banquets of the association of Jewish businessmen, the so-called Maccabeans, among others: Lord Blanesburgh, the Marquess of Hartington, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Samuel Gluckstein, and the Master of the Rolls Lord Wright.[519] The dinner for the 'Friends of the Hebrew University' in 1937, hosted by Sir Robert and Lady Mond, was attended by Lord Rutherford, Lord and Lady Hailey and other members of the highest social circles.[520] It is also interesting that Lord Peel, the late chairman of the Palestine Royal Commission, which drew up the partition plan, employed a Jewish woman as his secretary.[521] The former Lord Chancellor Viscount Sankey particularly identifies with the Jewish cause and actively intervenes on their behalf on every possible occasion.[522] In his presiding role at the lecture given by Dr. Cecil Roth on 'The Jewish Contribution to Civilisation' which took place in the Ernst Schiff Memorial hall of the Great Synagogue, Viscount Sankey declared of the Jews: 'We cannot get on without them.'[523] The nephew of the well-known Arthur James Balfour, Viscount Traprain, particularly distinguished himself in his support of the Jewish cause when he offered Whittingehame House for the use of Jewish refugee children,[524] and on the occasion of the huge pro-Jewish rally held in the Royal Albert Hall that became known all over the world, Lord Dunsany sent in a poem that he had written in December 1938, in which he expressed his confidence that Israel's foes would be defeated. The fact that at this meeting the Catholic Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Hinsley, sat on the same platform as the Chief Rabbi requires no further comment.[525]

A glance at the list of donors to the various funds for Jewish emigrants best shows the sympathy of the nobility. The same applies to Jewish social events attended by members of the nobility. It is impossible to mention them all. In short, it can only be said that, in case of doubt, virtually every member of the aristocracy must be assumed to be sympathetic to the Jews unless proven otherwise.

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515 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 541.
516 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3237.
517 *Who's Who 1939*, pp. 303, 656, 296.
518 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1563. Translator's note: More names of aristocrats with known or suspected Jewish heritage (or marital connections to Jews) can be found in Arnold Leese's *Our Jewish Aristocracy* (1936).
519 *Jewish Chronicle*, 3/7/1936.
520 *Jewish Chronicle*, 28/5/1937, p. 9.
521 *Jewish Chronicle*, 19/11/1937 p. 11.
522 *Jewish Chronicle*, 17/12/1937 p. 12. Translator's note: The source reports on Sankey agreeing to preside at the upcoming Lucien Wolf Memorial Lecture.
523 *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938 p. 13. Translator's note: Reproduced verbatim from original source. Sankey's remark was his clever wordplay response to those who said (in his words): 'We cannot get on with the Jews.'
524 *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938 p. 8.
525 *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938 p. 33.

Statesmen Sympathetic to Jewish Interests

Given this attitude of the nobility, it should not be difficult to guess the attitude of the House of Lords on Jewish issues. Whenever there are such debates in the Upper House, the Jews find, with no exception, the most ardent support.

We have already shown that the main statesmen, even when they were not Jewish, for the most part did not stand in the way of Jewish aspirations and indeed encouraged them in every way. One only need consider the close ties that Lloyd George always had with the Jews. When, on October 19th, 1922, circumstances forced him to resign from his office of Prime Minister, the Jews were inconsolable.[526] The following excerpt is from Lloyd George's own pen, taken from one of the *Daily Telegraph* articles he wrote in 1923 to champion the Zionist cause:

> Of all the bigotries that savage the human temper there is none so stupid as the Anti-Semitic. It has no basis in reason, it is not rooted in faith, it aspires to no ideal – it is just one of those dank and unwholesome weeds that grow in the morass of racial hatred.
>
> How utterly devoid of reason it is may be gathered from the fact that it is almost confined to nations who worship Jewish prophets and apostles, revere the national literature of the Hebrews as the only inspired message delivered by the Deity to mankind, and whose only hope of salvation rests on the precepts and promises of the great teacher of Judah.[527]

How much his sympathies lie with the Jews can also be seen from his essay in the April 1937 issue of *The Strand Magazine*, according to which he describes the Jews as the most admirable race that has ever lived on the earth.[528]

Sir Austen Chamberlain (1863-1937), older half-brother of the current Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, is linked to many damaging measures against Germany. Perhaps unsurprisingly, he was also a great friend of the Hebrews, evidence for which is shown in many sources, including his obituary in the *Jewish Chronicle.* The following is an excerpt from said obituary:

> When the savage Nazi onset came in Germany, his was among the first voices in this country to be raised in indignant protest. Again and again, within Parliament and without, he condemned, in ringing tones, the cruelty and the meanness of the German oppression. And springing from ardent sincerity and carrying all the authority of an

526 *Jewish Chronicle*, 27/10/1922, p. 13; 3/11/1922 p. 16. Translator's note: Not only was Lloyd George's political downfall 'keenly regretted' by the Jews in Britain, but even Jews abroad, 'particularly in Eastern Europe' expressed 'genuine sorrow' that their champion had gone (quotations from later issue). Lloyd George's downfall came after his position had been greatly weakened by a scandal which had erupted that summer over the revelation that he had been selling peerages (from 1917-1922 over 120 hereditary peers were created, as well as many knighthoods), with the price list being set at £10,000 for a knighthood and £40,000 for a baronetcy. Research remains to elucidate to what extent the Jews availed themselves of this fire sale of social status and institutional power.

527 *Daily Telegraph*, 14/7/1923; Banister, p. 115. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

528 *Jewish Chronicle*, 26/3/1937, p. 15. Translator's note: The JC source is simply an advertisement for the article, which is titled 'What has the Jew Done?' – it does not quote directly or otherwise indicate the article's contents.

> eminent leader of British opinion, his burning utterances struck dismay into the hearts of the oppressors as the words of few other public men could have done. Never can the service he thus rendered the Jewish cause be forgotten. His memory will be cherished as that of one of the *Chasidai Oomot Haolam* – a righteous non-Jew who hated wrong and loved the right, and a friend whose name will be written in letters of gold in the tragic pages of Jewish history. Abiding peace be unto him![529]

Former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald was also completely under the spell of Judah. According to his former colleague Michael Marcus, himself a Jew, MacDonald considered that 'Zionism without Socialism was unthinkable', just as he was 'genuinely devoted to the Zionist ideal'. Marcus himself was 'often impressed with the fact that MacDonald drew much of his political inspiration from Jewish sources'.[530]

When MacDonald died, the Children of Israel also dedicated an honourable obituary to him, in which they particularly emphasised his services to the Zionist movement.[531] His private secretary was the Jew Rose Rosenberg, and in the *Forward* of 14th October 1922, MacDonald was quoted as saying:

> I have been an unswerving hopeful regarding the Moscow Government… We can now take the Moscow Soviet Communist Revolutionary Government under our wing, and clothe it in the furs of apology to shield it from the blasts of criticism.[532]

Ramsay MacDonald's successor, Stanley Baldwin, the current Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, has proven on numerous occasions his embrace of the cause of Judah. When Baldwin resigned the Prime Ministership in 1937, the *Jewish Chronicle* of April 16th of that year dedicated an article full of praise for him, of which the following is an excerpt [reproduced verbatim from original source]:

> They [Jews] will honour the man who shunned the ways of the Continental despotisms and in his parting words warned his countrymen solemnly against them. They will see in him the statesman who never hesitated to avow himself a disciple of the Jew, Disraeli – 'remember that our party,' he adjured his constituents last week, 'has always stood, in Disraeli's words, for the maintenance of the Constitution.' And they will not forget either the support of Zionism which he offered in company with other famous men when he protested against the watering down of Jewish hopes, or the fact that it was under his Premiership that a blow was struck at pernicious anti-Jewish propaganda in the Metropolis.

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529 *Jewish Chronicle*, 19/3/1937, p. 12. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
530 *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938. Translator's note: All quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source.
531 *Jewish Chronicle*, 19/11/1937.
532 Lane, p. VI. Translator's note: Aldag bases his statement regarding Rosenberg on the attribution of Lane's *Forward* quotation to Rosenberg, an understandable error given the ambiguity of Lane's syntax, but having checked, this statement was actually made by MacDonald himself. The fuller quotation above, with attribution, was reproduced from the Hansard record of a speech made by Commander Southby in the House of Commons debate of 2nd March, 1931, titled 'Grey Seals Protection Bill Lords' (Vol. 249, p. 149). However, weighed in the balance of probabilities, it is highly unlikely that Rosenberg did not share her master's political sympathies.

This claim is confirmed in the statement made by Baldwin himself, when he made a public speech which referenced 'that great man': 'I have tried to mould my policy, my speeches, and the policy of my party on the principles of Disraeli.'[533]

However, Baldwin gave the best proof of his attitude towards the Hebrews through the establishment of the Lord Baldwin Fund for Refugees. In a radio address of December 7th, 1938, which was simultaneously broadcast in the United States, Baldwin made an eloquent appeal to the the English nation, an appeal in which he invoked the nation's Christian values, to support the Baldwin Fund as much as possible.[534]

In view of what has been discussed above, we need hardly bring up the former Home Secretary and Lord Privy Seal Sir Samuel Hoare, whom Churchill has since removed from his post as Secretary of State for Air [as a punishment for his support of appeasement], and then effectively exiled with an ambassadorial position in Madrid. Although Sir Samuel only enjoyed his office as aviation minister for a short time, it is significant that one of his department advisors was the Freemason Lord Riverdale, who was known as Arthur Balfour until 1935. This Arthur Balfour was connected to the famous Arthur James Balfour, known for the Balfour Declaration. Hoare also had Harold Harington Balfour as his Undersecretary of State. Hoare's sister-in-law married two Jews in succession, first Sir Michael Oppenheimer and then Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, the leading man in the gold, copper and diamond industries of Rhodesia and South Africa.

The former Secretary of State for the Colonies William Ormsby-Gore, who has already been mentioned several times, is so much in the Jews' thrall that when he acceded to the aforesaid post, the *Jewish Chronicle* of June 5th, 1936 devoted an article to him with the sub-headline: 'Mr. Ormsby-Gore as Champion of Zionism'. The article begins with an epigraph from an earlier edition of the *Jewish Chronicle* (October 8th, 1920): 'Of the many non-Jews who have championed the Jewish National Cause, none has done so with greater knowledge, steadier purpose, or more passionate zeal than the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore.'

However, this was not just the typical unctuous flattery from Jews looking to get a politician on side – the article contained many references to the minister's own words, which left no doubt about his personal position on Zionism, as indicated by the following extract [reproduced verbatim from original source]:

> …he said, in an interview with The Jewish Chronicle, that he accepted Zionism as a solution of the Jewish problem, 'firstly, because the Bible continually points to Palestine as Israel's most permanent habitation; and secondly, because local conditions in Palestine demand it.'
>
> […]
>
> Mr. Gore gave further advice, that time has already justified, when he said to the Central London Mizrachi Society in June, 1921: 'The Moslem Nationalist Movement is not merely anti-Jewish, it is also anti-British, and is really anti-Western.'

533 *Jewish Chronicle*, 15/5/1936 p. 13. Translator's note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source.
534 *Times*, 9/12/1938 [the radio broadcast transcript is reproduced on p. 16, the *Times* opinion on p. 17], 10/12/1938.

> …he made a particularly inspiring speech at the tenth Anniversary Dinner of the Balfour Declaration in 1927. What attracted a Gentile like himself, he said, to assist wherever he could the progress of the Zionist movement, was the thought that from those wonderful hills, from that fascinating country, there had come the greatest forces in history that had made for the ideal side in human nature. The Zionist movement might produce, not necessarily in the first generation, or even the second or the third, from the soil of Palestine and from the historical race associated with Palestine, the inspiration that would bring healing for the whole of our human family.
>
> Mr. Ormsby-Gore repeated this idealistic note at a dinner of the Anglo-Palestinian Club in 1931. 'Zionist must have its political side,' he admitted, 'but as he saw it the Zionist movement was essentially something which transcended politics and could not be interpreted in purely political terms. It must have a body in Palestine; it must have a basis, but the essence of it was this – the belief that the Jewish people, as a people, still had it in them to contribute to the idealism and the culture and knowledge of the world as Jews, not as English Jews or German Jews or Polish Jews or Sefardim or Ashkenazim, but as Jews.'

As we lack the time and space to detail every pro-Jewish statesman who rose to eminence after the Great War, we must necessarily limit ourselves to a small selection.

Winston Churchill, Prime Minister and at the same time the nation's first Minister of Defence (a self-created position), has never hidden the extent to which his sympathies lie with the Children of Israel. We have already seen his close collaboration with the Hebrews. His zeal has not diminished, as demonstrated by his constant advocacy of their cause in Parliament and in public. With eloquent words he demanded help and support for 'the Jewish race' in Germany, which was 'being subjected to the most horrible, cold, scientific, brutal persecution – a cold pogrom', and he also drew up his own plan for solving the problems in Palestine:

> His plan was to fix the immigration of Jews into Palestine for ten years at 30,000 to 35,000 a year, a figure which, he calculated, at the end of the ten-year period would not have decisively altered the balance of the population. If the Arabs did not agree to this plan or accept the offer, Mr. Churchill would have us look to the strong armament of the Jewish population.[535]

Today he proves more than ever to be a willing tool of Judah, his stance best shown in the following statement, made during a 1926 speech in the House of Commons: 'Almost continuously in my political life, I have been in friendly, pleasant relations with the Jewish community.'[536]

Neville Chamberlain, who lost his position as Prime Minister to Winston Churchill and then served as Lord President of the Council until his death, is said to have Jewish blood according to

535 *Jewish Chronicle*, 27/3/1936 p. 11; 3/9/1937, pp 24-25; 2/12/1938 p. 16. Translator's note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from the March and December issues.

536 *Daily Telegraph*, 19/1/1926. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. Joseph Banister, in Chapter XXIV of his *England Under the Jews* also provides a scathing overview of Churchill's early political career.

Arnold Leese's ‘His Majesty's New Sub-Government’. To prove this claim, Leese cites various sources and quotations, none of which we were able to examine. In any case, it is clear that Neville's father Joseph Chamberlain and his stepbrother Sir Austen Chamberlain always supported Jewish interests. Neville, who was the first to propose the settlement of Hebrews in German East Africa, has also repeatedly demonstrated his pro-Jewish orientation.[537]

The former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and current Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, whose son and heir, as has been stated, is married to a scion of the House of Rothschild, has demonstrated his loyalty to the Jews so often that it is unnecessary to go into further detail.

The Semitic connections of the former War Secretary, now Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden – a student of Baldwin – are so obvious to everyone that we need hardly repeat what is known. As the *Evening Standard* of August 5th, 1938 reports, Eden is said to be strongly supported in his politics by the so-called Fabian wing of the socialists under the leadership of the Jew Israel Sieff.

The Marquess of Zetland, the former Secretary of State for India whose wife introduced a Jewish woman to the court during the coronation celebrations,[538] also maintains very close ties with the Jews. One of the highest officials in the India Office is the Jew Sir Cecil Kisch[539] and his advisors are the Jews Sir Henry Strakosh[540] and T. E. Gregory Gugenheim, who is known for his economic publications.[541]

When choosing Zetland's successor, Winston Churchill decided upon the apparatchik of the Conservative Central Office, L. S. Amery, who is said to have Jewish blood.[542] Staunchly anti-appeasement, at a mass protest meeting at the Royal Albert Hall against Germany's anti-Jewish measures, Amery made a vehement speech which went down well with the crowd:

> And the passages which drew the loudest applause – including that in the excellent speech of Mr. Amery, who announced that he represented Conservative Party headquarters – were those which demanded the wider opening to the refugees of the gates of Palestine.[543]

The former education minister Herwald Ramsbotham, now Viscount Soulbury, is married to the fully Jewish Doris Violet de Stein.[544] During his previous stint as Prime Minister, his closest aide was Sir Charles Fraser Adair Hore, Hore-Belisha's stepfather.

Alfred Duff Cooper, Churchill's former Minister of Information and current Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, resigned from his post as First Lord of the Admiralty in protest against the 1938 Munich Agreement. His devotion to Jews is just as notorious as his hatred of Germans. Significantly, the late Jew Otto Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was his child's godfather.[545]

537 *Daily Telegraph*, 22/11/1938.
538 *Jewish Chronicle*, 14/5/1937, p. 9.
539 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 457.
540 *Who’s Who 1939*, p. 3071.
541 *Who’s Who 1939*, p. 1293.
542 Banister, p. 154. Translator’s note: ‘Early Life’ indicates, with good documentation, that his mother Elisabeth Johanna Saphir (1841-1908) was Hungarian Jewish.
543 *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938, p. 11. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
544 *Who’s Who 1939*, p. 2633.
545 Seton Hutchison, p. 3.

Herbrand Sackville, the 9th Earl de la Warr, former President of the Board of Education, and then First Commissioner of Works until October 1940, expressed his feelings in a public speech during a National Labour demonstration in Bradford. In his 1938 speech he described the Third Reich's treatment of the Jews as ‘a defiance of every canon of civilisation… that aroused anger and dismay in every quarter of the globe’.[546] During the Great War he initially refused military service.[547]

Sir Kingsley Wood, who was Lord Privy Seal and more recently Secretary of State for Air, now serving as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Churchill cabinet, publicly praised the Jews' great contributions to the British Empire and expressed the hope that Great Britain would always continue to reject racial differences.[548]

As Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, the Jew Sir Arthur Salter is also a member of the Allied Maritime Council to control the use of British and French shipping, which was set up in March 1940.[549]

Sir Edward Grigg, the former Financial Secretary at the War Office, now an Under-Secretary of State for War, is known for his extremely philo-Semitic stance. It was he who repeatedly advocated the incorporation of German East Africa in flagrant violation of the terms of the mandate, just as he repeatedly demanded that Jewish emigrants from Germany be granted special advantages in the colonies.

The president of the Postal Savings Bank is Leon Simon, an ardent Zionist.[550]

Another former cabinet member is Earl Winterton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster until January 1939, then Lord Treasurer, whose sympathy for the Hebrews is best illustrated by the fact that in his capacity as a government representative he played a leading role in the international conference which took place Evian-Les-Baines whose aim was to resolve the difficulties of Jewish refugees.[551]

After the Great War, there was hardly a cabinet in which full Jews were not represented. In the so-called second coalition government under Lloyd George, Edwin Samuel Montagu was Secretary of State for India. Sir Alfred Mond, the later Lord Melchett, whose family we shall discuss later, was First Commissioner of Works, and then Minister of Health. Sir Rufus Isaacs, later Lord Reading, infamous for the Marconi scandal, went on special government missions abroad and was Viceroy of India from 1921 to 1926.

After the fall of Lloyd George in 1922, we find Sir Arthur Samuel as a senior official in the Treasury and from 1924 onwards the aforementioned Sir Philip Sassoon as Under-Secretary of State for Air, who later held the post of First Commissioner of Works until his death in the summer of 1939.

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546 *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938, p. 34. Translator’s note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source. Note that this is a summary report of the speech, so the speaker’s exact words/phrasing may have differed to those reported.

547 *Who’s Who 1939*, p. 827. *Frankfurter Zeitung*, 28/10/1938.

548 Query, p. 27.

549 *Daily Herald*, 27/3/1940. Translator’s note: This would be a reprisal of his role in WW1, when he helped establish, and chaired, the Inter-Allied Maritime Transport Council (AMTC).

550 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 497.

551 See, for example, *Daily Telegraph*, 5/7/1938, 13/7/1938, 16/7/1938.

Under the Labour governments of 1924 and 1929-31 we find the Jewish MP Emanuel Shinwell as Secretary for Mines and the Financial Secretary to the War Office. The Lord Justice of Appeal, Sir Henry Slesser, is also said to be of Jewish heritage. He was Solicitor-General in 1924.[552]

When Sir Hebert Samuel returned from his post as High Commissioner for Palestine in 1925, he was appointed chairman of the Royal Commission on the coal-mining industry (which became known as the Samuel Commission) and played a major role in the General Strike of 1926.

When the so-called National Government was formed in 1931, important positions again fell into Jewish hands. The Marquess of Reading was made Foreign Secretary, Sir Herbert Samuel was made Home Secretary, and Sir Philip Sassoon once again became Under-Secretary of State for Air. During later cabinet reshuffles, the Jew Leslie Hore-Belisha became Minister of Transport, and later rose to the position of Secretary of State for War; he is undoubtedly still remembered for his resignation from this post at the start of 1940. Sir Herbert Samuel later became the Liberal Leader of the Opposition.[553]

Jews were in the highest places everywhere. We can therefore refrain here from discussing those cabinet members who were part-Jewish or simply Jewish sympathisers in order to give the reader an impression of the direct Hebrew influence over government policy-making.

Given this state of affairs, one will no longer be surprised at Britain's long-standing philo-Semitic politics, which in foreign policy has always meant standing against the measures of the Third Reich and which has ultimately led to war.

With regard to the composition of Churchill’s cabinet as it appears at the time of writing (June 1942), it is noteworthy that, in contrast to the long-standing practice of British government circles, today there appears to be no Jewish minister, secretary of state, or under-secretary of state.

In view of Churchill's emphatically pro-Jewish stance, one wonders what reasons there might be for this.

There can be no avoiding the fact that anti-Semitism is spreading more and more throughout England, as can be seen from the speeches of leading politicians and from the statements made repeatedly in the *Jewish Chronicle* – especially since 1941.

Apparently the Jews, especially in view of Britain’s difficult military situation, consider it more prudent to stay out of positions of responsibility – on the one hand in order not to provide targets for attack against the Jewish race, and on the other hand also in order to be relieved of all future responsibility if Britain is to be defeated.

The Jewish MPs, especially Leslie Hore-Belisha and Emanuel Shinwell, even often indulge in particularly strong criticism of the Churchill cabinet’s activities – so that, in the event of the collapse of the Empire, they can say that they had warned in good time, but no-one had listened.

It is evident from the behaviour of the Jews that they are already expecting the dissolution of the British Empire and are limiting their direct influence on government primarily to the Empire’s prospective heir: the United States of America.

In domestic policy, this preferential treatment of Jews and their friends is clearly shown in the law passed a few years ago, which has since come to be known as the Public Order Act 1936, which in its spirit and purpose is directed exclusively against Sir Oswald Mosley’s political movement.

552 *Who’s Who 1939*, p. 2939.
553 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 361, 371; *Jewish Chronicle*, 24/1/1936, p. 30.

The bill was presented in Parliament in response to the alarm caused by the growth of Mosley's party, which was not wrongly attributed to the positive impression that his uniformed supporters made on public opinion. The Act imposed a ban on political uniforms in public and placed significant restrictions on meetings 'of a provocative character' and street marches.[554] The extent to which double standards were applied is demonstrated by the fact that the renting of public halls to fascists for meeting purposes was denied outright, even for events that were supposed to be restricted to party members, while on the other hand the same halls were let out unreservedly to communists and Jews.

554 *Jewish Chronicle*, 3/9/1937, p. 48. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source. This term 'of a provocative character', which alludes to Section 5 of the Public Order Act, was the key to Jewish groups getting BUF meetings shut down. Section 5 reads as follows: 'Any person who in any public place or at any public meeting uses threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned, shall be guilty of an offence.' Given that what could constitute a provocation is subjective, and that provocative language or behaviour could itself be maliciously provoked, Section 5 was exploitable by interested parties. Note also that it was the so-called Battle of Cable Street which prompted lawmakers to decide to restrict civil liberties. See Chapter 6 of Lebzelter [Translator's Bibliography].

Foreign Policy Incidents

In 1919, London heard about Jewish pogroms in Poland. One would probably not be mistaken in assuming that the rumours of large-scale massacres were circulated by the Jews. In any case, the British Foreign Office immediately announced that Britain would withdraw all of her support for Polish aspirations if the persecution did not stop immediately.

Sir Stuart Samuel, notorious for the aforementioned silver purchasing scandal, was commissioned by the British government to investigate the facts on the ground. The *Morning Post* managed to prove, based on reliable sources, that there was not the slightest suggestion of pogroms or mass murders, and that the Jews in question had met their death by misadventure in chance street fights. In an editorial, the *Morning Post* asked the Foreign Office where the false news had originated from and why they had sent such a dubious personage like Sir Stuart on an official mission to Poland. At the same time, it protested against such a biased stance from the Jews, who on this occasion had once again openly shown that they obviously did not feel like they were English.[555]

However, the most striking example of biased foreign policy took place in February 1938. In Romania, the Goga government had come to power, and its policies, particularly on the Jewish Question, were soon clear to anyone with insight, especially when it prepared legal measures against the Hebrews.[556] Not only the Jews in Romania, but all of international Jewry were alarmed. Thanks to the publication of the Jew Charles Emanuel, we know what usually happens in such cases: an appeal immediately goes out to London. Nor was this case any different. The British and French governments made official protests to the Romanian government, citing the Versailles Minority Treaties of 1919, constituted, as is known, by the Jews. We will never forget how, for example, the *Evening Standard* had posters which announced in huge letters: 'Jews – Britain tells Roumania'.[557] From the reports in English newspapers, the interference of international Jewry was clearly visible: Romanian securities had been allowed to fall on stock exchanges around the world and a silent boycott had already been imposed on the country's economy.[558] The following report from a newspaper's diplomatic correspondent shows that everything was directed from London: 'A person close to the court in Bucharest reported to me that Goga's dismissal was of a most summary nature.'[559]

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555 *Morning Post*, 20/3/1919, 11/4/1919, 30/4/1919. Translator's note: It should be noted that the *Morning Post* was a notorious anti-Communist newspaper around this time, not without reason fearing an imminent 'Judeo-Bolshevik' revolution in England (and the world). The editor, H. A. Gwynne, in his deep study of the *Protocols* and the Jewish involvement in the Russian Revolution, wrote the Introduction to *The Cause of World Unrest* (1920). Although opinions varied as to the cause of the violence in Poland, with anti-Bolshevism, anti-Zionism, economic competition and anti-Semitism variously being given as reasons (depending on the *ethnos* and political persuasion of the judge), there can be no doubt that there was indeed violence against Jews (if not Jews *qua* Jews), and while it was not as bad as some reports suggested, it was definitely more serious than the odd street fight. The disagreements triggered by the conclusions reached in the Morgenthau Report (1919) show just how contentious the interpretation of events in Poland was, and the impossibility of getting all sides to come a semblance of consensus.

556 See, for example, *Berliner Tageblatt*, 5/1/1938.

557 *Evening Standard*, 5/1/1938. Translator's note: The article to which the poster so tersely referred carried the headline and sub-headline: 'Britain Tells King Carol of Pledges. Jews' Rights Guaranteed in Post-war Treaty'.

558 *Evening Standard*, 10/2/1938; *Times*, 12/2/1938. Translator's note: The *Evening Standard* article reports on the Governor of the Bank of Romania's audience with the king, in which he details Romania's dire financial situation.

559 *Jewish Chronicle*, 24/11/1922. Translator's note: The *Times* of 12/2/1938 (p.12) reports that, on the morning after Goga's dismissal: 'Rumanian Government bonds appreciated by 8 per cent, and industrials reached pre-Goga levels on the exchanges to-day. Buying and selling were brisker than they were six weeks ago.'

When Goga was summoned for an audience with the king, he had no idea of his dismissal.

The day before, the King had received a detailed report from the Governor of the Bank of Romania on the country's financial situation, which had been provoked by the government having the wrong policies.

The governor made it clear that the continued oppression of the Jews, who controlled the economic life of the country, would bring about a sudden collapse. Transactions of all kinds and the payment of taxes had come to a halt.

King Carol was horrified by these facts, which had previously been withheld from him. His decision to dismiss Goga was accelerated by the fact that the king was influenced by an urgent warning from a place that under no circumstances could he afford to ignore…

The warning culminated in the fact that the King's planned visit to London had to be postponed until the situation in Romania had been rectified…

As can be seen, nothing has changed since Emanuel's books: international Jewry is at work with the help of their London headquarters.

Jews in the Political Parties and in Parliament

It is necessary to know to what extent the British Parliament is under Jewish influence. A reader who is enlightened about the Jewish Question would probably agree with us from the outset that the number of Hebrews in Parliament is not the decisive factor. Nevertheless, it would be instructive for the reader to have a brief overview of the situation.

After the elections of 1906 and 1910, 16 Jews entered the House of Commons on each occasion.[560] The last general election [1935] brought 18 Jewish representatives into Parliament, namely:

H. Day (Labour),
D. Frankel (Labour),
L. H. Gluckstein (Conservative),
Sir Percy Harris (Liberal),
L. Hore-Belisha (National Liberal),
Dudley Joel (Conservative),
T. Levy (Conservative),
A. M. Lyons, KC (Conservative),
James de Rothschild (Liberal),
Sir Isidore Salmon (Conservative, deceased 1941),
Sir A. M. Samuel (Conservative),
Marcus Samuel (Conservative),
Sir Philip Sassoon (Conservative, deceased 1939),
E. Shinwell (Labour),
S. Silverman (Labour),
E. A. Straus (National Liberal),
Louis Silkin (Labour),[561]
Sir Alfred Lane Beit (Conservative).

This number has now increased by at least two due to by-elections that were made necessary by the resignation of MPs. The Jew Colonel Harry Louis Nathan (Labour) was elected in Wandsworth in 1937[562] and Daniel L. Lipson (Independent Conservative) in Cheltenham the same year.[563] To these we can probably add Mrs. Jennie Adamson, who entered Parliament in 1938, and of whom, unlike the previous cases, we are not totally sure whether she is Jewish. But in any case, she is very active in supporting Jewish interests and speaks at Zionist meetings.[564]

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560 *Jewish Chronicle*, 24/11/1922 p. 10.
561 *Jewish Chronicle*, 11/9/1936, p. 32.
562 *Jewish Chronicle*, 7/5/1936. Translator's note: He was later made a hereditary peer, becoming Baron Nathan in 1940.
563 *Jewish Chronicle*, 3/9/1936.
564 *Jewish Chronicle*, 25/11/1938, pp. 31, 44. Translator's note: I was unable to find information from the reference provided. In any case, there is no extant evidence to indicate that Jennie Adamson was Jewish. However, she was Scottish, and given that Scots and Jews have practically identical political tendencies within the Westminster system (as anyone who remembers the New Labour years will attest), the suspicion on Aldag's part is understandable.

There is no doubt that there are more full and half Jews in Parliament, but their total number cannot be determined with sufficient certainty, given that our best sources of authority, the *Jewish Chronicle* and the *Jewish Year Book*, list only denominational Jews. However, in the interest of ensuring a scientific study, we must refuse to base our assertions on assumptions, even though these are usually well-founded when it comes to the Jewish Question.

What is certain is that the number of Jews in Parliament is completely out of proportion to the Jewish population, but is, nevertheless, smaller than could be expected. Even so, these Hebrews exert a disproportionately large, direct influence. We need not speak of Hore-Belisha, who has since resigned from his post of Secretary of State for War. Thomas Levy was chairman of the Textiles Committee in the House of Commons.[565] Although Lewis Silkin does not serve as a chairman on a parliamentary committee, he does chair the Housing and Public Health Committee of London County Council.[566] Perhaps the most important committee in Parliament is the Select Committee on Estimates, which deals with the most secret matters of state and has to prepare not only budget estimates, but also proposals for the use of funds to be spent in the public interest. Until his death in 1941, the chairman of this committee was the Jew Sir Isidore Salmon.[567] Salmon was closely linked with J. Lyons & Co. Ltd., the British restaurant chain, food manufacturing and hotel conglomerate, over the years holding various positions within the company as director, managing director and chairman. Because of this corporate catering background, he also held the office of honorary catering advisor to the British Army, to advise on troop provisions, which, as a military supplier himself, he had an all too understandable interest.

In any case, it appears that the Jewish cause in the British Parliament is in excellent hands with the non-Jewish MPs who are allies. Here, too, it would be impossible to name all of the representatives in question and all of the pertinent facts. A study of the debates on Jewish issues in Parliament, particularly in recent years, shows that almost all MPs, regardless of party, are united in protecting Jewish interests. How far this goes can be seen in a news article from the *Jewish Chronicle* of November 18th, 1938 [the following quoted elements are reproduced verbatim from this source], according to which Colonel Josiah Wedgwood tabled the following amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne: ‘But humbly regrets that in view of what has happened in Germany during the last week, H. M. Government has not yet seen fit to allow the Jewish refugees from Germany increased facilities to go to Palestine during the next six months.’ In half an hour, signatures were collected from about 35 MPs on the move, and those members of Parliament who refused to sign ‘refused generally because they thought “Palestine” should be replaced by “British Empire”’. So this latter category are those members who are even more pro-Jewish and for whom immigration to Palestine alone is not enough. We wish only to highlight a few of the non-Jewish MPs from the rest because of their special, constant championing of the Hebrew cause, and Colonel Wedgwood is at the forefront of all pro-Jewish actions inside and outside of Parliament. According to the magazine *Jewry Über Alles* of March 1923, he was even made an honorary member of the Zionists, which may well be true, especially given that in 1922 he went to America to collect money for the Zionist cause, and was greatly fêted by the Jews on his return.[568] Another MP, Commander Locker-Lampson, is also known for his active advocacy for the Children

565 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 466; *Who’s Who 1939*, p. 1883.
566 *Who’s Who 1939*, p. 2913. Translator’s note: Wikipedia informs us that as a backbencher, he introduced a bill to reform the firearms laws, which eventually became the Firearms Act 1934. He became Baron Silkin in 1950.
567 *Daily Express*, 1/11/1938.
568 *Morning Post*, 7/10/1922.

of Israel.[569] In April 1938 he made a name for himself because of his proposed law, titled the 'Jewish Citizenship Bill', which proposed to offer every Jew in the world citizenship in Palestine.[570] Since Palestine is a mandated territory of Great Britain, anyone with such citizenship would automatically enjoy the protection of England.

The general attitude of parliamentarians can also be seen from the fact that leading MP Hugh Dalton, who under Churchill became Minister of Economic Warfare, publicly declared: 'In quality of citizenship, the British Jew is worthier and finer than the British Fascist.'[571] The member of Parliament Beverley Baxter recalled how, while he was still a parliamentary candidate and brought before the Conservative Executive Committee, he was asked whether he was Jewish. He replied: 'I have not the honour to belong to that great race.' These words drew warm applause from those present. The *Jewish Chronicle* then went on to report on the rest of his answer:

> There was one institution in this country which stood solidly as the friend of the Jewish race and that was His Majesty's House of Commons. He prophesied that the time would never come in this country when the Jewish people, who had enriched the life of the country to such an extent, would be challenged. But if there should come a suggestion of a challenge, he promised them that in the very seat of power in this country it would be suppressed like the festering evil thing it was.[572]

We do not think that we have been too harsh in our judgment of Parliament. Given these circumstances, one can also see why all of the political parties would be loyal to the Jews.

The Liberal Party, as we have already shown, has been in thrall to the Jews for a long time. As of the time of writing, it has only a few representatives in the Commons. Nevertheless, as has already been stated, we can identify four Jews among them.[573] For this reason, during a by-election in 1923, the Jews of East Willesden are called on to vote for the Liberal candidate Johnstone 'who will look after the Jewish Interests' with the same advertisement reproducing an extract from Johnstone's election address: 'Our duty no less than our vital interests, demands the fulfilment of our Mandate in regard to Palestine.'[574]

We have also already learned how the main founder of the Labour Party, Ramsay MacDonald, felt about the Jews. His former colleagues were just as zealous on Jewish issues, for which the Jews repeatedly showed their gratitude, and who at times signalled their close solidarity with the Marxist workers' party.[575] The aforementioned MP Henry Slesser is said to have made a point of

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569 *Jewish Chronicle*, 19/3/1937, 28/10/1938, 2/12/1938.

570 *Jewish Chronicle*, 15/4/1938 p. 16. Translator's note: As we have seen, the enactment of this law has since come to pass for the land of Palestine, if under Israeli rule rather than British, with the Law of Return (1950).

571 *Jewish Chronicle*, 25/12/1936, p. 13. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

572 *Jewish Chronicle*, 15/5/1936. Translator's note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source.

573 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 443, 478, 488, 504.

574 *Jewish Chronicle*, 2/3/1923; Banister, p. 87. Translator's note: Quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source (JC). Amusingly, right next to the advertisement in which these elements appear, there is an election advertisement for the Conservative candidate, whose pitch to Jewish voters states bluntly (and mostly in all caps, unlike his rival's advert): 'THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE STATES THAT HE WILL FURTHER JEWISH INTERESTS!!! HOW CAN HE? HIS DIMINUTIVE PARTY ARE NOT EVEN IN POWER. THE BEST THING THE JEWISH ELECTORS CAN DO IS VOTE FOR STANLEY. Conservatives have always furthered Jewish interests.' Amusement aside, both advertisements highlight the fact that Jewish voters appear(ed) to vote based on their own ethnic group's particular interests, rather than on the best interests of Britain as a whole.

575 *Jewish Chronicle*, 29/9/1922, 16; 14/12/1923 p. 5.

emphasising that the Labour party was not socialist, but Jewish.[576] Meanwhile, the party itself was keen to show the Jews that it was the party best suited to defending Jewish interests,[577] something which it demonstrated repeatedly. At the end of 1938, for example, the Labour Party tabled the following motion:

> That this House notes with profound concern the deplorable treatment suffered by certain racial, religious, and political minorities in Europe and, in view of the growing gravity of the refugee problem, would welcome an immediate concerted effort amongst the nations, including the United States of America, to secure a common policy.[578]

A little later, the leader of this party, Major Attlee, insisted on speaking at a protest meeting in the same spirit,[579] the same Mr. Attlee whom Churchill brought into his war cabinet and under whose leadership the Labour faction of Parliament became one of the Great Britain's most rabid warmongering groups.

But the Conservative Party, which currently has the majority in the House of Commons, is also completely loyal to the Jews. The Jewish domination of the party is most clearly seen by the fact that there are a disproportionate number of Jews in Central Office, the party's executive headquarters. A nice little anecdote in this regard tells of a general who visited the office in question and was met by a Jew, to whom he explained that 'he would never bring his matter to a Jew'. On saying these words he handed the Jew his card and asked to speak to an Englishman. It is not known whether he was successful. However, it is clear that the Jews, today just as in the past, hold leading positions in the Tory Party's central administration, which has great influence in the nomination of candidates and other important matters. Lord Jessel used to be the party's treasurer.[580] Today the most powerful man is Sir Albert Clavering, son of Isaac Abraham Clozenburg, an Eastern European Jew who in 1920 changed his original name to that of Clavering.[581]

Another Jew, Percy Cohen, is Head of the Library and Information Department, and was honoured by the king the 1936 New Year Honours List.[582] Recent publications show the extent to which the Conservative Party has succumbed to the main principle of Judaism, namely the pure principle of money. According to these sources, each individual electoral seat is put up for bid and literally sold during elections. For constituencies in which one can count on a Conservative victory and thus the election of the candidate in question, the candidate must make large amounts of money available. He must also pay the election costs, which range anywhere from £400 to £1,200, and at the same time pay between £500-£1,000 annually to the local Conservative Association. Candidates who are only able to raise at least half of the electoral expenses required and who can only

576 *Morning Post*, 28/7/1923; Banister, p. 13.
577 *Jewish Chronicle*, 30/11/1923. Bannister, p. 125. Translator's note: The JC reference must refer to the open letter on page eight of this issue, written by Labour officials, which lists how the Labour Party supports various Jewish interests, e.g. recognising the Jewish National Home in Palestine, working to combat anti-Semitism, condemnation of cordial foreign relations with Russia, championing of rights of oppressed minorities globally, fighting in Parliament to ensure aliens get the same unemployment and pension benefits as 'Britishers', etc.
578 *Jewish Chronicle*, 18/11/1938. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced from original source. Note that Aldag did not detail this motion, which has been included here in the interests of historical accuracy.
579 *Jewish Chronicle*, 13/1/1939 p. 25.
580 *British Guardian*, September 1924.
581 *National Citizen*, February 1937.
582 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 388, 417; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 635.

contribute £250-£400 annually to the Association are put forward where the electoral prospects promise much less success, and those who can contribute nothing to the election costs and only £100 to the party coffers are unlikely ever to get into Parliament.[583]

Furthermore, as an election advertisement for the well-known MP Colonel Stanley shows, the Conservatives proudly state that they have always supported the Hebrews. This election advertisement is addressed to the Jews and points out that only Colonel Stanley from the well-known Derby family is a suitable candidate for them, since 'Conservatives have always furthered Jewish interests'.[584] Truly a worthy successor to Hore-Belisha, even if the latter soon lost his War Minister post under Winston Churchill to Anthony Eden!

Now we shall give a brief outline of how much the upper class in England are subordinate to the money principle.

It had long been known that honours and titles were being bestowed according to the amount of money that was being paid in certain places. On March 6th, 1919, an article appeared in the *Morning Post* with the headline: 'Democracy and Corruption'. The article made reference to debates in the House of Lords, through which the public finally learned how a noble title could be bought through donations to party coffers. The *Morning Post* expressed its deepest disgust at such behaviour. All respect for England's highest honours had disappeared, and it could not be described as anything other than corruption and secret bribery.

Even today, it is said that nothing has changed, and one can judge to what extent the Jew has taken advantage of such circumstances. In a recently published book, Ramsey MacDonald is accused of having a certain individual raised to the baronetcy on the basis of certain donations,[585] and Belloc also speaks out against such evil in one of his latest books.[586]

In this book, Belloc highlights the corruption of Parliament. Of course, he is not surprised that the public tacitly tolerates this, since the traditional British mentality sees nothing criminal in it. Unfortunately, Belloc did not provide us with any precise information about the nature of the corruption.

In addition, the fact that many members of Parliament are also directors of companies is likely to constitute corruption in a broader sense. In 1912 we are told that 25 MPs were already acting as directors for 41 public companies and 10 were acting in the same capacity for railway companies.[587] Apparently this has become the norm today. As Lt. Col. Lane outlines in his book, *The Alien Menace* (1934), in the Parliament of 1924-1925 no fewer than 694 companies were represented by 766 directors. The Parliament of 1932 had 691 members and the 1934 Parliament had 581 members, representing 646 and 546 companies respectively. Lane rightly denounced this situation and argued that Parliament had come to represent only the special interests of commerce and finance, which were in turn controlled by Jews (as we shall endeavour to prove in subsequent chapters):

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583 *Evening Standard*, 4/1/1939. Translator's note: All of the figures given and allegations made are verified in the top story of this issue, which came from a prospective Tory candidate-turned-whistleblower.

584 *Jewish Chronicle*, 2/3/1923. Translator's note: Quoted verbatim from original source. See Footnote 574 for more details on this advertisement.

585 *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938, p. 32; MacNeill Weir, p. 160. Translator's note: According to the JC, the individual concerned, who had been raised to the baronetcy, was biscuit-tycoon Sir Alexander Grant, a Scotsman like MacDonald. MacNeill Weir's accusation was based on the 30,000 biscuit shares and Daimler motor car that Grant had gifted MacDonald prior to the baronetcy, although in MacDonald's defence it was revealed by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans that Grant had been recommended for the baronetcy by the previous Conservative government.

586 Belloc: *Contemporary England*, p. 70 ff.

587 *Hansard*, Vol. 43, p. 1721.

> Ex-Cabinet Ministers and ex-Civil Servants have obtained very lucrative appointments in the City, especially in firms dominated by Aliens. The business relations of these Alien-controlled concerns with Governments are now so constant and important that is is obviously a distinct advantage for these concerns to have leading politicians and ex-Civil Servants on their Boards of Directors, or as advisors.
>
> In this way much valuable information may be gained and many useful concessions obtained. This is no doubt the explanation of how Aliens, who control large companies and combines, have, especially during the last decade, exercised a sinister power on the governments of this country. These Aliens move in all circles – social, political, and diplomatic. They find out which of our leading men or rising politicians are pressed for money, and, gradually approaching them, offer them jobs or directorships.
>
> […]
>
> It is no secret that some of our leading men who have been in Parliament for years have been subsidised directly or indirectly by Aliens, from the time they entered the House of Commons and in some cases before that time, for no ostensible reason. This, to a great extent, explains the extraordinary happenings so markedly evident, especially during the past decade, which have so puzzled those who take an intelligent interest in the affairs of our unfortunate country.[588]

One can imagine how such commitments determine the attitudes and positions of these members of Parliament. A member of Parliament who is also a company director is at least indirectly influenced in his decisions because, in his own interest, he cannot go against the interests of his company. Lane later calls attention to the inherent danger in trying to serve two masters, and particularly to the fact that the MP who has tailored his lifestyle to the increased income from his directorships will later be unable to turn back, leading him to become ever more dependent on the real directors of these companies. Lane also describes it as dangerous for healthy government that ministers and other high-ranking officials accept City directorships after their term in office. Consider, for example, the recent case of Maurice Hankey, who for almost twenty years held the post of Cabinet Secretary, one of the most important positions in the British state structure; on his resignation in 1938, he became a director of the Suez Canal Company.[589] Furthermore, the rumours persist that he too is a Jew or of Jewish blood,[590] and it is therefore unsurprising that Churchill chose him for his new cabinet.

588 Lane, pp. 137-9. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. Note that 'alien' was the euphemism of the time for 'Jew'.
589 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1369.
590 *Jewry Über Alles*, August 1922, September 1923; *Sunday Express*, 25/6/1922.

Jews in State Bureaucracy and Law

In this chapter we will endeavour to give the reader a brief impression of the Judaisation of public administration and the judicial system.

The Judaisation is most evident in the municipal administration of Greater London, known as London County Council. Sir Percy Simmons has held high positions within the LCC for years. He was a councillor from 1910-1919, then chairman of the London County Council in 1921-22, chairman of the Fire Brigade for five years, chairman of the Public Control Company for three years, chairman of the General Purposes Committee for two years, chairman of the Theatre and Music Hall Committee for four years, and chairman of the Improvement Committee for seven years.[591] As we have said, in 1922 Sir Percy held the extremely important post of chairman of the London County Council. For the following two years, this position was not occupied by a Jew, but the deputies were Jews, namely Nettie Adler[592] and Sir Isidore Salmon,[593] the latter being, until his death, chairman of other committees and institutions in addition to his aforementioned position in Parliament. As early as 1925, however, there was once again a Jewish LCC chairman in the person of Sir Oscar Warburg.[594] He also held many other important positions in the administration, as did Sir Max Bonn.[595] Sir Samuel Joseph was a councillor and sheriff of London. At the same time, he was twice elected mayor of the London borough of Marylebone.[596] Sir Philip Henriques held high positions in the City of London, and during the Great War he was in the Ministry of Munitions.[597] Sir Frank Pollitzer was a councillor and sheriff of London,[598] while George Heilbuth was mayor and deputy mayor of Westminster, as well as chairman of countless committees and other bodies.[599] A. Instone was formerly active in the intelligence service of the General Staff and was later mayor of the London borough of Paddington and a city councillor.[600] Isidore Jacobs previously held the offices of sheriff and alderman in the City of London.[601] Santo Jeger served as Justice of the Peace and later as mayor of Shoreditch,[602] with Councillor J. Abrahams as his deputy, who succeeded him the following year.[603] The barrister Frederick Levy held high positions in the LCC administration,[604] and Louis Lewis was mayor of the suburb of Islington.[605] Marcus Lipton and J. Somper were also in the London administration, the latter as mayor of Stepney, a borough of the capital.[606] Mrs. H. L. Nathan held important positions in Greater London,[607] the solicitor A. Samuels was (among others things) chairman of the Public Control Committee of London County Council,[608] M. Streimer

591 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 497; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1915.
592 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 400; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 23.
593 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 490; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2806.
594 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 509; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3489.
595 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 409; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 316.
596 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 455; *Who's Who 1939*, pp. 1710-1.
597 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 444; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1463.
598 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 482; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2556.
599 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 443; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1448.
600 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 449.
601 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 451.
602 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 453.
603 *Jewish Chronicle*, 12/11/1937, 11/11/1938.
604 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 464.
605 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 466.
606 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 467, 501.
607 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 478.
608 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 492.

(among other things) was mayor of West Ham,[609] Mrs. Helena Roberts, mayor of Stepney[610] and John Genese, mayor of Hackney.[611] Finally, there is the barrister Jacques Abady, who, among other things, was mayor of Westminster.[612] In the London County Council elections of 1937, 12 of the 16 Jewish candidates were successful.[613]

The individuals mentioned represent only a small selection of Jews who held high positions in Greater London after the Great War. By no means can we claim that the list is exhaustive, especially since, in view of our aim to use only completely impeccable sources, only religious Jews are included in the above compilation.

Judaism can also be seen everywhere else in the British administrative structure. Thus, for example, Sir Ewart Levy was High Sheriff of Leicestershire.[614] In addition to being the mayor of Richmond, Norton Courlander held other high administrative positions.[615] J. Goldston was twice mayor of Stockton[616] and H. Howitt was twice mayor of Richmond.[617] Julius Jacobs held high positions in Liverpool,[618] likewise R. Levy in Glasgow.[619] D. Lipson and B. Marks were the mayors of Cheltenham and Hove respectively and also held other important offices.[620] Montagu Lyons is Recorder of Grimsby,[621] and Samuel Morris is the mayor of Doncaster.[622]

We also found and still find Jews in high positions in the government ministries, such as Colonel Charles Cohen in the Colonial Office,[623] Sir A. Green in the India Office,[624] Albert Hyamson in the Colonial Office,[625] and H. Infield in the erstwhile Commission for the Upper Silesia Plebiscite.[626] Louis Infield was Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Health and vice-chairman of the International Committee of Enquiry under the Spa Protocol in the Ruhr.[627] Meanwhile, Reuben Kelf-Cohen is in the Board of Trade,[628] B. Kisch and H. M. Kisch in the India Office,[629] and Sir Matthew Nathan in the Colonial Office.[630] This list too could be expanded considerably.

The influence of Jews in semi-official institutions is also notable. Sir Eliot de Pas was chairman of the West India Committee from 1928 to 1936,[631] and Baron Mancroft of Mancroft was a member or chairman of so many similar bodies that it is impossible to name them. A glance at the corresponding entry in *Who's Who* is sufficient to confirm this.[632] The same can be said about Baron

609 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 505.
610 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 387.
611 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 434.
612 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 398; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1.
613 *Jewish Chronicle*, 3/9/1937 p. 49. Translator's note: Incidentally, three out of the twelve new councillors were already serving MPs, which speaks to the consolidation of power within certain individuals.
614 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 465; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1882.
615 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 419.
616 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 437.
617 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 447.
618 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 452.
619 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 465.
620 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 467, 470.
621 *Jewish Chronicle*, 4/6/1937.
622 *Jewish Chronicle*, 3/9/1937.
623 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 412; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 633.
624 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 440; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1278.
625 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 448; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1614.
626 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 449.
627 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 449.
628 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 456.
629 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 457; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1784.
630 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2326.
631 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 421. *Who's Who 1939*, p. 838.
632 *Who's Who 1939*, pp. 2093-4; *Jewish Chronicle*, 5/3/1937.

Hugo Hirst, who, among his other influential committee roles, until recently served as President of the Federation of British Industries. Last year he received the special distinction of being appointed alongside four other major industrialists to a committee that advises the government on rearmament.[633] Baron George May, a non-Jew but married to a Jew, has been the chairman of the Import Duties Advisory Committee since 1932. Until 1931 he was director of the British Overseas Bank.[634] Finally, we must not forget Saul Doffmann, the former president of the Northampton Chamber of Commerce, nor Sir Benjamin Drage, who did much work for the Imperial Institute.[635]

With our experience of how they were in Germany, Austria, etc., it should not be surprising that the Jews also exert a considerable influence in the English judicial sphere. We are already familiar with the level of power they generally gain as a result, and this is increasingly the case in England. There has probably never been a country in all of history in which lawyers play as big a role as they do in England. The very wording of the laws and the arcane procedural language is so completely different to ordinary language that many English people, perhaps most of them, find themselves helpless when it comes to drafting even the smallest contracts. Lawyers have to be present everywhere, and one cannot help but get the sense that they themselves were the ones who deliberately brought about this state of affairs over the centuries. As Belloc describes the situation:

> Be it remarked that one factor in the particular case of the English Aristocratic State is the exceedingly powerful lawyers' corporation.
>
> In all ancient European States the legal profession plays a great part: we know the part it played for instance in the old French monarchy. But in England it plays a far greater part than in any other. The Bar is one of the chief modes of entry into the governing class for men not born into that class. Opportunities for enormous earnings, on a scale quite different from what may be found in any other country, are open to the English Lawyers' Guild. Every member of the Bar who is elected to Parliament and remains there for more than quite a brief period has a prescriptive right to live off the taxes when he retires. There are innumerable posts kept for them, varying in income (paid by the tax-payer) from £1,500 or £1,800 to £20,000 a year. All the higher magistracy – and all the lower magistracy except the petty jurisdiction of the village squires – is drawn from members of the Bar
>
> Since it is a further mark of the Aristocratic State that in it there is no separation of powers, and that the Judiciary can and does act on occasion as a part of the executive, the active political force of the lawyers is far greater in England than in any other country.[636]

Even if we limit ourselves only to religious Jews, we find a great number of them among the best-known barristers and solicitors. Among the former we note the following Jews: H. M. Abrahams, A. H. Berman, Sir Benjamin Cohen, G. Cohen, Sir Herbert Cohen, Dr. Samuel Daiches, Percy de Worms, A. S. Diamond, Sir Leonard Franklin, Adolph Langdon, Sir George Leon, Sir

633 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1503; *Daily Express*, 18/11/1938; *Daily Telegraph*, 12/11/1938; *Evening Standard*, 21/12/1938.
634 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2159.
635 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 422.
636 Belloc: *Contemporary England*, pp. 34-5. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

Daniel Levy, Cyril Moses Picciotto, W. Summerfield, G. Webber,[637] Sir Percy Harris,[638] Philip Vos and R. F. Levy.[639] Langdon holds important positions as the treasurer of the Inner Temple and the director of a legal seminary.[640] G. Webber is known for his articles on administrative issues and international law, which are published in the legal periodicals *Law Times* and *Law Journal;* W. Summerfield and Cyril Moses Picciotto are known for their publication of legal textbooks.[641] One only need look at the list of barristers' names to know how many Jews there are, even though it must be borne in mind that many have already disguised themselves with the adoption of traditional English surnames. Nevertheless one finds nine Levys, Levinsons, or other variants which denote this priestly caste, and 17 Cohen or Cohn, to cite just two examples.[642]

The same can be seen in the list of London solicitors where, for example, there are 15 Cohens and the eight Levys (including variants of this surname).[643] Sir Percy Simmons and Sir George Lewis belong to the law firms Simmons & Simmons and Lewis & Lewis, which are among the most important in Great Britain.[644]

The above overview has hopefully given the reader a certain knowledge of the Judaisation or Jewish influence in politics, government administration and legal circles. In finance and economics, art and science, education and the press, the picture is the same everywhere. There is almost no aspect of English life in which the Jew is not dominant, and in which we do not find Jewish interests at the heart of everything.

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637 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 398-511.
638 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 443; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1395.
639 *Jewish Chronicle*, 3/9/1937.
640 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 459; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1823.
641 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 511, 505; *Jewish Chronicle*, 8/4/1938.
642 *The Law List 1938*, pp. 56-7, 162-3. Translator's note: One can surmise that it is because Cohen and Levy are high-status (priestly caste) surnames within Judaism that there was more reluctance to disguise Jewish origin in those bearing those names, as evidently a cost-benefit analysis must have pointed to an overall greater benefit to be gained from broadcasting high social status (and presumably intellectual status) within Judaism, over the risk of broadcasting Jewish origin.
643 *The Law List 1938*, pp. 502-3, 603.
644 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 497, 465.

Coal, Metals, Shipping, Petroleum

There are, above all else, certain Jewish families whose power and influence extend far beyond the confines of England.

We shall start with the Mond family, now the family of Lord Melchett, whose founder, Ludwig Mond, emigrated from Hesse to England in 1866 as a poor chemist. As the inventor of a certain soda process, he soon had a large factory to exploit his invention. He soon became one of the largest industrialists in England and held numerous positions. The writer Hector Bolitho, in his hagiographic profile of Mond, claimed that: ‘For his workmen he had understanding and compassion.’ This view should be considered in light of the following anecdotes, which Bolitho gives in the same text:

> He was humane without being sentimental. When a workman suddenly fell at his feet from a great height, Ludwig bent over him and said, ‘My poor man, are you hurt?’ The man stood up and said, ‘No.’ ‘Then get on with your work’ was Ludwig’s only comment as he walked away.
>
> […]
>
> Once, with a twinkle in his eye, he had said, in discussing some new machinery, that the machinery would cost two thousand pounds. ‘When machinery wears out, I must replace it at great cost. But if six men wear out, I can sack them and get new ones.’[645]

We cannot share Bolitho's view, but instead take Ludwig Mond's words at face value, especially as they confirm the Jews' exploitation of working people, an exploitation which we thoroughly condemn. In 1909 Ludwig Mond died. His second son Alfred, who was swept into Parliament on the Liberal tide of 1906, who was appointed Minister of Health in 1922 and then raised to the Peerage in 1928, took the family’s worldly success into the political realm.[646]

Some people who knew Alfred Mond described him as ‘a cruel man’.[647] Be that as it may, he ruthlessly expanded the power he had inherited from his father. In 1923, he founded the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, thereby gradually consolidating almost the entire coal mining industry in Wales, so that in his capacity as chairman of this group he came to control 85% of the coal in Wales. He also had extraordinary influence in the nickel industry.[648]

He was a director of the British Dyes Corporation, which rationalised a large part of the dye industry. In 1927 he managed to combine almost all British chemical factories into one group under the name Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI). The stamp duty on the founding agreement alone amounted to one million pounds. Thus one can imagine the power that Lord Melchett represented.

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645 Bolitho: *Twelve Jews*, pp. 155-175. Translator’s note: All quotations reproduced verbatim from original source (pp. 168, 165, 169 respectively).
646 Bolitho: *Alfred Mond*, pp. 127, 146, 148.
647 Bolitho: *Alfred Mond*, p. 364. Translator’s note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source.
648 Bolitho: *Alfred Mond*, pp. 244-5.

In his later years he became an ardent Zionist and visited Palestine.[649] During his stay there, Alfred Mond no longer saw himself as an English statesman, nor as a captain of industry. ‘I do not consider myself as an Englishman. I am a Palestinian… my heart is in Eretz-Israel.’ As he walked towards Tiberias after a visit to Migdal to meet some Jews who had gathered there to meet him, he turned to one of his companions and said, ‘These are my people. This is my electorate. These are my people.’[650]

After his return from Palestine, he ‘forced the cause of Zionism upon the officials’. He tried with all means at his disposal to get the British government to accede to his plans for the colonisation of Palestine, but they were apparently suspicious of his fanatical zeal and strove to evade his pressure. He was gradually entrusted with the highest positions in Jewish organisations, becoming President of the English Zionist Federation, then Joint Chairman of the Council of the Jewish Agency, the body recognised by the League of Nations as being directly responsible for the progress of Zionism.

In 1929, he used all his arts of persuasion and influence to dissuade Lord Beaverbrook from his press campaign in the *Daily Express*, a newspaper which had almost the highest circulation figures in Great Britain. At that time, Lord Beaverbrook was still strongly opposed to the government's policy in Palestine. When in October 1930 the Zionists felt that the cause of the Jews there was not being promoted vigorously enough, they accused Alfred Mond of ‘not forcing the British Government to fulfil the promise of the Balfour Declaration’.[651] Another case in which it is admitted from an authentic source that the Jews pressure governments.

We should mention at this juncture that, in addition to the previously untouched family archives, our informant Bolitho had 83 people at his disposition – cabinet ministers, trade union leaders, chemists, secretaries, servants, friends and relations – when he was gathering material for his biography of Lord Melchett.[652] The magnificently decorated book had a print run of only 200 copies,[653] and it would probably be correct to assume that Bolitho wrote it for a fee and at the instigation of the Mond family.

Alfred Mond passed away on December 27th, 1930.[654] His son Henry, currently one of the most powerful industrialists in the world, succeeded him in his position of power. He is chairman or a director of the following companies:

Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd.
Barclays Bank Ltd.
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
Industrial Finance and Investment Corporation Ltd.
International Nickel Company of Canada Ltd.
Mond Staffordshire Refining Co. Ltd.
Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd.
Power-Gas Corporation Ltd.

649 Bolitho: *Alfred Mond*, pp. 327, 357, 359.
650 Bolitho: *Alfred Mond*, pp. 362-66. Translator’s note: Quotations reproduced verbatim from original source (p. 263).
651 Bolitho: *Alfred Mond*, pp 369-375. Translator’s note: Both quotations reproduced verbatim from original source.
652 Bolitho: *Alfred Mond*, Foreword.
653 Bolitho: *Alfred Mond*, Dedication. Translator’s note: It is likely that Aldag consulted a first edition, which referenced this initial print run, a reference absent from subsequent editions.
654 Bolitho: *Alfred Mond*, p. 382.

South Staffordshire Mond Gas Company Ltd.
Thames House Estate Ltd.[655]

The number of companies is not as significant as that of other financial and economic magnates, but several of his companies are among the most powerful in the world. For example, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. has a share capital of £95 million, and directly controls around 50 other companies as well as also having very significant interests in other companies. The Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, whose lawyers are Oppenheimer and Nathan, controls around 85% of the total coal production in Wales and is the sole or main shareholder in a whole series of Welsh mines. The share capital of this company is £9,500,000.

The last thing we shall mention is the International Nickel Company of Canada Ltd. Its stock capital is approximately $90 million, and its balance sheet as of December 31st, 1936, showed assets of $153,696,746. International Nickel Company owns:

a) the entire capital of International Nickel Co. Inc. (Incorporated in Delaware), Ontario Refining Co. Ltd. and the Moon Nickel Co. Ltd.;

b) approximately 100,000 acres (equivalent to approximately 160,000 *Morgen*) of mineral-bearing land, including approximately 15 copper and nickel mines in the District of Sudbury, Ontario;

c) hydro-electric power plants, foundries, rolling mills, refineries, and research and testing laboratories in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.[656]

Lord Melchett is far from the only Jew in the coal and metal industries; we find numerous other Hebrews in these fields, of whom we shall name only a few.

The de Pas family has major interests in the coal industry of the British Empire. They can found, among other places, on the board of directors of the following companies:

Amalgamated Collieries of South Africa Ltd.
Chandler's Limited
Coronation Collieries Ltd.
Springfield Collieries Ltd.
Vereeniging Estates Ltd.[657]

If we pick any one of these companies at random, we will see how incredibly interconnected it is with other companies. The chairman of Amalgamated Collieries is Theodore Marks, who, given his name, can be assumed to be Jewish until proven otherwise. The company was founded at the time to gain direct control of various important companies. Most of the authorised capital of two million pounds is in the hands of Vereeniging Estates Ltd. This company is chaired by Louis Marks, of whom the same can be said as what was said regarding Theodore Marks, and, among the

655 *Directory of Directors 1938*, pp. 1154.
656 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 2798, 1421, 1437.
657 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 455.

directors, alongside de Pas, can be counted another Jew, Julius Weil. This company in turn includes numerous companies with large mining and other rights. The capital is £1,750,000.[658]

We would also like to mention two Jews with significant influence in the metal industry, namely A. M. Baer and Sir George Leon. The former is a director in:

Henry Gardner & Co.
Amalgamated Metal Corporation Ltd.
British Metal Corporation Ltd.
Metal Market and Exchange Company Ltd.[659]

Sir George Leon is also a director of Henry Gardner & Co. and of the Amalgamated Metal Corporation,[660] a holding company with an authorised capital of £5,600,000.[661] The assets consist mainly of all shares of British Metal Corporation Ltd., which has an authorised capital of £5,000,000 and which in turn controls Brametta S. A., registered in Switzerland, the British Metal Stockholders Trust Ltd., Huntingdon Heberlein & Co. Ltd., and partly controls National Alloys Ltd. and Light Alloys Ltd.[662]

A considerable influence of the Jews can also be seen in shipping. This particularly applies to the Ellerman family, whose founder was Sir John Ellerman, who died in July 1933. At his death he was considered one of the so-called 'Big Five' of shipping. His *Times* obituary [July 18th, p. 9] described him as ‘a financial genius’ who directly controlled a total fleet of 1,500,000 tons gross. He also had strong interests in other shipping lines such as Cunard, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company [P. & O.].

In addition to his dominant position in shipping, he also had great influence in the brewery industry and the press, which we shall discuss later. His estate was officially assessed at £36,684,994, which incurred inheritance tax of around £18 million. The main bulk and management of his assets passed to his son, the present Sir John Ellerman. The companies controlled by the father reported that generally nothing had changed on the death of the elder Sir John.[663] Accordingly, the son continues to occupy his father's dominant position in the market. Today he is a director of the following companies:

Audley Trust Ltd.
Brewery and Commercial Investment Trust Ltd.
Debenture Securities Investment Company Ltd.
Ellerman Lines Ltd.
Ellerman Property Trust Ltd.
Ellerman’s Wilson Line Ltd.
London Publishing Co. Ltd.[664]

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658 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 2958, 3149.
659 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 67.
660 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1010; *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 461.
661 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 846.
662 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 998.
663 *Times*, 18/7/1933, 21/7/1933, 16/8/1933, 30/9/1936.
664 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 522.

Apparently Sir John Ellerman is at least as capable a businessman as his father, having already increased his fortune, which had been reduced to £18 million by inheritance tax, to around £40 million over the course of five years.[665]

Another influential Jewish family, although not of the same importance as that previously mentioned, is the Instone (i.e. Einstein) family. There are three brothers, Sir Samuel, Captain Alfred and Theodore. The first in particular was big in shipping, coal and aviation. His death in November 1937 aroused great public sympathy. Sir Samuel Instone was chairman of the:

Askern Coal and Iron Company Ltd.
Bedwas Navigation Colliery Comp. Ltd.
S. Instone and Co. Ltd., with a capital of £1.500.000.

and a director of the:

British Benzol and Coal Distillation Ltd.
Imperial Airways Ltd.
Imperial Airways (Continental) Ltd. (like our Lufthansa), with five million pounds of authorised capital.

Today his brother Theodore is his successor in the first four companies, also as chairman or director, while Alfred acts as deputy chairman or director in the same companies.[666]

The Jewish Samuel family, now the family of Lord Bearsted, is dominant in the oil industry.

Marcus Samuel, who initially ran a small business in Houndsditch, in the East End of London, must be seen as the founder of the family. His trade consisted mainly of painted shells, but later grew to include curios, general produce, and rice. As his wealth increased, his connections increased, and after a business trip to Japan he began shipping petroleum from Russia to the Far East, which proved to be a great success over the years. Samuel brought together the companies involved in this trade and, with financial help from the House of Rothschild, founded the now global and famous Shell Transport and Trading Company with a capital of £1,800,000. Later this trust had a fierce battle with the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., but the battle ended with the merger of both companies.

Samuel was knighted in 1898 after two of his tugboats refloated the British warship HMS Victorious that had run aground in Port Said. In 1891 he was elected alderman of the London ward of Portsoken, a year later, Sheriff of the City of London, and from 1902-1903 he was Lord Mayor of London, after which he received the traditional baronetcy. In 1921 Samuel was elevated to the

665 *Daily Express*, 11/1/1939. Translator's note: According to his *Times* obituary of 18/7/1973 (p. 18), Ellerman (fils) was a reclusive figure whose main passion was zoology, and he co-authored the major works *Checklist of Palaearctic and Indian Mammals, 1758 to 1946* (1951) and *Southern African Mammals, 1758 to 1951* (1953). He was also a keen pianist and Gilbert and Sullivan expert. The *Times* also reports that he took a close personal interest in the family business but left the running of the business to others. He left no heirs to the baronetcy.

666 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 449; *Directory of Directors 1937*, p. 874, *idem. 1938*, p. 884; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2802, 2811, 2870, 1421; *Times*, 10/11/1937, 11/11/1937.

Peerage as Baron Bearsted of Maidstone and in 1925 was made a viscount. He died on January 17th 1927, surviving his wife by only a few hours.[667] His son Walter inherited his title and all of his positions. Walter Samuel, 2nd Viscount Bearsted, is currently chairman or a director of the following important companies:

M. Samuel & Co. Ltd.
Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.
Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. (Federated Malay States) Ltd.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Ltd.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China) Ltd.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. (Philippine Islands) Ltd.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. (Siam) Ltd.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) Ltd.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. (Straits Settlements) Ltd.
Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij
British Malayan Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Eagle Oil and Shipping Co. Ltd.
Egyptian Engineering Stores S. A.
Elba Tinplate Co. Ltd.
Lloyds Bank Ltd.
London and Holyrood Trust Ltd.
London and National Property Co. Ltd.
Nineteen twenty-eight Investment Trust Ltd.
Nineteen twenty-nine Investment Trust Ltd.
Perham Investment Trust Ltd.
St. Helens Estates Ltd.
Samuel Estates Ltd.
Samuel Samuel and Co. Ltd.
Sarawak Oilfields Ltd.
Shell Company (Hellas) Ltd.
Shell Company (Malta) Ltd.
Shell Company of Australia Ltd.
Shell Company of Bulgaria Ltd.
Shell Company of Estonia Ltd.
Shell Company Klaipeda (Memel) Ltd.
Shell Company of Latvia Ltd.
Shell Company of Lithuania Ltd.
Shell Company of New Zealand Ltd.

667 *Times*, 18/1/1927 p. 16. Translator's note: The obituary reveals how Samuel came from a relatively low position in life to reach his latter position of fortune and renown, and the reader cannot help but be impressed by his life story. The early (relative) obscurity and poverty is revealed by the 1891 incident of Samuel being elected Alderman of Portsoken, a Jewish community in London's East End, when he feared that he would not be accepted into the Aldermanie body, given that at the time he was so little known and his shell business so small.

Shell Company of Nigeria Ltd.
Shell Company of Portugal Ltd.
Shell Company of Turkey Ltd.
Shell Company of West Africa Ltd.
Shell Company (Pacific Islands) Ltd.
Shell Company (Porto Rico) Ltd.
Shell Company (West Indies) Ltd.
Shell-Mex Argentina Ltd.
Shell-Mex Chile Ltd.
Shell-Mex Uruguay Ltd.
Shell Overseas Exploration Co. Ltd.
Shell Transport and Trading Co. Ltd.
Société Anonyme Astra-Romana
Société Anonyme des Pétroles Jupiter
Société Française Shell de Tunisie
Société Shell de Maroc
Venezuelan Oil Concessions Ltd.

Of all of these companies, the Shell Transport and Trading Company Ltd. alone can be seen as a global power, as it is a holding company for many other companies. Its authorised capital amounts to £43,000,000, but this should be considered small in relation to its assets. Two other Jews are directors of this company, namely Peter Montefiore Samuel and Sir Robert Waley Cohen,[668] the latter in turn serving as chairman or a director of the following corporations:

Agricultural Mortgage Co. of Palestine Ltd.
Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields Ltd.
Anglo-Mexican Oil and Shipping Co. Ltd.
Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Ltd.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Baldwins Ltd.
Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij
British Malayan Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.
Eagle Oil and Shipping Co. Ltd.
English and Scottish Investors Ltd.
New Schibaieff Petroleum Co. Ltd.
North Caucasian Oil Fields Ltd.
Palestine Corporation Ltd.
Palestine Publishing Co. Ltd.
Shell Company of Australia Ltd.

668 *Directory of Directors 1938*, pp. 1497, 341. *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3203. *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 404, 417.

Shell Company of New Zealand Ltd.
Shell Company of Portugal Ltd.
Shell-Mex Argentina Ltd.
Shell-Mex Chile Ltd.
Shell-Mex Uruguay Ltd.
Société Commerciale et Industrielle de Naphte Mazont
United British Oil Fields of Trinidad Ltd.

Of course, next to these Jewish giants in the oil industry, other greats, such as B. Maisel and Johanna Maisel, pale into insignificance. Both are directors of Maisels Petroleum Trust, as well as Orient Oil and Finance Co. Ltd. (£1,500,000 capital). Johanna is also a director of Romana Petroleum Co. Ltd. The two Maisels' interests focus mainly on Romanian oil.[669]

Finally, in our list of oil magnates, we would not wish to overlook Sir William Garthwaite, who, according to a leaflet by Arnold Leese, is said to be half-Jewish (the son of a Jewish mother and Aryan father) and married to a Jewess. The latter also applies to his son, whose wife is the daughter of the full Jew Lord Duveen.[670] His family can therefore be viewed as almost fully Jewish. Sir William has interests in the following ventures:

British Controlled Oilfields Ltd.
Central Area Exploitation Company (Venezuela) Ltd.
Lautaro Nitrate Company Ltd.
Oertz International Streamline Rudder Comp. Ltd.[671]

The number of companies is not as impressive as some of the others mentioned above, but some of them are nevertheless extremely important. Around two thirds of the oil production in Central and South America, which feature among the most important producers in the world, are in the hands of British Controlled Oilfields. The majority of the shares are said to be owned by the British government. The authorised capital is $27,500,000.[672]

The Lautaro Nitrate Company controls a large proportion of nitrates in Chile and has an authorised capital of over two million pounds. Another director of this company goes by the name of Paul Wirtz, a name which is anything but English, and it is therefore doubtful that he is anything other than Jewish.[673]

669 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1109; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3196.
670 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1161; *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 423.
671 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 622.
672 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3178; Denny, pp. 95-109.
673 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3167. Translator's note: Note that this final sentence can be found in the 1940 *Juden beherrschen England*, but not in the 1943 *Das Judentum in England*, so it may be that Aldag removed it in the interim, or it was omitted in error. It has been included here for the reader to decide on its merits.

The Judaisation of the Insurance Industry

Jews also have a dominant position in insurance companies. Thus we find Lionel de Rothschild as chairman, Lord Bearsted and the half-Jewish Lord Rosebery as directors, and the Jew A. Levine as general manager of the Alliance Assurance Co. which has an authorised capital of £5,450,000. The Allied Assurance Co. has absorbed the following companies, among others:

Royal Farmers and General Insurance Co.
Provincial Insurance Co.
Salop Fire Office
Shropshire and North Wales Assurance Co. Ltd.
Imperial Insurance Co. Ltd.
Imperial Life Insurance Co.
Provident Life Office
Economic Life Assurance
Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co. Ltd.[674]

This and another insurance company, the Guardian Eastern Insurance Company Ltd., are considered to be purely Jewish, both according to the Jews' own statements and in terms of their intended purpose. The following facts led to its founding:

For years, many insurance companies in England had refused to insure the Jews. Some companies had even gone so far as to deny any liability for damages in their general terms and conditions if Hebrews were involved. The Jews had and still have difficulties getting insurance from certain companies. In 1936, a Board of Trade official gave evidence on this subject before the Departmental Committee on Compulsory Insurance, and expressed his view that ‘a great deal was to be said for putting an end to this species of vexatious and offensive discrimination’. His remarks were applauded by the chairman of the committee, the Jew Sir Felix Cassel.[675]

The Jews protested in meetings against this difference in treatment, and for this reason Sir Moses Montefiore had long ago founded the Alliance Assurance Company to enable his fellow Jews to take out insurance. The Guardian Eastern Insurance Company was founded for the same reason. The *Jewish Chronicle*, the official organ of the Jews in Britain, made repeated references to this issue and also to the fact that leading Jews, such as Nathan Laski, A. J. Belisha, Colonel Sir Herbert Jessel, S. J. Cohen, and Montagu Gluckstein, were the directors of this purely Jewish company.[676] The company has a capital of £1,000,000, and the first three Jews of those listed are still directors of the company to this day.[677]

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674 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2615; *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 467.

675 *Jewish Chronicle*, 3/7/1936 p. 10; *Daily Express*, 29/9/1923; Banister, p. 134. Translator’s note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from the JC article, which is a report of the official’s comment, not the comment itself. The official was referring to the motor industry industry, and not only Jewish drivers would rendered ineligible, but also bookmakers, jockeys, actors and members of the RAF. The incidence of insured Jewish businesses burning down spontaneously had become so common that from the late 19th century onwards that the phrase ‘Jewish lightning’ had entered general parlance to describe such apparent ‘acts of God’.

676 *Jewish Chronicle*, 27/10/1922, pp. 13, 19-20; 3/11/1922, pp. 17-8.

677 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2638.

We also find Hebrews in leading positions everywhere else in the insurance industry. At least two Jews, Sir George Schuster and Sir Charles Seligman, are directors of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd., whose authorised capital is £3,750,000. Over time it has taken over or come to control numerous companies, which include:

Nottinghamshire and Midland Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.
Straits Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.
West of England Fire and Life Insurance Co.
Colonial Assurance Co.
Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.
British General Insurance Co. Ltd.
Edinburgh Assurance Co. Ltd.
National Insurance Co. of Great Britain
Palatine Insurance Co. Ltd.
Union Assurance Soc. Ltd.
West of Scotland Insurance Office Ltd.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.[678]

These companies include other companies that are impossible to list in their entirety. For example, one of the companies listed above, the British General Insurance Co. Ltd., has a decisive influence over the following companies:

Northern Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd.
Cosmopolitan Insurance Corporation Ltd.
London and Midland Insurance Co. Ltd.
British and European Insurance Co. Ltd.
National Accident Compensation Co.[679]

The Jew H. R. Mosenthal is a director of the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., which in the British Empire alone controls 23 companies of a similar type and which has a capital of £5,000,000.[680] The Jewish E. A. Mosenthal is a director of the Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., capitalised with £1,000,000,[681] and Maurice Stern is an executive of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Company.[682] The Jew Sir Ewart Levy holds a senior position in the State Assurance Co. Ltd.[683] His ethnic kinsman, the aforementioned A. Levine, is, in addition to other business ventures, chairman or a director of the following companies:

678 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2627; *Directory of Directors 1938*, pp. 1509, 1521; *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 495.
679 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2622.
680 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2646; *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1217.
681 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2650; *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1217.
682 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2658; *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1619.
683 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1015; *Jewish Chronicle*, 26/3/1937.

Aviation and General Insurance Co. Ltd.
National Boiler and General Insurance Co. Ltd.[684]

and has also made a name for himself in insurance. In 1937, he was president of the Chartered Insurance Institute. The aforementioned Jewish MP, Colonel Harry Day, is chairman of Metropolitan Re-Insurance Co. Ltd, and of the Mutual Property Life and General Insurance Co. He is also chairman of seven other companies.[685]

The Goschen family also plays a major role in insurance. The founder of the family came from Germany. The head of the family is now Viscount Goschen. His brother, Sir William Henry Goschen, is chairman of four insurance companies.[686] One of Arnold Leese's pamphlets informs us that the family is Jewish. Lord Riddell also explicitly stated it in his *Diary*.[687] However, we have doubts about this assertion, given that the earliest ancestor to whom the Göschen family (as they were known in Germany) can trace back their pedigree, is said to have been a 'worthy parish clergyman' of the Lutheran faith who lived in Saxony around 1609.[688]

684 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1014; *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 462, 1938, 467; *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938.
685 *Directory of Directors 1938*, pp. 439-40.
686 *Directory of Directors 1938*, pp. 664-5; *Who's Who 1939*, pp. 1243-4.
687 Riddell, p. 7.
688 Elliot: Vol. I, p. 1. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source.

Judaised Finance

The extent of Hebrew dominance in the area of finance is aptly shown by the following remark from Michelet, which we take from a recent publication from the Count of Saint-Aulaire:

> It is said that the Jews have no country of their own. They have. It is the London Stock Exchange.
>
> [Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from *Geneva Versus Peace* (1937), p. 73.]

Just think of the power of the Rothschild banking house, whose origins and development we have already discussed. The 20th century has further encouraged its expansion, so that despite American competition, it has lost none of its global importance. The wealth of the house is indicated by the fact that in April 1938 the Rothschild family donated £10,000 to Jewish refugees and £50,000 in December of the same year.[689]

It is also worth mentioning the Sassoon family, or the 'Rothschilds of the East', as they are often called, who immigrated to England from Mesopotamia and India. Not only does this family hold a dominant position in various parts of Asia – opium is one of its main trades – but it has three important banks in the City of London, which, after the death of Sir Philip Sassoon, are now under the direction of his brother Sir Victor Sassoon. The influence of this family is hardly, if at all, inferior to that of Rothschild.[690]

Sir Elly Kadoorie and his late brother Sir Ellis Kadoorie played a major role in the business deals of the Far East, just as Sir Leonard Cohen's name also has a great resonance in the same region. Cohen is, among other things, a director of the Bengal & North Western Railway Co. Ltd. (capital £4,798,000) and the Rohilkund & Kumaon Railway Co. Ltd. (capital £800,000).[691]

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689 *Jewish Chronicle*, 8/4/1938, 2/12/1938.

690 *Jewish Encyclopedia*, Vol. XI, pp. 66-68; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2825; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 628. Translator's note: The Sassoon dynasty built its vast fortune through the opium trade in India and China, where it became the leading opium importer, according to Jonathan Kaufman, author of *The Last Kings of Shanghai: The Rival Jewish Dynasties That Helped Create Modern China* (Viking, 2020). In an interview with the *Forward*, even apologist Kaufman admits that the Jews knew what they were doing to the country, saying: 'They knew it was bad. The Sassoons had to dismiss some of their Chinese employees because they were addicted to opium. Many of the Jewish families fought tooth and nail against banning opium. Opium was legal and used for medicinal purposes. Like people who sell cigarettes and alcohol, their feeling was that they were filling a need. They also looked upon the Chinese as being different from Westerners. They felt that the Chinese weren't like us, so selling opium to the Chinese was seen as something that could be done… the consequences for China were catastrophic.' [See: 'When Jews were kings (and opium lords) in Shanghai', Benjamin Ivey, *Forward*, June 2nd, 2020. https://forward.com/culture/442250/when-jews-were-kings-and-opium-lords-in-shanghai.] Note that Kaufman is being disingenuous here; foreign-grown opium had been illegal in China since 1729 and its use was controlled, but the Chinese authorities had been powerless to stop the illegal importation and trade, especially after military defeat to the British had led to a loss of sovereignty, and rule by British bayonet. This defeat came when the Chinese had finally tried to fight back against this growing devastation of their society by making opium possession illegal, seizing contraband opium in warehouses, and closing opium dens. This led to the British invading in 1839, which in turn led to China's defeat in the so-called Opium Wars, marking the start of the Chinese 'Century of Humiliation', the bitter remembrance of which will continue to have geopolitical repercussions in Chinese-Western relations for a long time to come. For more on how mass opium addiction ruined China (but made the Sassoons, as Kaufman asserts, multi-billionaires by today's standards), see Vassilev [in Translator's Bibliography].

691 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 635; *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 415.

The name Hambro should not be missing from the list of financial tycoons. The head of the family is Sir Eric Hambro, director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., who, along with other members of this family, can be found in many business ventures and who has great influence in the City.[692]

The family business, Hambros Bank Ltd., which enjoys a great reputation in the international financial world, recently celebrated its centenary. It was founded in 1839 by Charles Joachim Hambro, a son of the powerful Joseph Hambro, court banker to the three Scandinavian kingdoms. It was Charles who, by means of a loan, sustained the Danish throne through the turbulence of the Revolutions of 1848; he was then raised to the barony for his services.

The managing director of Hambros Bank is Charles Jocelyn Hambro, who is also on the Board of Directors of the Bank of England, as well as being a director of the Great Western Railway and Chairman of the English Delegates to the Joint Standing Committee of the Anglo-Swedish Trade Agreement. Since 1939 he has been head of the Scandinavian department in the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Another member of Hambros Bank is John Henry Hambro, who is also on the board of directors of Ecco (English Commercial Corporation Ltd.).

Shortly after the end of the Great War, Hambros Bank merged with the British Bank of Northern Commerce, whose loans flowed into Norway, Denmark, Finland, etc. under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Other members include Lieutenant-Colonel Harald Everard Hambro and Ronald Olaf Hambro, who also play a decisive role in the family bank.

The influence of the Hambro family also extends into mainland Europe, where we find its most famous member in the person of Norway's former President of the Parliament, Carl Joachim Hambro. His influence on the politics of this country has had a disastrous effect, and the Norwegian people are the ones who suffer, having to pay for the failed policies of their Jewish representative.

Werner Sombart, in his famous book *The Jews and Modern Capitalism* (1913), says the following regarding the Jewishness of the banking sector in England:

> Here, as I am told on the best authority, of the 63 banks in the *Bankers' Almanack* for 1904, 33 were Jewish firms, or at least with a strong Jewish interest, and of these 33, 13 were first-class concerns.[693]

Of particular interest in this context is the role of Jews in the Bank of England. Being able to make a definitive statement on this matter is particularly difficult due to the fact that this institution, which has long enjoyed considerable legal privileges, is practically exempt from having to make anything public. There is therefore no official register that would serve as a point of reference, but one must definitely discount the notion that the British government has majority control. Not even HM Treasury is represented on the board, and one would not be wrong to assume that the Bank of

692 *Who's Who 1939*, pp. 1353-4; *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 719; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 592; *Daily Express*, 21/1/1939; *Jewish Encyclopedia*, Vol. VI, p. 190.

693 Sombart, p. 105. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

England is run predominantly by men who belong to international banking entities.[694] To what extent these are in turn controlled by Hebrews is impossible for us to elucidate. In any case, together with the aforementioned Jew Hambro, a member of the aforementioned Goschen family was also on the board of directors until recently. It is unknown what role the Rothschilds play in the Bank of England, but one often hears the claim that they control it.[695]

Lord Bearsted (surname Samuel), along with Colonel F. D. Samuel and Peter Montefiore Samuel, is a director of the important banking house Samuel & Co.,[696] whose capital of £2,000,000 cannot begin to reflect the influence that this bank exercises on international finance. The same can be said of the firm Samuel, Montagu & Co. (with its Jewish directors E. L. Franklin, L. S. Montagu, S. E. Franklin, Lord Swaythling, and C. M. Franklin), as well as of Japhet & Co., which has the Jewish Saemy Japhet as its chairman, and Paul Lindenberg, Max Fontheim and Gottfried Loewenstein as directors.[697]

In this context, it is perhaps not without interest that the price of gold for the world market is set every morning in the Rothschild Banking House by the following five Jewish companies:

N. M. Rothschild & Sons
Marcus Samuel & Co.
Samuel, Montagu & Co.
S. Japhet & Co.
Mocatta & Goldsmid (official gold and silver bullion brokers to the Bank of England).[698]

Also enjoying a wide scope of action is the Jewish firm Erlangers Ltd. (capital £2,000,000), which has Baron Emile d'Erlanger as its chairman, and Baron Frederic d'Erlanger and Leo F. A. d'Erlanger as his deputies. Individual members of this family have other major interests in:

Beira Railway Comp. Ltd. (chairman)
British South Africa Co. (vice-president)
Channel Tunnel Comp. Ltd. (chairman)
Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Comp. Ltd. (chairman)
Pauling and Co. Ltd. (chairman)
Rhodesia Railways Trust Ltd. (chairman)
Sterling Trust Ltd. (chairman)
Chilian Stores Ltd. (director)
Harrods (Buenos Aires) Ltd. (director)
Leach's Argentine Estates (deputy chairman)
South America Stores Ltd. (director)
British Airways Ltd. (director)
Hillman's Airways Ltd. (director)
Hellenic and General Trust Ltd. (director)

694 Jarvie, pp. 1-36.
695 Jarvie, p. 36-40. Translator's note: Jarvie does not (cannot) go beyond speculation in this regard, as he was informed by a BoE letter that the list of bank stockholders was known only to the stockholders themselves (p. 8).
696 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 627.
697 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 609, 599.
698 *Action*, 23/1/1937.

International Sleeping Car (director)
Share Trust Ltd. (director)[699]

What can be said for this family also applies to the others mentioned above: they are all represented in many companies, and almost all of these individual companies, such as the British South Africa Co., are of great importance. In the aforesaid company, two other Jews, Sir Edmund Davis and Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, act as directors. We shall discuss this company at greater length in a subsequent chapter, but for now it is sufficient to say that it has a capital of £6,750,000 and that it practically controls entire British colonies.[700]

Another well-known banker is Sir Albert Stern of the Stern Brothers banking house. Sir Albert is a director of other companies such as:

Bank of Romania Ltd.
British French Discount Bank Ltd.
Midland Bank Ltd
Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.
Ottoman Bank Ltd. (£10.000.000)
Steaua Romana
Steaua Romana Société Anonyme pour l'Industrie du Petrole.[701]

Sir Max Bonn also belongs to the ranks of great financiers, who, as well as involvement in three other companies, is also chairman or a director of:

Helbert, Wagg & Co. Ltd.
Bank of London and South America (£4.500.000)
Brazilian Trust and Loan Corporation Ltd.
Helbert, Wagg & Co. (New York) Ltd.[702]

Sir Louis Sterling is another personage in this group of financiers, who, among other companies, has interests in:

National Industrial Credit Corporation Ltd.
Bankers Commercial Security Ltd.
Mercantile Credit Company Ltd.[703]

Sir. L. Franklin is a partner in the well-known bank of Keyser (A.) and Co. in the City. Other board-members of this bank are the Jews J. A. Franklin, G. L. Schlesinger, E. A. Franklin, and C. M. Keyser. The company has significant interests in many companies.[704] Henry Kahn is chairman

699 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 533.
700 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 2232-33.
701 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1619; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 620, 632; *Jewish Chronicle*, 3/9/1937; *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 504.
702 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 176; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 555.
703 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1619; *Jewish Chronicle*, 30/4/1937, 3/9/1937.
704 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 600; *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 431, 456.

and director of ten companies of all kinds,[705] and Sir Osmond Elim d'Avigdor-Goldsmid serves as chairman or a director of the following companies:

Anglo-Chinese Finance and Trade Corporation Ltd.
C. R. E. Trust Ltd.
General Funds Investment Trust Ltd.
Land Revenues Trust Ltd.
Pekin Syndicate Ltd.
Chinese Central Railways Ltd.
Royal Insurance Comp. Ltd.[706]

Sir Sigismund Mendl, who served in the War Office Advisory Committee during the Great War, is also well known in the financial world. He is a director of the National Discount Company Ltd. in addition to six other companies. Within the National Discount Company (capital £2,700,000), Jews Francis Goldsmid and Sir Charles Seligman hold senior positions. Sir Sigismund Mendl's brother, Sir Charles Mendl, worked as a press attaché at the British Embassy in Paris.[707]

Sir Charles Seligman is a partner in the famous Seligman Brothers bank; his other partners are D. E. Seligman, Leon Rueff, Louis Fleischmann, V. S. Seligman, D. A. Seligman, and R. J. Seligman. The company has a big influence in the economy.[708]

In the so-called 'Big Five' banks there are also Jews in director-level positions:

Sir Victor Schuster in the National Provincial Bank Ltd. (capital £60,000,000)[709]
Lord Bearsted in Lloyds Bank Ltd. (capital £74,000,000)[710]
Sir Albert Stern in the Midland Bank Ltd. (capital £45,200,000)[711]
Lord Goschen and Sir George Schuster in Westminster Bank Ltd. (capital £33,000,000)[712]
Lord Melchett in Barclays Bank (capital £20,000,000).[713]

This list, which of course only represents a fraction of the Jews in finance, must suffice for our purposes. But we hope that we have convinced the reader that the London Stock Exchange does indeed appear to be 'the country of the Jew'.

705 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 937; *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 459.
706 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 341; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 800.
707 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2179; *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1157; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 614.
708 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2865; *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 495; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 628,
709 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 615.
710 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 603.
711 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 607.
712 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 636.
713 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 567.

The Gold and Diamond Industries

The situation in the gold and diamond industries is similar to the situation in finance. Here too we can limit ourselves to listing a few of the leading Jews in order to give the reader a basic idea of their far-reaching influence.

Sir George W. Albu is chairman and managing director of General Mining and Finance Corporation Ltd. He is also chairman or a board member of:

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)
Durban Roodeport Deep Ltd.
East Rand Proprietary Mines Ltd.
Van Ryn Gold Mines Estate Ltd.
West Rand Consolidated Mines Ltd.
West Witwatersrand Areas Ltd.[714]

The General Mining and Finance Corporation, of which Leopold Albu is the London managing director and chairman, has a capital of £1,500,000. It has large interests in various other mines and other concerns.[715] The capital of Durban Roodeport Deep Ltd. is £1,200,000,[716] that of East Rand Proprietary Mines Ltd., £1,800,000,[717] Van Ryn Gold Mines Estate Ltd., which has absorbed various other gold mines, has a capital of £250,000,[718] while the capital of West Rand Consolidated Mines Ltd. is £2,150,000.[719] This last company has in turn significant interests in Violet Consolidated Gold Mining Co. Ltd., West Rand Mines Ltd. and a number of other mines. Members of the London Committee of the latter company include Leopold Albu, Julius Friedlander and C.S. Goldman.

The aforementioned Leopold Albu, who is chairman or a director of a number of the same companies as Sir George Albu, also has significant interests in the following companies:

International Russian Corporation Ltd.
Phoenix Oil and Transport Co. Ltd.
Phoenix Oil Products Ltd.[720]

the latter two possessing a capital of £4,500,000[721] and £650,000 respectively.[722]

Ludwig Ehrlich is chairman or a director of the following companies (note that this list is not exhaustive):

714 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 16.
715 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3013.
716 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3000.
717 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3003.
718 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3147.
719 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3155.
720 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 34; *Directory of Directors*, p. 16.
721 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3199.
722 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3200.

Anglo Canadian Trustees Ltd.
Associated Mining and Finance Co. Ltd.
Blackwater Mines Ltd.
Carmen Valley Gold Mines Ltd.
Consolidated Gold Fields of New Zealand Ltd.
H. E. Proprietary Ltd.
Harmony Lands and Minerals Ltd., which owns, among other things, 'The Harmony Estate', a property of some 186,492 acres, as well as mineral rights in other vast regions.[723]
Luipaards Vlei Estate and Gold Mining Ltd.
Palmarejo and Mexican Gold Fields Ltd.
Siberian Syndicate Ltd.
West Spaarwater Ltd., which has an authorised capital of £2,000,000[724]

and in the same capacity, Julius Friedlander acts in the following companies:

Bellsbank Estate and Exploration Co. Ltd.
East Rand Proprietary Mines Ltd. (capital: £1,800,000)[725]
East Rietfontein Syndicate Ltd.
Geduld Proprietary Mines Ltd. (capital: £1,500,000)[726]
Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., whose other directors include: G. J. Joel, H. J. Joel, Sir Robert N. Kotze and Gustav Imroth. We shall go into this company in more detail below.
M. A. C. S. Ltd.
South African Land and Exploration Co. Ltd., which has 15 holdings comprising 76,021 acres in various districts of the Transvaal, Natal and the Orange River Colony, as well as mineral rights for another 35 holdings comprising 137,952 acres.[727]
West Rand Consolidated Mines (capital: £2,150,000, see Albu).

Major Charles Sydney Goldman is chairman or a director of:

Central European Mines Ltd.
Consolidated Main Reef Mines and Estate Ltd. (capital: £1,247,602)[728]
General Mines Investment Ltd.
Gold Coast and Ashanti Stool Concessions Ltd.
Henckel von Donnersmarck Beuthen Estates Ltd.
New Modderfontein Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (capital: £1,400,000, with an average dividend of 112.25% per annum over the past ten years)[729]

723 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2297.
724 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 519.
725 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3003.
726 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3012.
727 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3119.
728 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2992.
729 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3074.

Polish Timber Iron Car and Waggon Co. Ltd.
Southern European Metal Corporation Ltd.
West Rand Consolidated Mines (capital: £2,150,000, see Albu)
Witbank Colliery Ltd.[730]

Gustav Imroth,[731] Director of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co. Ltd. (share capital £4,345,000, discussed in more detail below), is also on the board of Government Goldmining Areas (Modderfontein) Consolidated Ltd., which, with a capital of £1,400,000, has paid an average annual dividend of 113% on shares between the years 1934-1938, and which is exempt from the usual profit tax levied on other Transvaal gold mines.[732]

Geoffrey Joel[733] is a director of:

De Beers Consolidated Mines,[734] which has taken charge of 13 diamond mines and leased out others. Its assets include 50% of the capital of:
African Explosives and Industries Ltd., whose capital is £5,000,000 and which owns all the shares of Cape Explosives Works Ltd, as well as considerable land holdings in the Transvaal, Natal and Rhodesia.[735]
Premier (Transvaal) Diamond Mining Co. Ltd., which, among other things, paid the following dividends: 1923: 300%, 1924: 700%, 1925: 500%, 1926: 500%, 1927: 250%.[736]

De Beers continue to have significant interests in:

Cape Coast Exploration Ltd. (£1,000,000)[737]
Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa Ltd. (£4,500,000)[738]
Diamond Corporation Ltd (£5,000,000)[739]
New Jagersfontein Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. (£1,000,000)[740]

as well as preferential rights (the right of first refusal) on all diamond mines discovered on the lands of the South West Africa Company and those of the aforementioned British South Africa Company.

Geoffrey Joel is also director of:

730 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1283; *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 655.
731 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 879.
732 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3020.
733 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 912.
734 *Stock Exchange Year Book* 1938, p. 2997.
735 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 826.
736 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3096.
737 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2983.
738 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2991.
739 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1179.
740 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3073.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co. Ltd[741] (see Friedlander and Imroth), whose share capital is £4,345,000 and which, in addition to considerable real estate in Johannesburg, has extensive share interests in the following companies:

Consolidated Murchison (Transvaal) Gold Fields and Development Co. Ltd.
East Champ d'Or Gold Mining Co. Ltd.
East Daggafontein Mines Ltd. (£1,350,000)[742]
Government Gold Mining Areas (Modderfontein) Cons. Ltd. (see Imroth)
**Langlaagte Estate and Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (£1,519,833)[743]
**New State Areas Ltd. (£1,514,037)[744]
Potgietersrust Platinum Ltd. (£1,962,500)[745]
Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (£1,500,000)[746]
**Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Co., Witwatersrand Ltd. (£4,063,553)[747]
South African Breweries Ltd. (£3,000,000)[748]
**Van Ryn Deep Ltd. (£1,196,892)[749]
Vogelstruisbult Gold Mining Areas Ltd. (£2,750,000)[750]
**Witwatersrand Gold Mining Co. Ltd., which also has diamond interests and partnerships in the Northern Rhodesian copper fields.

In the companies marked **, Geoffrey Joel is also listed as a director.

Harry J. Joel,[751] in addition to being a director of a number of the companies listed under Geoffrey Joel, is also a director of Barnato Bros. Ltd. and a member of the London Committee of the following companies:

Consolidated Collieries Ltd.
Ferreira Estate Co. Ltd.
New Springs Colliery Ltd.
Phoenix Colliery Ltd.
South African Carbide and By-Products Co. Ltd.

Meanwhile, J. B. Joel,[752] who also has interests in many of the companies listed above, serves as chairman or a director of:

741 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3029.
742 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3001.
743 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3043.
744 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3075.
745 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3096.
746 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3099.
747 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3100.
748 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 756.
749 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3147.
750 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3150.
751 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 912.
752 *Directory of Directors 1938*, pp. 912-3.

Cape Explosives Works Ltd. (average annual dividend from 1928-1938: 47.5%)[753]

Companhia de Diamantes de Angola (£2,000,000). The size of this company is clear from the fact that, among other things, it has the sole right to carry out mining explorations in an area of around 390,000 square miles (around 600,000 sq. km) until 1971, and to exploit the diamond-bearing deposits discovered until then indefinitely. The company is exempt from Portuguese import duties on equipment and materials, as well as from export duties on diamonds.[754]

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (authorised capital: £5,000,000).[755]

Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd. Authorised capital: £6,500,000, although the directors have the right to borrow up to twice the authorised share capital. If the remuneration paid to the directors – there are 12 of them – is less than 2.5% of the dividend paid for the year in question, they will be entitled to the difference, which should not exceed £12,000 per annum. The company has interests in various other mining companies.[756]

Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

We should not overlook Sir Robert Kotze[757], nor Gilbert Roy Lewis.[758] As well as a number of the companies cited in connection with Joel, the former is a director of:

East Geduld Mines Ltd. (£1,800,000)[759]

Geduld Proprietary Mines Ltd. (£1,500,000, average dividend of the period 1928-1938 about 50% per annum)[760]

Grootvlei Proprietary Mines Ltd. (£2,500,000)[761]

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd. (£1,000,000)[762]

Marievale Consolidated Mines Ltd. (£2,250,000)[763]

New Jagersfontein Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. (£1,000,000)[764]

while Gilbert Roy Lewis is Deputy Chairman of Lewis and Marks Ltd., and is a director or on the advisory board of the following companies:

753 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1062.
754 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2964. Translator's note: This company was more commonly known as Diamang, and it was Portugal's largest colonial company, formed by a consortium of international finance. It managed tens of thousands of employees in a territory equivalent to one third of mainland Portugal, and with its own army, it was described as 'a state within a state'.
755 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3070.
756 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3105.
757 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 973.
758 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1017.
759 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3001.
760 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3012.
761 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3022.
762 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2642.
763 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3053.
764 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3073.

African and European Investment Comp. Ltd. (£2,750,000)[765]
Amalgamated Collieries of South Africa Ltd. (£2,000,000)[766]
Chandler's Ltd.
Coronation Collieries Ltd.
Crown Diamond Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd.
Grootvlei Proprietary Mines Ltd. (£2,500,000)[767]
Lonely Reef Gold Mining Co. Ltd.
New Central Witwatersrand Areas Ltd.
New Machavie Gold Mining Co. Ltd.
Palmietkuil Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (£1,700,000)[768]
Roberts Victor Diamonds Ltd.
South Rand Exploration Co. Ltd.
Springfield Collieries Ltd.
Swaziland Corporation (1924) Ltd.
Union Street Corporation (of South Africa) Ltd.
Vereeniging Brick and Tile Co. Ltd.
Vereeniging Estates Ltd., which in turn controls several other companies and whose capital is £1,750,000.[769]
Vryheid Coronation Ltd.
West Spaarwater (authorised capital: £2,000,000).[770]

765 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2955.
766 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2955.
767 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2958.
768 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3022.
769 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3089.
770 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3149.

The Jews in Africa

While the aforementioned Hebrews strongly dominate the gold and diamond industries, we now come to the magnates who do not limit themselves to these sectors, but who are also leaders in trade, industry, agriculture, mining and finance in Africa. The partners and co-directors in the firm Lewis and Marks (capital £1,600,000) alongside the aforementioned Gilbert Roy Lewis, are Louis Marks, Theodore Marks and J. M. Marks.[771]

Louis Marks is chairman or a director of:

Bechuanaland Farms Ltd., a subsidiary of the African and European Investment Co. (£2,750,000), which has significant interests in:
Crown Diamond Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd.,
Elandsfontein Platinum Ltd.,
as well as in various other companies, and including their own estates, it has:
441 estates comprising…….857,443 acres,
the mineral rights in 180 estates comprising…….176,173 acres,
and coal rights in 31 estates comprising……..46,284 acres
in Transvaal, Bechuanaland, Orange Free State etc., as well as 259 gold mining claims in the Boksburg District.[772]
Carolina Coal Mining Co. Ltd.
Cattle Ranchers Ltd.
Cobra Emeralds Ltd.
Eastern Province Cement Ltd. (£1,011,288)[773]
Elandsfontein Platinum Ltd.
Garner Motors Ltd.
Largo Colliery (£2,000,000)[774]
Rand Refinery Ltd.
South African Glass Union Ltd.
South African Salt Works Ltd.
Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa Ltd. (share capital £7,370,275), which owns all shares of seven other firms, as well as major interests in another twelve.[775]
Union Line Co. Ltd.
Vaal River Salt Works Ltd.
Weltevreden Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd.
Witwatersrand Co-operative Smelting Works Ltd.
Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Ltd.

and in a number of the same companies as Gilbert R. Lewis.

771 *Directory of Directors 1938*, pp. 1121-3; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1511.
772 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2955.
773 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1741.
774 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2958.
775 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2925.

Theodore Marks and J. M. Marks are listed as directors, chairmen and advisory board members in a total of 29 companies.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer[776] is chairman or a director of:

African Cables (Proprietary) Ltd.
Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. (£5,000,000)[777]
Anglo-American Investment Trust Ltd. (£2,500,000)[778]
Blyvooruitzicht Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (£2,950,000)[779]
Boart Products South Africa (Proprietary) Ltd.
Brakpan Mines Ltd. (£1,150,000; average dividend in 1928-1938: 48.6% per annum)[780]
British South Africa Co. (which we shall discuss in more detail below)
Cape Coast Exploration Ltd. (£1,000,000; company assets include a 365,000-*Morgen* [228,125-acre] farm in Namaqualand)[781]
Consolidated Company Bultfontein Mine Ltd.
Daggafontein Mines Ltd. (£1,750,000; average dividend 1934-1938: 41% per annum)[782]
Gold Coast Exploration Ltd.
Griqualand West Diamond Mining Co. (£1,057,000)[783]
Holfontein (T. C. L.) Gold Mining Co. Ltd.
Lace Proprietary Mines Ltd.
Libanon Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (£2,500,000)[784]
Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (£1,500,000)[785]
Rand Selection Corporation Ltd. (£1,000,000)[786]
Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co. Ltd. (£3,250,000)[787]
Rietfontein (No. 11) Gold Mines Ltd. (£1,100,000)[788]
Société Minière du Beccka
Spaarwater Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (£2,000,000)[789]
Springs Mines Ltd. (£1,750,000; average annual dividend from 1928-1938: 43.75%)[790]
West Rand Investment Trust Ltd. (authorised capital: £4,000,000)[791]
West Springs Ltd. (£1,935,000)[792]

776 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1280.
777 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2961.
778 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2961.
779 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2974.
780 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2975.
781 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2983.
782 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2996.
783 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3022.
784 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3045.
785 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3099.
786 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3100.
787 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3103.
788 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3108.
789 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3125.
790 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3126.
791 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3156.
792 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3157.

Let us now take a closer look at the British South Africa Company, whose other directors include Baron Emile B. d'Erlanger and Sir Edmund Davis. This company's field of operations is in Rhodesia, namely:

a) Southern Rhodesia: in the provinces of Mashonaland and Matabeleland comprising some 149,000 square miles (approx. 242,000 sq km);

b) Northern Rhodesia: a merger of North East and North West Rhodesia comprising 291,000 square miles (473,000 sq km).

The entire area was previously managed by this company. However, when on September 12th, 1923, Southern Rhodesia was officially declared a colony of the British Empire, and in 1924 the South Africa Company renounced administration of Northern Rhodesia, an agreement was made with the British government which, among other things, set out the following: that the company would surrender its rights and claims in Southern Rhodesia and transfer its buildings etc., which had been used for administrative purposes, as well as cede its land and monopoly rights, with the exception of the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia to which it would continue to be entitled. In exchange, on January 1st 1923, the company would receive a cash payment of £3,750,000 from the government and would continue to share in the net proceeds of land sales in North West Rhodesia until April 1st, 1964. The British Crown would recognise all of the company's mineral rights in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and would grant the widest possible protection to its railway interests. The Crown would waive all claims against the company regarding the extraordinary military expenses incurred during the war. The company would retain all of its commercial and economic rights and assets, and no further claims would be made against it regarding the land used for its own commercial purposes or entrusted to third parties.

Under an agreement dated June 29th, 1933, the government acquired the company's mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia for £2,000,000.

The company's main activities now consist of:

mining rights throughout all of Northern Rhodesia;
about 600,000 acres of land in the Bechuanaland Protectorate;
mineral rights in approx. 16,000 square miles (approx. 26,000 km^2) of Nyasaland;
until April 1st, 1964, a half-share in the net proceeds from government land sales in North West Rhodesia;
approximately 2,677,000 acres of property in North East Rhodesia;
additional land holdings totalling approximately 110,107 acres in Southern Rhodesia;
a significant portion of the Wankie Colliery Co. Ltd.;
80% of the shares of Rhodesia Railway Trust Ltd.;
all shares of Rhodesian Land Bank Ltd;
decisive influence in the Beira Railway Co. Ltd. The Rhodesian railway network, including the Beira Railway, extends over 2708 miles (approx. 4700 km).[793]

793 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 2232-3.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer is also involved in a number of the companies already listed in relation to Joel and Friedlander.

Sir Edmund Davis,[794] who in the *Jewish Year Book* is referred to simply as an art collector, is chairman or a director of the following companies:

Rhodesian Land, Cattle and Ranching Corporation, whose authorised capital is £1,000,000, and whose assets include an estate of approx. 2,771,662 acres in Southern Rhodesia.[795]
African Chrome Mines Ltd.
African Manganese Co. Ltd.
Anglo-Continental Mines Co. Ltd.
Baluchistan Chrome Co. Ltd.
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate Ltd.
Bechuanaland Exploration Co. Although this company only has a share capital of £350,000, its assets include 330,364 acres of land (along with territorial and other rights) in the Bechuanaland Protectorate; 246,923 acres of land in Southern Rhodesia, 52,425 acres in Northern Rhodesia, and other lands in other areas.[796]
Charterland and General Exploration and Finance Co. Ltd.
Chinese Central Railways Ltd.
Chrome Co. Ltd.
Compagnie Tunisienne des Phosphates du Djebel Mdilla
Consolidated Mines Selection Co. Ltd.
East Africa Mining Areas Ltd.
East African Lands and Development Co. Ltd.
Etablissements Courmont
Fanti Consolidated Investment Co.
J. Picard and Co. Ltd.
Josiah Smale and Son Ltd.
Mufulira Copper Mines, authorised capital £5,000,000; assets include mining rights for 149,684 acres, the ore reserves of which, as of June 30th, 1937, were estimated at 158,841,000 tons with an average copper content of 4.12%.[797]
Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation Ltd.
Otavi Mines and Railway Company
Raw Asbestos Distributors
Rhodesia Chrome Mines
Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Co. Ltd.
Rhodesia Railway Ltd., a director of which, in addition to Sir Ernest Davis, is Sir Alfred Beit. Of the 2,708 miles of this railway network, 2,441 miles are owned by said company, and the entire operation is in its hands. The network stretches from Vryburg in the south and Port of Beira in the east through Southern and Northern Rhodesia to the Katanga district in the Belgian Congo in the north.

794 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 432: *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 423.
795 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2376.
796 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2972.
797 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3066.

Although the share capital is only £500,000, the true importance of this company is shown by the fact that it has issued debentures to the value of £30,000,000.[798]

Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

Rhodesian Anglo-American Co. Ltd., with an authorised share capital of £6,500,000, and assets including interests in various mining companies in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, which include 1,318,971 ordinary and 21,317 A shares of Rhokana Corporation Ltd., and 1,002,914 shares in Nchanga Copper Mines Ltd.[799]

St. Swithin's Ores and Metals Ltd.

Shabani Railway Co. Ltd.

Société d'Enterprises Industrielles et Minières

South West Africa Co. Ltd. (capital £2,000,000)[800]

Southern Rhodesia Metals Ltd.

Turner and Newall, whose authorised capital is £7,250,000, is engaged principally in the manufacture of asbestos articles. It owns factories in eight different locations. Sixteen other companies have been merged into it and it also owns the entire capital of:

Bell's United Asbestos Co. Ltd.
Dominion Blue Asbestos Co. Ltd.
Elands Valley Transport Co.
New Amianthus Mines Ltd.
Raw Asbestos Distributors
Turner Bros. Asbestos Co. Ltd.

as well as 99.5% of the shares in Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation Ltd., and a large share in African Asbestos Mining Co. Ltd. Additionally, Turner and Newall either own all shares in nine other companies or have a significant interest in them.[801]

United Exploration Co. Ltd.

Wankie Colliery Co. Ltd. (capital £1,100,000)[802]

Yangtse Valley Co. Ltd.

In addition, Sir Edmund Davis, along with Marks, Oppenheimer, Joel, etc., is involved in a whole series of other influential companies, which is beyond our purview to list individually.

It is difficult to imagine the extent to which all of these companies are closely connected and interlocked with each other. However, to attempt such an exposition here would go outside of the scope of this work. Nevertheless, we believe that our outline above should give the reader at least a small insight into the situation, which should lead him to a better understanding of certain realities. In this respect, it is worth mentioning a *Daily Express* article of October 29th, 1938, which bears the headline: 'Business leaders call on Britain: Unite East African Territories!' The article reads: 'Twenty men who represents millions of British capital (!) have adopted the following resolution of the East

798 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 363.
799 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3105.
800 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3122.
801 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1956.
802 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 3152.

African Chamber of Commerce: 1. Tanganyika must remain British, 2. Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda must be made into a single customs union.'

The aforementioned list of Jewish magnates of finance, with huge interests in gold, diamonds, coal mines, plantations, and in all branches of industry and trade in Africa, could be considerably enlarged without great difficulty. To name just a few: Col. Benjamin Hansford, Sir Bernard Eckstein, Isidore W. Schlesinger, Sir Henry Strakosch, Edmond Weil, Julius Weil, Rene Weil, Samuel Weil, Leopold Weil, and Julius Sigimund Wetzlar.

The Weils are involved as directors, managing directors or chairmen in 13 different diamond, gold and silver mining companies,[803] which in turn have interests in numerous other companies. The same applies to Wetzlar with 17 companies, many of them million-dollar corporations with huge real estate holdings and a significant stake in another series of large companies.[804] Eckstein, meanwhile, owns millions of acres in Brazil and Africa for which he has timber and mineral rights, and on which he has vast coffee and cotton plantations.[805] Schlesinger is more diverse in his interests. He is, among other things, managing director of Tanganyika Forests and Lumber Co Ltd, which has 60,900 acres of forest in Tanganyika, of which 400 acres or more may be cut down annually.[806] He is also Chairman of the African Consolidated Investments Corporation Ltd., which has an authorised capital of £2,250,000, and which directly controls the following companies:

African Canning and Packing Corporation Ltd.
Anglo International Securities Corporation Ltd.
Colonial Banking and Trust Co. Ltd.
Golden Valley Citrus Estates Ltd.
Tanganyika Forests and Lumber Co.

as well as also holding significant interests in various other South African companies.[807]

Schlesinger is also active in the areas of insurance, finance, theatre, etc. and is chairman of:

African Life Assurance Society Ltd.
African Theatres Ltd.
Anglo-International Securities Corporation Ltd.
British Consolidated Investments Corporation Ltd.
Golden Valley Citrus Estates, which runs orchards and farms on 27,838 acres of land.
O. K. Bazaars (1929) Ltd.

African Theatres Ltd. was founded to take over the theatres and cinemas of the African Theatres Trust Ltd. It also owns 78% of the capital of African Consolidated Theatres Ltd.

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803 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1801.
804 *Directory of Directors 1938*, pp. 1810-1.
805 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 2309, 2359, 2399.
806 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1910.
807 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2192.

The O. K. Bazaars (Bazaar and General Store Proprietors) company owns 14 department stores in South Africa, as well as half the shares of Parok Ltd.; it also controls Paramount Stores Ltd., Allied Drug Co. Ltd. (which in turn controls Publix Ltd.), the Grand Parade Buildings, O. K. Emporium Ltd. and other subsidiaries.[808]

The above exposition may also help to explain why the British press artificially sparked such great resistance to the German colonies being returned. In this context, it is interesting to read the following excerpt from a *Daily Express* article of November 1st, 1938, which discusses the 'uncertainty about the colonies':

> …A major uncertainty that absolutely requires clarification is the government's attitude towards the former German colonies. This is of particular interest for the investment of capital in the South African gold mining industry, as the current uncertainty makes it extremely difficult for the major mining financiers to carry out huge plans which may include raising £20,000,000 of new capital, needed for the exploration of the Far West Rand and other new gold fields…

Do we need any greater proof that the German colonies are welcome prey to the money-hungry Jews, a booty which they in no way wish to relinquish?

808 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 2615, 826, 2201, 2227, 1307, 1672. *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1507.

The Judaisation of Film

We shall now take a look at the Judaisation of the film industry, which has increasingly been put into the service of anti-German propaganda. It has been left more or less entirely up to the Jews and their friends what kind of films are produced, released and distributed. What is true is that before every film there is always a reproduction of an authorisation certificate which bears the inscription: 'Passed by the British Board of Film Censors', which is sometimes undersigned by an MP, which works to create the impression that this is a state institution. In fact, this so-called censorship board is appointed and paid for by the film producers. It is up to the reader to decide to what extent its impartiality and independence is compromised by the film tycoons who pay for it.[809] At the same time, everything possible is done to make socialist and communist films available to the public. In 1926 the Film Society was founded. The two main people responsible for this, the full Jews Ivor Montagu, brother of Lord Swaythling, and Sidney Bernstein, were in contact with Serge Eisenstein, another Jew who for several years had been Moscow's chief film propagandist. Three years later, the London Workers' Film Society was founded, which released films containing dangerous communist propaganda. Here, too, Ivor Montagu is in a key executive position.[810]

The extent to which the film industry is dominated by Jews can best be seen by listing the film magnates and their interests. Of course, here too we shall have to limit ourselves to listing a few of the most well-known.

There is probably no need to go into detail about the Hungarian Jew Alexander Korda and his partner Erich Pommer. In addition to their joint company, London Film Productions, the latter also has his own Pommer Productions.

The three brothers Isidore, Mark and Maurice Ostrer, sons of Jewish emigrants who came from Poland in the 1890s and who settled in the London East End district of Whitechapel, control hundreds of cinemas and music halls, while they also produce (or produced) films.[811]

Isidore Ostrer is president of:

Denman Picture Houses Ltd.
General Theatre Corporation Ltd.
Provincial Cinematograph Theatres Ltd.
Gaumont-British Picture Corporation Ltd.
Gaumont-British Distributors Ltd.
Lothbury Investment Corporation.[812]

Mark Ostrer, of the Ostrer Brothers banking house, is chairman or a director of the following companies:

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809 Lane, pp. 73-76. Translator's note: The entire chapter, 'Aliens and the Films', is recommended to researchers for Lane's far-sightedness, as it shows how, as early as the 1920s, Lane worked to try to persuade the government that cinema was being used by hostile forces to subvert and demoralise the mass psyche, at a time when the government was ideologically *laissez-faire*.
810 Lane, pp. 78-80.
811 *Daily Express*, 9/1/1939.
812 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1286.

Albany Ward Theatres Ltd.
Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd.
B. B. Pictures (1920) Ltd.
Birmingham West End Cinema Ltd.
Classic Cinemas Ltd.
Davis Theatre (Croydon) Ltd.
Denman (London) Cinemas Ltd.
Denman (Midlands) Cinemas Ltd.
Gainsborough Pictures (1928) Ltd.
Haymarket Estates Ltd.
Leeds Picture Playhouse Ltd.
Metropolis and Bradford Trust Co.
Moss Empires Ltd.
National Electric Theatres Ltd.
New Century Pictures Ltd.
Newington Electric Theatres Ltd.
North of England Cinemas Ltd.
P. C. T. Construction Co. Ltd.
Provincial Cinematograph Theatres Ltd.
Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, Ltd.
Scala (Leeds) Ltd.
Sheffield Music Hall Comp. Ltd.
Tivoli Palace Ltd.
Trocadero Super-Cinema (Liverpool) Ltd.
United Picture Theatres Ltd.
Victoria Palace Ltd.[813]

He is also chairman or managing director of the companies already listed for Isidore Ostrer.

The third brother, Maurice Ostrer, does not only have interests in most of the aforementioned companies of Isidore and Mark Ostrer, but also has interests in the following companies:

British Acoustic Films Ltd.
Bush Radio Ltd.
Classic Cinemas Ltd.
Electrical Fono Films Ltd.
Film Clearing Houses
Gaumont-British Instructional Ltd.
Gaumont-British Screen Services Ltd.
Gaumont Construction Co. Ltd.
Gaumont Super Cinemas Ltd.
Glasgow Tivoli
Haymarket Capitol Ltd.
Theatre Services Ltd.[814]

813 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1286.
814 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1286-7.

To get a sense of the far-reaching influence that the aforementioned corporations have, let us take a closer look at some of them.

Without a doubt the most important is the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation Ltd, which, in addition to a number of its own cinemas, owns all the shares in the following companies:

Denman Picture Houses Ltd.
Gaumont-British Distributors Ltd.
Gaumont-British Picture Corporation of America Inc.
Gaumont Construction Co. Ltd.
Ideal Films Ltd.
Standard Films Co. Ltd.
Theatre (Grimsby) Ltd.
W. and F. Film Service Ltd.

as well as being the majority shareholder in:

British Acoustic Films Ltd.
Gaumont Super-Cinemas Ltd.
New Standard Film Co. Ltd.
Provincial Cinematograph Ltd.

Each one of these companies in turn controls a series of other film and cinema-theatre companies. The Gaumont-British Picture Corporation for its part acts as general administrator for all companies owned or controlled by the following companies:

General Theatre Corporation Ltd.
Moss Empires Ltd. (whose share capital is as high as £6.250.000)[815]
Denman Picture Houses Ltd.

This last company (Denman Picture Houses Ltd.) was founded in 1928 with the purpose of:

a) acquiring ownership of the following companies:

Aighburt Picture House Ltd.
Attractive Cinema (West Kensington) Ltd.
Beresford Cinema Ltd.
Broadway Variety Ltd.
Consolidated Cinematograph Cos. Ltd.
Corona Cinema (Great Crosby) Ltd.
Dingle Picturedrome Ltd.
Grand Cinema Ltd.
Kinematograph Properties Ltd.
Kings Hall (Penge) Ltd.
Magnet Cinema (Wavertree) Ltd.

815 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1288.

New Cross Cinema Ltd.
Popular Cinemas Ltd.
Thompson and Collins Enterprises Ltd.

b) gaining the majority stake in various other companies.

Denman Pictures Houses Ltd. directly or indirectly controls 102 cinemas and also owns the majority stake in another 24 cinemas. Its authorised capital is £1,650,000.[816]

The General Theatre Corporation, in which the three Ostrer brothers act as president, director and managing director respectively, has decisive influence over eight different cinema companies or entertainment venues and has the majority stake in 59 cinemas or variety theatres.[817]

The Provincial Cinematograph Theatres Ltd. owns, among other things, the entire capital of seven cinemas or cinema groups. It directly controls:

Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd.
City Cinema Ltd.
Dorking Regional Theatre Ltd.
Leeds Picture Playhouse Ltd.
P. C. T. Construction Co. Ltd.
Royal Hotel (Edinburgh) Co. Ltd.
Trocadero Super-Cinema (Liverpool) Ltd.

and manages the business of:

Regent (Stamford Hill) Ltd.
Scala (Ealing) Ltd.
Scala (Kilburn) Ltd.
Scala (Maida Vale) Ltd.
York Cinemas Ltd.

It also owns, either directly or through its subsidiaries, 108 theatres etc. Its capital amounts to £3,200,000.[818]

The Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd., directly controlled by the aforementioned Provincial Cinematograph Theatres Ltd., was set up with an authorised capital of £1,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring sites, contracts and site options in various cities for the purpose of erecting cinemas thereon. The company owns 18 cinemas, nine of which are also incorporate a coffee house. It also has significant interests in a number of other cinemas.[819]

816 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1174.
817 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1293.
818 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1746.
819 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 886.

The capital of P. C. T. Construction Co. Ltd., to pick just one from the multitude of companies controlled by the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres Ltd., is £1,750,000. Its main tasks are in the area of finance, and it is not difficult to guess that it also has a far-reaching influence.[820]

All in all, Gaumont-British currently controls around 350 cinemas in the UK, which are estimated to be visited by around three million people per week.[821]

In early 1939, the newspapers were filled with big headlines about a £20,000,000 deal which involved plans to merge Gaumont-British with Odeon Theatres (Chairman: Oscar Deutsch, whom we shall soon discuss). Together, these two entities already control more than 500 theatres. If this deal were to go through, they would represent by far the largest group in the British cinema industry and would undoubtedly strengthen their position of power.[822]

The aforementioned Oscar Deutsch, who has been active during the current war as a member of the Territorial Army Public Interest Committee, to promote recruiting for the Anti-Aircraft Division in London, is a director of:

Copper Sheets (Sales) Ltd.
Decorative Crafts Ltd.
Deutsch and Brenner
Entertainments and General Investment Corp. Ltd.
London and Southern Cinemas Ltd.
Odeon Theatres Ltd.
Scophony Ltd.
Sound and Cinema Equipment Ltd.
United Artists Corporation Ltd.[823]

His influence in the cinema industry is also considerable. For example, Odeon Theatres Ltd – whose other directors include M. Silverstone and E. C. Simmons – has taken over the management of various companies with 84 cinemas, to which additional cinemas have since been added. Odeon, in turn, has direct control over London and Southern Super Cinemas Ltd., as well as Entertainments and General Investment Corporation Ltd., the latter of which owns, controls or manages 54 cinemas through its subsidiaries. Odeon also manages another 71 theatres for which it has purchase options. Its authorised capital is £6,000,000.[824]

The aforementioned London and Southern Super Cinemas Ltd. – whose deputy chairman and managing director is Arthur Cohen – owns, directly or through its subsidiaries, 15 cinemas in London, Greater London and Middlesex, as well as having direct control of eight other cinema groups.[825]

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820 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1687.
821 Lane, p. 80.
822 *Daily Express*, 7/1/1939, 9/1/1939.
823 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 459. Translator's note: Readers may be interested to know that in British Secret Service files made public in 2019, in 1940 MI5 was concerned that the Odeon cinema chain was a front for a Soviet spy ring, as the Soviet spy Arnold Deutsch (who recruited the Cambridge spy ring) was Oscar's cousin, and it was through Oscar that he, and other suspected Russian spies, obtained permission to remain in Britain. For more details see: https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-7496559/MI5-thought-Odeon-cinema-chain-Russian-spies.html
824 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1675.
825 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1534.

It would go beyond the scope of this work to enumerate all of the Jewish threads that run through the English film industry and cinema operations. The names Alfred Levy, Sidney Bernstein, and Abrahams may serve as a point of reference for those who wish to delve into this matter in more detail.

The ‘enormous significance’ of cinema was recognised by the previous Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, at a dinner of the British Kinematograph Society, held at London’s famous Trocadero Restaurant on February 8th, 1939. The *Times* gives the following report of his address to those present:

> Proposing the toast of ‘The Society’, Sir John Simon said the enterprise in which its members were engaged was one of enormous significance and importance for the community and the State. He doubted very much whether there was any other way of informing and influencing public opinion which was likely in the future to be so important – important to the statesman, important to the publicist, important for the future of liberty and democracy, decency and taste and judgement.
>
> To an increasing extent the cinema was forming and directing public taste and judgment. There was therefore a great responsibility resting upon the cinema industry that it should use its enormous influence in the most worthy way. That was one of the reasons why he rejoiced so heartily that they were developing an authoritative British cinema industry.[826]

The working conditions for cinema staff are apparently not particularly social, as can be seen from a leaflet distributed by the trade union concerned, on the occasion of a strike. This leaflet states that although it had been contractually agreed that employees would work for a maximum of 48 hours per week, the employers did not adhere to this agreement in any way. After first giving an overview of the profits achieved by the various cinema companies, as shown below:

> Gaumont-British Picture Corporation for the year 1937:
> Net profits for the year from theatres… £561,701
> Preferential dividend……. £178,750
> Provincial Cinematograph Theatres Ltd:
> A dividend of 10% was declared for the tenth consecutive year.
> General Theatre Corporation:
> An increase in profits of £61,072 resulted in the dividend being increased to 15%.

the trade-union leaflet then went on to demand a reduction in the 64-hour working week and a modest share of these dividends as a supplement to the workers’ inadequate salary.[827]

826 *Times*, 9/2/1939 p. 12. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. The original article also has a non-exhaustive list of those present.

827 Leaflet of the Electrical Trades Union, London Central Committee.

Science and Education in Jewish Hands

If we now turn to the universities, to the related educational system and to science in general, we can of course only deal with a few of the best-known Jews in this area, of whose ancestry we can be completely assured. Those we shall name are, with very few exceptions, denominational Jews.

Lane's judgment from 1934 on the general influence of Jews in education is very revealing:

> We opened our educational institutions (many of them endowed by old benefactions and more recently subsidised by the British Exchequer) to all comers, irrespective of age or sex, race or creed. Age and sex matter little, but race and creed are fundamental. And now, alike among the teachers and the taught, an Alien influence boding ill for English traditions, customs and codes, has long since sprung into existence and is making its presence felt. None of these elements lose an opportunity to abuse the tolerance which we have accorded them; their influence and activities are devoted to the promulgation of disloyal, seditious, and revolutionary teachings. They are eternally seeking to replace patriotism and nationalism by Pacifism and Internationalism. Alien people are corrupting our young, and they constitute a dangerous and weakening element in our midst.
>
> Old foundations endowed for the purpose of teaching Christian children are passing into the hands of those who will use them as instruments by which the Alien shall benefit and the native shall suffer.[828]

Our research has confirmed this impression with solid proof. First of all, let us start with the two universities that are forever associated with science and education in Great Britain, those of the greatest renown: Oxford and Cambridge.

In the former we find, among others, Isaiah Berlin[829] and Chaim Rabinovitch[830] as examples of lecturers, Dr. J. Marshak as a statistician,[831] Herbert Loewe as an Orientalist,[832] M. Lutzki, who is an assistant in the Oriental Department of the Bodleian Library,[833] Walter George Ettinghausen [Walter Eytan] as a lecturer in German,[834] and Eduard Fraenkel as a professor of Latin.[835] Arthur Goodhart is a law professor and a contributor to the Law Quarterly Review. Among other things, he published the book *Poland and the Minority Races* (1920).[836] Ephraim Lipson, lecturer in economics, has written numerous works in this field. He is editor of the History of Europe series and was editor of

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828 Lane, p. 151 ff. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

829 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 407. Translator's note: Profiles for most of the people listed can be found on the Oxford Chabad Society's website: https://www.oxfordchabad.org/templates/articlecco_cdo/aid/457389/jewish/Oxford-Jewish-Personalities.htm

830 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 483.

831 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 470.

832 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 468.

833 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 469.

834 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 425.

835 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 430.

836 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 438. Translator's note: This book was the product of Goodhart's trip to Poland as part of the aforementioned joint US-UK commission sent to investigate the Polish pogrom allegations of 1919.

the Economic History of Europe series from its inception until 1934. He is also a contributor to the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, *English Historical Review* and *Fortnightly Review*.[837] Redcliffe Salaman, Director of the Agricultural and Forestry Research Institute, has held many honorary positions, including membership of the Royal Society. He has done a great deal of pioneering research on potatoes and has contributed to various scientific journals such as *The Lancet*.[838]

At Oxford, we also find the zoologist Solly Zuckerman, who is also the author of various works.[839] Sir Alfred Zimmern is the first Professor of International Politics (i.e. International Relations) in the world. He also written a series of books, which include the titles *The Third British Empire* and *The League of Nations and the Rule of Law*. Over the years, he has held many important positions, including Deputy Director of the League of Nations' Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, and Founder/Director of the Geneva School of International Studies. He was also a member of the Political Intelligence Department at the Foreign Office, and a staff inspector at the Board of Education.[840] Cecil Roth and Daniel Meredith Bueno de Mesquita have recently been appointed to the University of Oxford, as Reader in Post-Biblical Jewish Studies and Research Fellow respectively.[841] Finally, we must also mention that in addition to those mentioned above, another 27 academic posts were filled after 1933 by emigrants from Germany, Austria, etc. They were appointed through the mediation of a society specifically set up for this purpose, the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning. The current president of this society is the Archbishop of York. In addition to well-known Jews, many personages from British public life are to be found on the management board, with nobility and knights being particularly well represented. This institution has been assigned the mission of accommodating Jewish (or Jewish-descended) scientists who have emigrated from Germany into new positions. Further on in this chapter, we will see to what extent this has been achieved in Great Britain.[842]

Apparently this large number of Jewish professors has already had an impact in political terms. From experience we ourselves know, and it has been confirmed to us again and again, that a large proportion of the students at Oxford, perhaps even the majority, have fallen for communism.

In Cambridge we find almost the same tableau: Dr. L. Harris is Director of Food Laboratories who has published widely on biochemistry. His contributions to the journal *The Proceedings of the Royal Society* and others are well known.[843] R. Kahn is a lecturer in economics,[844] Reuben Levy is a lecturer in Persian,[845] and Hersch Lauterpacht is Whewell Professor of International Law.[846] Charles S. Myers is a well-known psychologist with numerous publications and contributions to scientific journals.[847] After 1933, 25 German Jews alone were accepted onto the teaching staff at Cambridge

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837 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 467; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1905.
838 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 489; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2804.
839 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3535.
840 Seton Hutchison, p. 17; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3534.
841 *Jewish Chronicle*, 25/11/1938, p. 47.
842 *Annual Report of the Society for the Protection… 1934, 1935, 1937, 1938.*
843 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 442; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1395.
844 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 455.
845 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 465.
846 *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938. Translator's note: The JC mentions Lauterpacht in the context of a speech he gave to the Cambridge University Jewish Society titled 'The Principle of Humanitarian Intervention.' He was a member of the British team at the Nuremberg Trials in 1946, helped to draft Israel's Declaration of Independence in 1948, and was knighted in 1956.
847 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 476; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2316.

University.[848] With such success, it is easy to see why the building of a synagogue in Cambridge became necessary.[849]

London has a particularly large number of Jews in its scientific institutions, which is known to be the case in all metropolises in Judaised countries. So we find L. P. Aaronson as a lecturer in economic science at the City of London College,[850] M. Dainow as a lecturer in psychology, who has many well-known publications to his name, and S. Dainow as a reader in modern languages.[851] Sir Percival David is a member of the Institute of Archeology and was Director of the world-famous Exhibition of Chinese Art in 1935-1936.[852]

H. Finer lectures on administrative law and is well known for publications such as *The British Civil Service* and *English Local Government*.[853] M. Ginsberg is a professor of sociology and has also published numerous works in his field. He is, among other things, co-editor of the magazine *Social Review*.[854] Jacob Isaacs is a reader in English language and literature. In addition to his publications, he has made a name for himself as editor of both *English Library Reprints* and *Contemporary Movements in European Literature,* and as a regular contributor to the *Times Literary Supplement*, the *Review of England*, the *Spectator* and others.[855] Barnet Janner, MP for Whitechapel from 1931 to 1935, serves as president of the Students Representative Council and editor of the *University Magazine*.[856] Herbert Jolowicz is a professor of Roman law and has been dean of the law faculty since 1937. In addition to well-known works, he is editor of the *Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law*.[857] Harold Kisch is a surgeon at University College Hospital,[858] while Harold Laski is Professor of Political Science and Education at the London School of Economics. Laski has held numerous important positions in both disciplines. His publications are well-known and he has made regular contributions to periodicals such as the *New Republic*, *Harvard Law Review*, *The Nation*, and the *Manchester Guardian*.[859] Hyman Levy is Professor of Mathematics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology; he has held many honorary positions in science. His numerous publications on mathematics and aeronautics, as well as his contributions to scientific journals, are very well respected.[860] At the same institution, L. Roth is a lecturer and at Acton Technical College,[861] B. Simons is a full professor in the same discipline.[862] Charles Seligman was Professor of Anthropology at the University of London. He published a large number of scientific works and regularly contributed articles to journals such as the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, *Geographical Journal*, the *Lancet*, and the *British Journal of Psychology*.[863] In 1922, Charles Singer, Professor in the History of Medicine, was named

848 *Annual Report of the Society for the Protection… 1938*, p. 14.
849 *Jewish Chronicle*, 30/4/1937; 29/10/1937. Translator's note: Interestingly, in the speech given by Dr. Salaman at the luncheon preceding the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone (April issue), he discussed the Jews of medieval Cambridge, and mentioned their expulsion in 1275.
850 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 398.
851 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 420.
852 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 420; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 786.
853 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 428.
854 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 435; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1203.
855 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 450; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1633.
856 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 453; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1655.
857 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 454; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1692.
858 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 457; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1784.
859 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 460; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1831.
860 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 465; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1882.
861 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 487.
862 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 498.
863 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 496; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2865.

President of the Third International Congress of the History of Medicine in London; it goes without saying that he also published numerous works.[864] J. Wartzki is a lecturer in Oriental Languages,[865] Samson Wright Professor of Psychology[866] and Claude Spiers a lecturer in Chemistry.[867] Dr. Salomon Birnbaum is a lecturer in Hebrew Palaeography at the School of Oriental Studies, University of London.[868] Finally, one of the best known Jewish academics is Abraham Wolf, Professor of Logic and Scientific Method at University College London, who also lectures at the London School of Economics. Among his many achievements, he was co-editor of the 14th edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and editor of the History of the Sciences Library, and has authored many well-known works. He has also been President of the Examination Board for Academic Examinations in Scientific Fields.[869]

No fewer than 59 German Jews were given university positions in London after 1933.[870]

Of course, the number of Jews at the smaller universities is correspondingly lower.

Lewis Namier [born Ludwik Bernstein in Russian Poland] is Professor of Modern History at the University of Manchester. Among other things, he contributed to the 4th and 5th volumes of Major Temperley's *History of the Peace Conference of Paris*, which we ourselves have used as a reference, and during the Great War he held positions in the Propaganda Department (1915-17), the Political Intelligence Bureau of the Department of Information (1917-18) and the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office (1918-20). From 1929 to 1931 he served as political secretary to the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and at the same time (1929-1933) was also a member of Records Committee of Parliament.[871] At the same university, Dr. W. Susman teaches in the Pathology Department,[872] and R. Wilenski teaches Art History, having written many books on Modern Art as well as contributing articles to the *Observer*, *Apollo*, *The Studio* and others.[873] Polanyi, of Hungarian origin, is a professor of Chemistry.[874] More recently, Adolf Loewe was hired as a lecturer in Modern Political Philosophy,[875] David Blank as a lecturer in Jurisprudence, S. Abelson as the first medical assistant in the Faculty of Clinical Research, and Bruno Rossi – a recent immigrant from Italy – was appointed as Professor of Physics.[876] The University of Manchester has accepted nine scholars from among the ranks of the newly arrived German Jews.[877]

Noah Morris is a lecturer in Medicine at the University of Glasgow, and five other Jewish emigrants from Germany have received teaching positions there.[878]

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864 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 498. *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2927.
865 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 509.
866 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 517.
867 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 503.
868 *Jewish Chronicle*, 21/10/1938.
869 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 513; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3470.
870 *Annual Report of the Society for the Protection… 1938*, p. 14.
871 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 477; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2320.
872 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 505.
873 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 513; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3412.
874 *Jewish Chronicle*, 18/11/1938; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3470.
875 *Jewish Chronicle*, 13/1/1939.
876 *Jewish Chronicle*, 11/11/1938.
877 *Annual Report of the Society for the Protection… 1938*, p. 14.
878 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 475. Translator's note: I am very aware that the author's use of *Emigrant*/*Emigranten* (as well as *auswandern* in its various forms) could be seen as problematic in this historical context (to say the least), but I have chosen to faithfully represent what was written, even at the expense of a potentially more accurate choice of word. It should also be borne in mind that this word choice may have been determined by the circumstances in which the book was written and published, in which a 'neutral' term was the only politically viable option.

Selig Brodetsky, an ardent Zionist, is Professor of Applied Mathematics at Leeds University. He has written various books, as well as numerous articles for scientific journals.[879] Myer Coplans is a well-known scholar in Bacteriology, who has written almost countless articles and books.[880] Up until now, as far as can be determined, only one German Jewish scholar has been accommodated at Leeds.[881]

In Birmingham we find Hugh Goitein as Professor of Commercial Law,[882] Sophia Weitzmann as a lecturer in History,[883] and eight other German Jews. H. Cohen is Professor of Medicine at Liverpool, Israel Levine, Head of the Philosophy Faculty and J. Sager Professor of Botany at the University of Exeter.[884] J. Lipkin is Professor of Medicine at the University of Liverpool,[885] R. Powell, lecturer in Jurisprudence at the University of Hull,[886] L. Rosenhead, Professor of Applied Mathematics at Liverpool,[887] and J. Yoffey lecturer in Anatomy at Cardiff University.[888] Finally, it should be mentioned that, among the Universities that have accepted German Jews onto their teaching staff, Birmingham has accepted eight German Jews, Bristol four, Edinburgh seven and Glasgow five.

By November 1938, a total of 251 Jews from Germany had been accommodated at British academic and research institutions in Great Britain.[889] We are convinced that this number is now far greater, given the increased emigration of Jews from 1939 onwards. It is therefore not surprising that the ugliest propaganda campaigns against the Third Reich have come from the academic institutions of England. Hence it will be no surprise to the reader that the Chief Rabbi of London had an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by the Chancellor of the University of London, who is the Earl of Athlone, the king's uncle.[890]

The Jews also have considerable influence over education in general. Lane calls attention to the increasingly widespread foreign infiltration in this area and the associated dangers for the population as a whole.[891] Here too we shall examine the veracity of his judgement, by focussing on individuals, their positions and publications.

So it is that we find well-known educators such as Joseph Bernberg and V. Cohen with books such as *Economic Society* and *The Nineteenth Century*, as well as Charles Fox, director of the Teacher Training Institute with his books *Practical Psychology* and *The Mind and Its Body*.[892] L. Franks, formerly deputy mayor of the London district of Stoke Newington, is now headmaster of a boys' school in Hackney.[893] Sidney Golding is an English teacher at the London County Council Hackney Institute. He is an English examiner at the Air Ministry, and at the London University

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879 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 409; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 386.
880 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 418; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 677.
881 *Annual Report of the Society for the Protection… 1938*, p. 14.
882 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 436.
883 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 511.
884 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 462, 489.
885 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 467.
886 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 482.
887 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 486.
888 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 517.
889 *Annual Report of the Society for the Protection…1938*, p. 14.
890 *Jewish Chronicle*, 2/12/1938.
891 Lane, pp. 151-60.
892 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 407, 417, 429.
893 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 431.

Civil Service Examinations.[894] A. Gould is headmaster of Park House School in Middlesex,[895] and J. Hadida headmaster of a boys' school in Mile End.[896] Isaac Gourvitsch is also a teacher at the Hackney Institute.[897] A. Kahn is a former inspector at the Board of Education,[898] Morris Lewis is a lecturer in Education at the University of Nottingham, Miss A. Marks is a school inspector[899] and H. Salomons is headmaster of a state school in Christian Street.[900] J. Simons is a lecturer in Modern Languages at Portsmouth College.[901] Sir Philip Magnus held a senior post in the Board of Education,[902] as did Sir Philip Hartog. The latter is the author of many publications, e.g. *An Examination of Examinations*, *The Marks of Examiners*, *The Purposes of Examination* and *The Writing of English*. He has also published various articles in *Special Reports on Educational Subjects of the Board of Education* and *Fortnightly Review*.[903] Mr Maurice Wollman was elected a Member of the Royal Society of Literature, an honour for his services to literature as seen in his two anthologies, *Modern Poetry 1922-1934* and *Poems of Twenty Years*. Wollman was formerly an Examiner in English for the Northern Universities Joint Matriculation Board and has been working in this capacity at the University of London and at the Civil Service Commissioners since 1938.[904]

One can see from this short compilation that Jews can be found everywhere in leading positions in Education. At the same time, there are also a number of English people whose work has a markedly Jewish spirit. From 1924 to 1929, the Minister of Education was Lord Eustace Percy, son of the Duke of Northumberland. One can get a glimpse of his mentality from, for example, his book *Responsibilities of the League* (1919), in which he says, among other things:

> …but her [Russia's] revolution has been no passing freak of Jewish fury and the belt of Slav nations which, with independence gained, stretches to the gates of Bavaria, to the Adriatic and to Adrianople, is no mere figment of ethnology. Absurd as the enthusiasms of our Western sovietmongers may be, Russia is to-day a field of political invention and a source of inspiration to millions outside her frontiers, and the future may well depend on the extent to which the imagination of the Western democracies can keep pace with hers.[905]

894 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 436.
895 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 439.
896 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 440.
897 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 439.
898 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 455.
899 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 470, 466.
900 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 490.
901 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 498.
902 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 469.
903 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 448; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1407.
904 *Jewish Chronicle*, 27/1/1939.
905 Percy, p. 150. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. I feel that this quotation may have been somewhat misconstrued by Aldag, as Percy's recognition of Bolshevik Russia's energy is not necessarily an endorsement, but rather a simple statement of fact. Indeed, Percy goes on to candidly discuss the Jewish Question (pp. 150-5), and admits that, alongside Russia, 'the other great problem of the future is Jewish', due to the general Jewish tendency to refuse assimilation after emancipation. This refusal has left the Jew with the choice that 'he must either pull down the pillars of the whole national state system or he must create a territorial sovereignty of his own'. In this choice between 'Jewish Bolshevism' and 'Zionism', 'Eastern Jewry seems to hover uncertainly between the two'. However, Percy sees the great danger in European statesmen relying on Zionism as the way to make the Jews contented, wisely understanding that the Jewish 'spirit of revolt' will not be extinguished by giving them Palestine. Indeed, he sees the Zionist project as a violation of the Arab right to self-determination and a likely source of trouble for the future, as it appears to have been foisted on world leaders, who appear incapable of controlling its trajectory. He ends his thoughts on Zionism with: 'The only thing that can be predicted with certainty is that it will dominate the whole family of nations for many years to come.'

The extent to which Jews and their ideas are valued in institutional centres, and their doctrines preached to the youth, can be seen from the following incident:

When the Jew I. Ellis, O.B.E., J.P., Headmaster of Finnart House School, retired in October 1938, Sir Alexander Maxwell, Secretary of State for the Home Office, praised the outgoing head's service of 38 years as particularly outstanding, and told those assembled, as the *Jewish Chronicle* reports: ‘The Children’s Department of the Home Office had always consulted him when they contemplated the launching of any new scheme.’

Sir Alexander then turned to address the boys of the school:

> Addressing the boys, Sir Alexander told them how, as they would be growing up, England would be deciding whether it was going to be governed in accordance with tradition, whether people would be allowed to think for themselves, or whether they should be forced to think as the Government wished them to. At the first sight, the latter was an attractive doctrine. The dictators of Europe said they knew what was right, and anyone who disagreed did so at great peril. He reminded them of the prophets of Judah and Israel, who had rebuked the dictatorial kings, and whose words had become part of the tradition of the English and had helped, during the Reformation, in developing ideas of freedom.[906]

We would also not to wish overlook the field of medicine. To this end, the following are some of the most prominent Jews in this profession:

Abraham Abelson is a well-known specialist in internal medicine, and has written various works, such as *Measurement of Mental Ability*.[907] Frederic Alexander works in the same specialty and is also a surgeon; he has likewise authored several publications.[908] Dr. Harold Avery works at the Central Research Clinic and E. Baron works at the Prince of Wales Hospital.[909] S. Blackman, a well-known radiologist, has authored numerous publications, and G. Cohen is, among other things, member of the Royal Society for Medicine.[910] Dr. M. Cutner is known for his books and contributions to scientific journals.[911] J. Emanuel was formerly Professor of Medicine at the University of Birmingham.[912] V. Feldman is chief physician at the Essex County Sanatorium, and W. Feldman is a well-known gynaecologist and paediatrician.[913] M. Fenton is a dermatologist at Battersea General Hospital and N. Finzi is head of the radiology department at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.[914] From Hugh Gainsborough there are numerous medical works and journal articles.[915] D. H. [Dennis Herbert] Geffen is a British Medical Health Officer, recognised in public health; W. Geffen is, among other things, Deputy Chairman of the Kensington Medical Society; M. Goldblatt

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906 Jewish Chronicle, 28/10/1938, p. 15. Translator’s note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
907 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 398.
908 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 400.
909 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 402, 404.
910 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 408, 413.
911 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 419.
912 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 424.
913 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 428.
914 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 428-9.
915 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 433.

is a physiologist at St. Thomas' Hospital, and Dr. J. A. [Jacob Arthur] Gorsky is surgeon to A Division of the Metropolitan Police.[916] Davis Haldin has written various works on skin diseases.[917] B. Homa and D. Krestin are well-known doctors of internal medicine, the latter a member of the Royal Society for Medicine.[918] Martin Israel is Assistant Director of the Department of Clinical Research and Investigations and J. H. [Juda Hirsch] Quastel is Director of Research at the Cardiff City Mental Hospital.[919] Bertram Nisse and G. Slot are big names in rheumatism, with both specialists having various publications in the field.[920] The brothers Arnold and Maurice Sorsby rose to great prominence in the British medical world. Both are, among other things, surgeons in the City of London and have published numerous works, the former on eye diseases, the latter on deafness and ulcers. Arnold is a contributor to various scientific journals, such as the *Quarterly Journal of Medicine*, and Maurice is co-editor of the *Medical Forum* and the series *Pocket Monographs of Practical Medicine*, and *Short Histories of Medicine*.[921] Simon Wigoder is a medical examiner for Royal London Assurance, and Eugene Wolff is a well-known pathologist. Both are authors of numerous scientific papers.[922]

This brief compilation of leading Jewish doctors may suffice for our purposes. It remains for future researchers to write a book about the Judaisation of medicine in England. What has been said also applies to dentists, although we shall refrain from listing them. In this field and in the medical profession, however, currents are already emerging that warn of foreign infiltration, as has become evident through the immigration of Jewish doctors and dentists. At the annual meeting of the British medical profession in July 1938, extensive discussions took place about the fact that the more or less uncontrolled influx of immigrants could no longer be tolerated. The Jews and their friends, by contrast, considered this Jewish immigration to be a great advantage to public health and therefore demanded more assistance from the authorities to help these Jewish refugees settle, as was particularly expressed in the House of Lords by the Jewish Viscount Samuel and the Jewish Marquess of Reading.[923]

An editorial in the *Daily Express* from July 9th, 1938, entitled: 'Harleystrasse', shows the extent to which the Judaisation of English medicine has already taken place.

Doctors of renown and skill practice in Harley Street, which is now so full of German émigrés that the newspaper, to illustrate this fact most graphically, translated the word 'Street' into German.

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916 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 434-8. Translator's note: The BMJ obituaries for Dr. D. H. Geffen and Dr. Gorsky's BMJ obituary are available online at: https://www.bmj.com/content/2/5151/583.4 and https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1959297 respectively.

917 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 441.

918 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p 446, 458.

919 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 450, 483.

920 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 479, 498.

921 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 501; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2984.

922 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 513, 515.

923 *Daily Telegraph*, 11/7/1938, 28/7/1938. Translator's note: See, for example, the 27th July 1938 debate 'Refugee Problems' in *Hansard* (House of Lords), Vol. 110, p. 1207 ff. For clues on why there were concerns about these new Jewish doctors see Chapter XI ('The Jew as a Physician') of Samuel Roth's 1934 *Jews Must Live*, which discusses the Jewish doctor's tendency towards profit-motive over patient care, leading to the financial exploitation of the most vulnerable. Eugen Dühring, in his 1881 *Die Judenfrage*, complained that the Judaisation of the medical profession in Germany had led to an unreasonable hike in fees, the removal of on-call duties, the removal of midwives in order to monopolise birth help, and the creation of new income streams such as vaccination (see page 189 of English edition, *Eugen Dühring on the Jews*). On these vaccines being made compulsory, Dühring was particularly scathing, blaming Jewish influence on medicine, the press and the legislature for this new illiberal and un-German law (idem, p.71) and warns elsewhere in the book 'if things are not directed, the descendants of traders in old wardrobes, scraps and cattle bones must get to the very bones of the modern peoples after they have pocketed their wealth and lamed their minds through inoculation' (p. 194). See Translator's Bibliography for both sources.

The newspaper states that at that time – which is to say, about four years ago – 187 German Jews had already set themselves up as doctors in Harley Street, and although the newcomers' plight is regrettable, such an influx of foreigners was nevertheless proving to be intolerable for the English doctors, especially given that the Home Office had already approved new licences to practice for the month of August 1938.

As is well known, the influx of German Jews increased significantly in 1939. Are there still English doctors in Harley Street?

It is impossible within the scope of this work to cover all branches of science, which is why we shall limit ourselves to noting only some of the most prominent Jews in various fields.

Professor Edward Neville de Costa Andrade, Quain Professor of Physics at University College, London, is one of the foremost physicists in the field of atomic research.[924]

Abraham Shalom Yahuda is active in the field of Oriental Studies. His publications have appeared in German, English and Spanish.[925] R. Barnett is Assistant Curator of the Egyptian Department and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum, and J. Leveen holds the corresponding position in the Department of Oriental Books and Manuscripts at the same institution.[926] Miss Phyllis Abrahams is on the British Academy Committee for a Dictionary of Medieval Latin.[927] Samuel Alexander is a professor of Philosophy and has received almost countless honours and awards.[928] Philip Guedalla is known for his historical publications. He was formerly a barrister and, among other things, legal advisor to the Contracts Department of the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions during the Great War.[929] Levy Leonard is a member of the Royal Institute of Chemistry and of the Chemical Society, while P. E. Spielman is a noted chemist.[930] Miss S. Rosenfeld contributes articles to numerous journals, such as *Review of English Studies*. Jacob Rich is a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and a former editor of the *Jewish Chronicle*.[931] In addition to other publications, Alfred Ornstien is known as the editor of The *Property Companies' Year Book*.[932] Also worthy of mention is Sir Henry Rothband, a civil servant who made a name for himself through his important work on social issues.[933]

Finally, we shall end with a mention of the Jew Sir Lionel Faudel Phillips[934] – one of the leading import merchants in Great Britain – who, according to the British Council's own reports, has a preeminent position in this institution. The British Council is a largely state-backed organisation which exists to spread British culture and values abroad, including the creation of cultural propaganda through appropriate events. It is no secret that its end goal is political.

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924 *Daily Telegraph*, 1/2/1939; *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 401. Translator's note: *The Telegraph* news snippet, titled '13 Times Energy of Radium – Striking Development' , details Andrade's laboratory breakthrough regarding the properties of 'slow neutrons', an article which is amusing for its total opacity to the lay reader, who will have constituted 99.999% of the readership (myself included).

925 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 517; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3516.

926 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 403, 462.

927 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 399.

928 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 400; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 37.

929 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 440; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1315.

930 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 503; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3001.

931 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 485, 486; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2680.

932 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 480.

933 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 487; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2763.Translator's note: Most notably, from 1915 onwards, Rothband campaigned for an employment scheme for disabled ex-servicemen. For his highly effective and admirable work, which made a big impact nationwide, Rothband was awarded a baronetcy in 1923.

934 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1029.

The Jew in Art and Literature

We now wish to give the reader a brief impression of the extent to which the British art world has also become Judaised. This issue has already been aptly and thoroughly discussed in an article of the April 1924 issue of *The Jewish Peril* magazine. It is not surprising that degenerate art was declared the latest leap in progress, which pointed the way to the creation of a new generation. Here too Jewish spirit triumphs. The most famous art galleries were in the hands of Jews, as seen particularly with the Leicester, Goupil and National Galleries. It is almost redundant to mention that nothing has changed today. The fully Jewish Lord Joseph Duveen and the Rothenstein family are leading voices in this sphere. The former was the most influential figure at the National Gallery, the nation's largest collection of paintings. He occupied top positions at institutions including the Wallace Collection, the National Portrait Gallery, the Imperial Gallery of Art, and the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York. He also founded the British Artists Organisation for the promotion of lesser-known artists, and was a member of the National Art Collections Fund. He received innumerable honorary posts and other awards, and wrote the book *Thirty Years of British Art*.[935]

The head of the Rothenstein family is Sir William Rothenstein. He was principal of the Royal College of Art from 1920 to 1935, a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission and a senior executive at the Tate Gallery. His paintings and drawings are found all over the world and his writings are numerous and well known.[936] Sir William's eldest son John is now Director and Curator of the Tate Gallery. He had previously been Director of the Leeds City Art Gallery, and had held the same position at the City Art Gallery and the Ruskin Museum of Sheffield. He too has also published many works on art and artists, and writes for, among other publications, the *Times Literary Supplement*.[937] Another son of Sir William, Michael Rothenstein, recently held a painting exhibition at the Matthiesen Gallery.[938] Sir William Rothenstein's brother Albert has meanwhile taken the name of Albert Rutherston, and is no less prominent than the other members of the family. His paintings and drawings hang in the Tate Gallery, the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and others. He has been the set designer for various theatres, and is the editor of the Contemporary British Artist Series.[939]

Solomon Joseph Solomon was a well-known portrait painter and, after the war, President of the Royal Society of British Artists.[940] John Henry Amshewitz is also a portrait and fine art painter. His works can be found in the halls of the London Stock Exchange, Liverpool City Hall, South Africa House on Trafalgar Square, the Victoria and Albert Museum, etc. He became the chief cartoonist for the *Sunday Times*.[941] Two other painters, Frank Lewis Emanuel and Herbert Arthur Horwitz, held exhibitions at the Royal Academy and the Salon de Paris, among others, and murals

935 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 423; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 937.
936 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2763; Seton Hutchison, p. 18-9.
937 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2763.
938 *Evening Standard*, 31/10/1938. Translator's note: The article notes that 'Sir William trained Michael from his earliest years to be an artist and craftsman. He took him away from school at the age of twelve and sent him to a trade school, where he learnt woodcarving, sculpture and architecture, and where most of his fellow-pupils were artisans learning to be ecclesiastical woodcarvers. He had his first commission at the age of sixteen.' It may have been this influence from his classmates that led Michael, in the newspaper's words, to prefer 'more allegorical and mystical subjects. Two of his pictures represent the Crucifixion in modern dress.'
939 Who's Who 1939, pp. 2791, 2763.
940 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 360.
941 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 401; *Who's Who 1939*, pp. 54-5.

by Emanuel can be found in the London Stock Exchange.[942] Edmond Xavier Kapp is also a well-known artist whose paintings hang in the National Portrait Gallery, the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Peace Palace of the League of Nations in Geneva, etc. He also contributes serious articles to magazines and newspapers, including *Time and Tide*, the *New Statesman and Nation*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Observer*.[943] Mark Gertler belongs to the new English art movement,[944] Joseph Mordecai is a well-known portrait painter, who has painted the portraits of King Edward VII and Lord Kitchener. His portrait of King Edward VII now hangs in St. James's Palace.[945] Isaac Snowman has painted King George V and Queen Mary.[946] One of the most ardent defenders of modern art in words, writing and images is Alfred Aaron Wolmark, who has held numerous painting exhibitions all over the world.[947] Reuben Rubin is also a well-known painter who, in 1930 and 1938, held exhibitions at Tooth's Gallery.[948]

The most famous (and most controversial) sculptor and painter is Jacob Epstein, son of Polish Jews, born in New York in 1880. His first big commission appears to have been in 1907, when he was tasked with decorating the facade of the new British Medical Association buildings in the Strand. His finished work consisted of 18 sculpted human figures, whose unveiling aroused a wave of indignation regarding their moral and artistic merits. He was attacked by most of the press, as well as almost all of the religious and other social organisations. Among the few who defended him were the *Times* [see, for example, the *Times*, 24/6/1908, p. 14]. His artistic influences include Rodin, African sculpture and Cubism, as, according to the artist, 'negro sculpture is governed by the same considerations that govern all sculpture'. However, in the words of John Betjeman, 'Epstein has chosen to get his inspiration from Jewry.' Another of his works, this time of Jesus Christ, was harshly criticised, as almost all of his works have been, and was branded blasphemous. Among his busts, two have been made of Ramsay MacDonald.[949] Given the Jews' influence over the art world it is not surprise that, as the *Jewish Chronicle* of November 19th, 1937 reports, Epstein was chosen to be the representative British sculptor for the Venice biennial exhibition of 1938.

After having cited some of the most famous Jews in painting and sculpture, we shall now take a brief look at the world of literature.

In terms of past luminaries, we need only recall the aforementioned Benjamin Disraeli and Grace Aguilar, although we should add to them Sir Francis Palgrave (1788-1861), son of the Jew Meir Cohen. In 1823, he embraced Christianity on marriage, and took the name of Palgrave [his wife's mother's maiden name] after receiving the requisite royal permission. Nine years later he was raised to the knighthood. Besides many learned historical and antiquarian works, his pen has

942 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 447.
943 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 450; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1717.
944 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 434; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1178.
945 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 475.
946 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 499.
947 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 515; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3471.
948 *Jewish Chronicle*, 7/10/1938, p. 33.
949 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 425; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 988; *Jewish Peril*, April 1924; Bolitho: *Twelve Jews*, pp. 85-100. Translator's note: Note that the profile of Epstein found in Bolitho is actually authored by John Betjeman, from whom the above quotations are reproduced verbatim (pp. 100, 85, respectively). According to Betjeman, a staunch admirer of Epstein, the charges of blasphemy came from the fact that Epstein had dared to portray Christ (who was a subject of several Epstein statues) as 'a beardless Jew'. As with all of the Jewish artists featured in this chapter, I urge readers, in the words of T. E. Hulme (the greatest champion of Epstein's work, whose opinion is reproduced in Betjeman's study), 'to go and judge for themselves'.

produced a wide variety of enjoyable literature, a bibliography of which would be too extensive to reproduce here.[950]

His four sons likewise made a name for themselves in different fields. Francis Turner Palgrave (1824-1897) was editor of the *Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics*, and Professor of Poetry at the University of Oxford. William Gifford Palgrave (1826-1888) is known for his travel writing, particularly his two-volume *Personal Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia*, and for his activity in the consular service. Sir Robert Harry Palgrave (1827-1919) produced the three-volume *Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy*, as well as being variously editor of *The Economist*, *The Banking Almanac* and *The Bankers' Magazine.* Sir Reginald Frances Palgrave (1829-1903) was a Clerk of the House of Commons.[951]

Israel Zangwill, who latterly became a Zionist leader, aside from writing fiction on purely Jewish themes also wrote novels and dramatic sketches of a more universal character. These latter works include *The Master*, *The Mantle of Elijah*, *Six Persons*, *Three Penny Bits*, *The Revolting Daughter*, and *The Momento of Death*, all of which appear to have won the acclaim of the British and American public. Most of his poetry was published under the title *Blind Children*.[952]

Finally, of the old generation we shall cite Solomon Lazarus Lee (1859-1926). While his forebears had changed their surname from Levy to Lee, Solomon did another name change to become Sidney Lee. He then became Sir Sidney Lee when he was raised to the baronetcy in 1911. Oxford-educated, he has written numerous works on Shakespeare, and he has dealt extensively with the problem of the guilt of Rodrigo Lopez, the model for Shakespeare's Shylock. His works on England's greatest poet have found wide diffusion. He is perhaps best known for his editorial work on the *Dictionary of National Biography*. For the first 21 volumes he worked as a contributor for the editor Leslie Stephen, for the next five volumes he was co-editor, and for volumes 27-63 (and the later supplements and index, which totalled 41 volumes) he was sole editor. He has written a book on Queen Victoria, among many others. King George V commissioned him to write a biography of his father, King Edward VII, putting all of the archives at his disposal. His other publications are so numerous that they cannot possibly be listed in their totality here. Sir Sidney died unmarried in 1926, and the ashes of the chairman of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust were scattered in Stratford-upon-Avon in honour of his life's passion.[953]

Modern playwrights and writers include, among others, Major J. Brandon, F. Emanuel, L. Spero and Ben Levy with many well-known works such as *The Devil*, *Evergreen*, *The Poet's Heart* etc.[954] Solicitor Harold Rubinstein is particularly prolific. Since 1913, his plays have become well known, with titles including *Consequences*, *Exodus*, *Churchill*, *The Dickens of Gray's Inn*, and *Prelude to Tragedy*. He is also secretary to the League of British Dramatists.[955] Marion Harry

950 *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1861, part II, pp. 441-5; *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. XV, pp. 107-8.

951 *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 15, pp. 109-10. *Jewish Encyclopedia*, Vol. 9, p. 505. Translator's note: The DNB entries for both father and second son William Gifford underscore the linguistic brilliance of this family. Francis Palgrave translated the poem 'Battles of the Frogs and Mice' from Latin to French at the age of eight, a work which was published by his proud stockbroker father, while William was a brilliant linguist who reportedly was able to speak colloquial Japanese within two months. Like his father, William became a Christian, in his case dying in the Catholic faith.

952 *Jewish Encyclopedia*, vol. 12, pp. 633-635.

953 *Jewish Encyclopedia*, Vol. VII, pp. 661-2; *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 1922-1930, pp. 497-502 [?]; *Times*, 4/3/1926, 6/3/1926. Translator's note: Note that I am unsure of Aldag's DNB reference; the DNB website itself saying that Sidney Lee's DNB life was published in 1937. The *Times* obituary (4/3/1926, p. 9), also lists Lee's numerous honorary degrees, fellowships and trusteeships.

954 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 409, 434, 464, 502; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1862.

955 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 488; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2777.

Spielmann is a leading writer and art critic. It is impossible to list here all his works and institutional positions. He has contributed to *Bryan's Dictionary of Painters* and the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and has collaborated on various editions of the Art entry of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. He co-edited part of the New Art Library and for 17 years has been responsible for publishing the *Magazine of Art*. His articles in leading magazines and newspapers are difficult to count.[956] His wife Mabel Henrietta Spielmann (née Samuel) does not enjoy such a level of fame, but her works, such as *The Rainbow Book*, are nevertheless recognised.[957] Other Jews, namely Lily Tobias, Rose Woolf, S. Bensuan, Hannah Berman, Regina Block and N. Burstein, have distinguished themselves with their work.[958] Italian-born Humbert Wolfe (1885-1940), a senior official in the Ministry of Labour, has written dozens of volumes of poetry, prose, translations and satire, and more recently, the *National Service Handbook*.[959] Louis Zangwill can also look back on the publication of numerous works,[960] as can Gladys Stern. Her plays, such as *The Matriarch*, and *The Man Who Pays the Piper*, were very well received by London audiences.

It is also only fitting that we should mention the Sassoons, namely, Alfred, David, Flora and Siegfried. Of the four, the last in particular has become known for numerous works in poetry and prose, with notable examples being: *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man*, *Vigils*, *The Old Century*, *Sherston's Progress* and *War Poems*. The war poetry is of a repugnance that can only be typical of a Jew. There is nothing in them of sacrifice for one's comrades, nor a sense of sacred cause in the duty of the front-line soldier. One only needs to read his poems 'Suicide in the Trenches', 'They', 'Return of the Heroes' and 'The Hero' to get an understanding of his sentiments. We would not wish to deny the reader the opportunity of sampling one of his poems, in which the Jewish spirit is revealed:

The Hero

'Jack fell as he'd have wished,' the Mother said,
And folded up the letter that she'd read.
'The Colonel writes so nicely.' Something broke
In the tired voice that quavered to a choke.
She half looked up. 'We mothers are so proud
Of our dead soldiers.' Then her face was bowed.

Quietly the Brother Officer went out.
He'd told the poor old dear some gallant lies
That she would nourish all her days, no doubt.
For while he coughed and mumbled, her weak eyes

956 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 502; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3001. Translator's note: Note that Aldag, seeing the name 'Marion Spielmann' in the sources, erroneously but understandably assumed that the subject was female. Spielmann's full name has been inserted into the text and the mistake amended accordingly.

957 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 502. Translator's note: The original text describes Mabel as Marion's 'namesake', Aldag not realising that the shared surname was a result of the Spielmanns being a married couple. The text has likewise been updated for accuracy.

958 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 506, 517, 406, 408, 411.

959 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 513; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3470. Translator's note: Although he has fallen into obscurity today, Humbert Wolfe was one of the best-selling poets of the interwar years.

960 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 519; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3719. [Translator's note: The original reference had 1937 for the Who's Who year, but this is likely to be an error.]

Had shone with gentle triumph, brimmed with joy,
Because he'd been so brave, her glorious boy.

He thought how 'Jack,' cold-footed, useless swine,
Had panicked down the trench that night the mine
Went up at Wicked Corner; how he'd tried
To get sent home; and how, at last, he died,
Blown to small bits. And no one seemed to care
Except that lonely woman with white hair.[961]

Finally, we would like to mention the art critic Reginald Wilenski, who was in the secret service during the Great War. His numerous books and essays, such as those in the *Observer*, the *Apollo*, and *The Studio*, have garnered widespread attention in England.[962]

Nor is the field of music any exception when it comes to Jewish eminence. Gertrude Azulay is a professor at Trinity College of Music, author of *Youth's Own Book of Great Composers* and editor of *Adult Albums*.[963] Gustav Pearlson is a member and examiner of the National College of Music, and the pianist Harriet Cohen, who is famous in music circles, was chosen to represent England at the Salzburg International Festival of 1924.[964] Mark Hambourg is also famous in England as a pianist,[965] and Lionel Tertis has made a name for himself for, among other things, his compositions for viola.[966] Moses Baritz – recently deceased – was a renowned music critic and consultant to the Columbia Gramophone Company, as well as the author of many essays in various music magazines. He was also one of the founders of the Socialist Party of Great Britain.[967] Sir Ronald Landon enjoys great fame as a conductor, composer and principal of the Guildhall School of Music. In 1918, he received special honours from the Freemasons. He has also written prolifically about music, and has worked as a music critic for the *Artist*, *The Onlooker*, and *The Tatler* periodicals, as well as being editor of *Musical News*, and of the musical section of the *News Chronicle*.[968]

The theatre industry is also subject to huge Jewish influence, as can easily be seen, for example, from the yearly review of Jews in theatre which the *Jewish Chronicle* published in their September 11th, 1936 issue. Many plays performed in the past season were by Jewish authors, such as Heinrich Schnitzler, Sarah Gertrude Millin, Herni Bernstein, the aforementioned Humbert Wolfe, Ernst Toller, and the writing duo Bella and Samuel Spewack. The number of Jewish actors was also quite considerable. Henry Cass served as a stage director at the Old Vic, a theatre almost exclusively dedicated to Shakespearean productions. But the best proof of the Jews' control of the theatre stems from the fact that many theatres, and far from the worst or most insignificant ones, are in Jewish hands.

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961 Sassoon: 'The Hero'. p. 26. Translator's note: Poem reproduced verbatim from original source. The reader is invited to reflect upon both perspectives of the events of WW1, and decide which 'side' best reflects his own position.
962 Seton Hutchison, p. 14; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3412.
963 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 403.
964 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 480; *Who's Who 1939*, pp. 633-4.
965 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 441; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 1353.
966 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 506; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3143.
967 *Jewish Chronicle*, 8/4/1938.
968 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 488; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2891.

The Theatre Royal, Drury Lane has two Jewish directors: Jack Barnato Joel, the gold magnate, and Louis Dreyfus.[969] Another theatre company, Associated Theatre Properties (London) Ltd., has Sir Harold Wernher as chairman, and A. Gumpert and M. S. Myers as directors. All three are Jews. This company owns the Apollo Theatre, the Cambridge Theatre, His Majesty's Theatre, the Shaftesbury Theatre, the Adelphi Theatre and the Gaiety Theatre. The company also controls Associated Catering Co. Ltd., which owns the rights to the catering/refreshment side of the theatre business, and the Theatrical and General Advertising Co. Ltd., which controls a large part of the advertising business and the associated marketing side of the theatre industry.[970]

969 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1924; *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 913.
970 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 887.

Radio

In our study of the Judaisation of the individual spheres of British life, we have yet to deal with the radio and the press. Both, along with the cinema, are crucial modern means of controlling a nation: their influence over public opinion is undeniable.

One of the first directors of the British Broadcasting Corporation, or BBC as it is called, was Godfrey Isaacs, familiar to us from the Marconi scandal. It is to the credit of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Henry Lane that he revealed how, right from the start of the BBC being founded, Jews and their socialist friends – e.g. Lord Sankey, the Archbishop of York and the Jewish Marxist-Zionist Professor Harold Laski – were in leading positions within the corporation. It is therefore unsurprising that the BBC has a taken on a certain character, which is symptomatic of their agenda. Individuals who are not committed to the Jewish agenda hardly get a chance to speak on the radio, and one looks in vain for the much-vaunted English freedom of speech.

Little or nothing is known about the actual staff. Lane once contacted the BBC in an attempt to find out this information, and his request was flatly denied.[971]

Even though the BBC's tendentious and deliberately mendacious attitude in its reporting often reveals a Jewish spirit and Jewish hatred towards the Third Reich, and even though its warm sympathy and advocacy for all Jewish concerns leave no doubt as to who is in control there, all that we have is circumstantial evidence.

As has often been the case, we once more resort to our tried-and-tested source of information, the *Jewish Chronicle*. At the back of every issue, this weekly magazine provides a schedule of the European broadcasters' radio programs for the following week.

The singular thing here is that only the broadcasts mentioned are those that are Jewish in character, i.e. that either involve Jewish music, art or literature, or involve Jews. Since the compilation was made by the official organ of British Jewry, we have no reservations about accepting it as correct. In order to get an overview, we have carried out research on certain periods in 1936, 1937 and 1938. For the period from May 15th to October 23rd, 1936, i.e. 24 weeks, 242 such broadcasts were registered. A similar sample for the period from October 1st to December 31st, 1937, i.e. 14 weeks, gave a total of 263 programmes, compared to a total of 56 broadcasts across the entire European continent. The year 1938 shows a considerable increase, because for the period from October 14th to December 30th, i.e. 12 weeks, the number of programmes in England was 366, while on the continent it was only 16. Taking all of this into account gives us a weekly average of 10 programmes for 1936, 20 for 1937 and 30 for 1938. Nothing could better illuminate the spirit of the BBC than these stark figures. Apparently the Jewish-themed broadcasts were significantly increased in 1939, because according to the first issue of the *Jewish Chronicle* for 1939 (the January 6th issue), the number of such broadcasts for the following week amounted to 40. Compared to these numbers, it is easy to see the paucity of such broadcasts on the entire European continent, despite the fact that, at this time, there were still many European states friendly to Jews. It is also worth noting that, from June 24th, 1936 onwards, England even produced an exclusively

971 Lane, pp. 84-95.

Jewish programme which, as well as to Great Britain, was broadcast to South Africa – a certainly appropriate country for such programming – on Wednesday evenings.[972]

972 *Jewish Chronicle*, 8/5/1936, 19/6/1936. Translator's note: The show was called 'Almonds and Raisins' and was described as 'an all-Jewish revue' of music and sketch comedy, 'presented in English, with occasional interpolations in Yiddish'. The JC also goes on to say: 'Items have been typically chosen, which, while being typically Jewish, lack the vein of melancholy which largely permeates Jewish art. The entire present programme is characterised by the spirit of youth, and all the performers are young people.' This suggests that there was an awareness among (undoubtedly Jewish) BBC staff of the need to boost morale among the Jewish population as the skies were darkening over Europe, and, because it was known that many Jews were avoiding certain types of media out of a fear of inducing anxiety or depression, a 'safety notice' was given in order for them to consider watching the show. This example also demonstrates how, even as early as the 1930s, state broadcasters knew the techniques which could be used to remoralise (or conversely demoralise) certain demographics within the population.

The Press

There has surely never been a country in the world where the influence of the press is as great as it is in England, where newspapers are sold at a disproportionately low price and consequently have a huge circulation. There are newspapers with a daily circulation of two million or more copies per day. This does not mean that there are only two million readers of the newspapers in question, but undoubtedly many more, since there are always 'fellow readers' in the family or the circle of friends or workmates. It is quite possible, as expressed in a recent publication, that for a newspaper with a print-run of two million copies there are about seven million readers.[973] In any case, given that Britain has a total population of around 46 million, one can appreciate the impact that newspapers with such sales figures must have.

To this must be added the fact that the average Englishman is only too willing to believe what his newspaper tells him, and alternative views are either rejected outright as untrue, or at least treated with skepticism.[974] It is difficult to make him see that those who control a newspaper only report on what interests them and what serves their agenda. Soames rightly points out that in a newspaper which answers to people with financial interests in sawmills, the reader will learn nothing of the poor working conditions in these places.[975] Thus, the reader does not notice the influence of certain interest groups, and believes he can look down with contempt on the press of authoritarian countries, which is supervised by the state.[976] But here he overlooks the fundamental difference, which is that in England the newspapers are controlled by companies whose main purpose is making money,[977] and whose influence over the masses comes almost exclusively from these press magnates' personal interests and ideology, whereas in an authoritarian state only the interests of the people are the deciding factor.

This introduction to the topic should suffice to show the extraordinary importance of the press in England.

It can well be supposed that the Jew has also recognised this and has made extensive use of it. Proving this exhaustively and scientifically is extremely difficult. Nevertheless, we believe we can give the reader a certain impression of this fact.

The newspaper industry is dominated by the following six major groups (with a few notable exceptions that shall be discussed later):

1. Odhams Press
2. Beaverbrook Group
3. Berry Group
4. News Chronicle Group
5. Daily Mail Group
6. Westminster Press

973 Soames, p. 57.
974 Belloc, in his prologue to Soames' book, p. IX.
975 Soames, pp. 63-4.
976 Soames, pp. 85-6.
977 Steed: *The Press*, p. 100.

In all of these corporations we will either find Jews in leading positions or we feel their spirit.

The chairman and managing director of Odhams Press is the Jew Baron Southwood of Fernhurst, who was recently ennobled and who used to go by the name Julius Salter Elias.[978] He is chairman of Illustrated Newspaper Ltd., which owns the following titles: *The Tatler*, *The Drapers Record*, *Men's Wear*, *The Bystander*, and *The Sphere*, the latter absorbing *The Graphic* in 1932. It also directly controls British National Newspapers, which it controls jointly with Inveresk Paper Co. Ltd.,[979] evidence of its close connection with the latter.

Illustrated Newspaper Ltd. also has major interests in Illustrated London News & Sketch Ltd., which controls Sporting & Dramatic Publishing Ltd., the publisher of *Sporting & Dramatic News*.[980] The chairman of both companies mentioned is also Baron Southwood, who is likewise chairman and managing director of Odhams Press Ltd., as well as director of Odhams Properties Ltd. The latter company (Odhams Properties Ltd.)[981] was formed primarily to acquire the publishing rights to *The People* newspaper, which now has a circulation of over three million copies.

In any case, Odhams Press Ltd. is by far Lord Southwood's largest holding, which was founded primarily to obtain all the rights to John Bull Ltd, which still publishes *John Bull* and *Everywoman's* today. This company also owns all shares of Coming Fashions Ltd., Dean & Son Ltd., English Newspapers Ltd., Gosnay Advertising Ltd., Kinematograph Publications Ltd., Press Printers Ltd., Melody Maker Ltd., N.R.P. & Co. Ltd., and Wyman’s London Printing Co. Ltd.. It also controls Clarion Press Ltd., Odhams (Watford), Victoria House Printing Co. Ltd., Feathered World Ltd. and Willbank Publications Ltd.

These numerous companies publish, among others, the following magazines:

1. *The Melody Maker*
2. *Cinematograph Weekly*
3. *Picturegoer*
4. *Electrical Trading*
5. *Weekly Illustrated*
6. *Passing Show*
7. *Ideal Home*
8. *Broadcaster*
9. *Sporting Life*
10. *20 Story Magazine*[982]

Finally, Odhams Press publishes the *Daily Herald*, which has a daily circulation of over two million. This newspaper is the official organ of the Marxist Labour Party. Another Jew, Alexander Easterman, was literary editor and deputy foreign editor on the staff of this newspaper until 1938,[983]

978 *Jewish Chronicle*, 3/9/1937, p. 48.
979 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 1419, 1442.
980 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1419.
981 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 1675-6.
982 *The Writers’ and Artists’ Year Book 1938*, pp. 62, 54, 81, 30, 110, 78, 48; Odhams, p. 45.
983 *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 423.

when he became chief foreign correspondent. He had previously served as foreign editor for the *Daily Express*. His contributions to the Zionist cause are significant.[984]

We get a rough idea of the size of this newspaper company when we are told by its co-founder that, as early as 1934, it printed some 60 newspapers and employed ten thousand people. At the shareholders' meeting of May 1st, 1934, Lord Southwood reported that trading turnover for the year was in excess of £8,500,000. Almost £2,000,000 had been paid in salaries and wages alone, and paper consumption for the year amounted to over 132,000 tons.[985]

The Beaverbrook Group includes:

1. *The Daily Express*, circulation approximately 2,500,000.
2. *Sunday Express*, circulation approximately 1,500,000.
3. *The Evening Standard*, circulation approximately 500,000.[986]

Lord Beaverbook, who practically owns this group and whom Winston Churchill temporarily appointed as Minister of Aircraft Production, is undoubtedly sympathetic to the Jews. He was close friends with the Jew Lord Melchett.[987] On March 7th, 1928, Lord Beaverbrook wrote in the *Daily Express* that 'it was not their faults but their virtues that made the Jews in England unpopular, suspicious and hated'. On December 4th, 1930, he expressed his satisfaction that there was no anti-Semitism in England, and on September 17th, 1930, we find similar thoughts in the *Daily Express*, if more emphatically philo-Semitic in tone: 'The commercial and intellectual abilities of the Jews,' wrote Lord Beaverbrook, 'are so outstanding in Britain because there is no ban or barrier against them. In our case, the Jewish question has been solved through the complete absorption of Jews into our diverse activities, and the nation is therefore richer and happier. In time, it will be realised on the continent that there is no other solution.'

This should be enough to demonstrate the position of the chief executive of the Beaverbrook Group. Next to him we find Jews in leading positions. For example, R. D. Blumenfeld was formerly the editor of the *Daily Express*, then became the chairman of the same newspaper.[988] We recall that not long ago the Jew Alexander Easterman was the foreign editor of the *Daily Express*. Lord Castlerose, director of the group's three newspapers,[989] wrote in the *Daily Express* of May 30th,

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984 *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 426. Translator's note: The Jewish Telegraphic Agency's 7/9/1983 obituary for Alexander Easterman reports that he resigned from the *Daily Express* after a disagreement with the publisher, Lord Beaverbrook, over the newspaper's editorial policy towards Hitler. Regarding Zionism, the same source reports that Easterman was made Political Secretary of the World Jewish Congress in the late 1930s, and became head of its International Affairs Department in 1941, later representing the WJC at the Belsen trials, at the Nuremberg trials, and at the UN.

985 Odhams, p. 43-44

986 *Daily Express*, 9/12/1938, Soames, p. 54.

987 Bolitho: *Lord Melchett*, p. 337. Translator's note: Care should be taken with what powerful men will say to or about powerful rivals or adversaries in the interests of diplomacy, and always bearing in mind that an individual's views can change over time. Beaverbrook's comments over the years indicate that he understood the reality of Jewish power in Britain, the tendency for Jews to lie to further an agenda, and the potential for the Jews to get Britain into an unnecessary war with Germany. Indeed, it was Beaverbrook's perceived sympathy towards Hitler that caused Easterman to resign. The *Jerusalem Post* of 4/6/2008 also reports of Beaverbrook's 1942 conversation with his friend Joseph P. Kennedy Sr. (who opposed US entry into WW2 just as Beaverbrook had opposed Britain's entry), in which Kennedy complained to him of the Jews' over-representation in Washington, Beaverbrook himself was reported as saying, years later, that the United States 'was a subjugated nation to a Jewish minority' (ibid.).

988 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 317.

989 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 541.

1930: ‘If he were a Jew, he would earn his money in America but spend it in England because there only the idiots are anti-Semites.’

The Berry Group brings together around 30 newspapers. The main paper is the *Daily Telegraph*, with a circulation number that is very close to the two-million mark. The political stance of this newspaper is quite well known in Germany. It is one of the most anti-German newspapers in Britain, and its sympathy for the Jews knows no bounds. Lord Camrose can be considered the head of this group, which is almost exclusively in the hands of his family, which has the surname Berry. Lord Camrose himself probably has no Jewish blood in his veins, but the Berry family's close ties to the Hebrews are indisputable. One of its younger members has married a daughter of Rothschild.[990]

The News Chronicle Group includes the *News Chronicle*, with a circulation of around 1,500,000 copies, and the *Star*, with around 700,000. It also has various provincial newspapers.[991] There can be little doubt that this group is under Jewish influence.

Until November 1936 it was under the control of United Newspapers Ltd., whose chairman in 1926 was the Jew Lord Reading.[992] United Newspapers Ltd. was in turn controlled by the Daily Chronicle Investment Corporation,[993] which was in turn controlled by General Investors and Trustees Ltd.[994] Three directors of the latter were Jews: Harry Kahn, Maurice Stern, and Felix Rose (formerly Rosenheim).[995] According to *Action*, the shareholders of this company were almost exclusively Jews.

In the meantime, however, a formal change has occurred in the *News Chronicle*'s financial obligations to the latter company because, in November 1936, United Newspaper Ltd.'s interests in this newspaper were transferred to the Daily News Ltd. We were unable to find any further information about the character of this group from official material. In any case, the *News Chronicle*'s pro-Jewish political stance, that sought to establish a popular front, has not changed in any way.

The Daily Mail Group includes, among other titles, the *Daily Mail*, with a circulation of almost two million copies, and the *Evening News*, with around 700,000.[996] Until the beginning of 1939, these were the only two daily newspapers in London that championed friendship with Germany. But this only lasted as long as Lord Rothermere owned the majority of the shares, which is no longer the case. Rather, the Daily Mail Group is now controlled by an anonymous person who stands behind a block of shares. His name cannot be identified because the shares are held in a bank trust. One suspects him to be Rothschild, Sieff or Sir John Ellerman.

As has already been discussed, Lord Rosebery is half-Jewish, and one of his daughters is married to the Marquess of Crewe, who also has Jewish blood in his veins.[997] Lord Rosebery has interests in the Westminster Press, of which he is a director. This company owns all shares in Bradford District Newspaper Company Ltd., which has direct control over the following companies:

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990 *Who’s Who 1938*, p. 536. *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 847; *Action* 2/4/1936.
991 Soames, p. 55.
992 Jackson, p. 287.
993 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 1974, 1160-1.
994 *Action*, 12/3/1936.
995 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2717; *Jewish Year Book 1938*, pp. 459, 491.
996 Soames, pp. 55-6.
997 Who’s Who 1938, p. 2918.

Barrow News and Mail Ltd.
Bedfordshire Standard Ltd.
Bedfordshire Times Publishing Co. Ltd.
Birmingham Gazette Ltd.
City and Town Building Ltd.
Darlington and Stockton Times Newspaper Co. Ltd.
Durham County Advertiser and General Printing Co. Ltd.
Lancaster Guardian Ltd.
Lincolnshire Guardian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.
Lincolnshire Newspaper Ltd.
North of England Newspaper Co. Ltd.
Northern Press Ltd.
Nottingham Journal Ltd.
Oxford Times Ltd.
Stamford Mercury Ltd.
Swindon Press Ltd.
Westmorland Gazette Ltd.
Wm. Dresser and Sons Ltd.
Wiltshire Gazette Ltd.[998]

These companies publish a large number of titles. According to Grünbeck's list made at the beginning of 1936, they publish four morning newspapers, nine evening newspapers, a Sunday newspaper, thirty-eight weekly newspapers and eight sports newspapers.[999]

Some of the newspapers outside these six groups also have considerable influence. This certainly applies to the *Times*. Some years ago, the late Jew Sir John Ellerman had a considerable stake in this newspaper, but he sold his shares on Lord Northcliffe's death in 1922.[1000] At the moment, no director nor large shareholder involved in the *Times* can be officially verified as Jewish. But we have recently come across so many articles in the *Times* that enthusiastically favour the Jews that we need hardly discuss this newspaper's obvious political stance.

Until recently, the *Sunday Referee* belonged to the Jewish cinema magnate Isidore Ostrer. He himself has written various books on economic issues, particularly those relating to gold, while Maurice Ostrer, his brother, is chairman of Sunday Referee Publishing Co. Ltd.[1001] The *Sunday Referee* also used to have as its managing director a Jew named Mark Goulden.[1002] Until 1929 he was chief editor of the *Eastern Morning News* and other newspapers; and then became editor of the *Yorkshire Evening News*.[1003]

The current ownership structure of the *Daily Mirror* is quite opaque. The *Mirror* is a daily newspaper with a circulation of around a million copies. The *Evening Standard* of October 11th, 1938 intimates that the Jew Israel Sieff has a considerable stake in it. The same issue reports that nearly 600,000 Ordinary shares [of a total of 5,600,000 Ordinary shares] are held by bank

998 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 2031.
999 Grünbeck, Vol. II, pp. 135-6. Translator's note: Reference unclear, as the source is absent from the bibliography.
1000 *Times*, 18/7/1933.
1001 *Directory of Directors 1938*, pp. 1286-7.
1002 *Jewish Chronicle*, 3/7/1936, p. 17.
1003 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 1323; *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 443.

nominees. Perhaps, as the *Evening Standard* has speculated, these are Sieff's shares. Other Jews, such as Nathan Wolff and Mayerstein, are also mentioned in connected with its ownership. In any case, the Jew Sir John Ellerman has a significant stake in the *Daily Mirror,* with the same issue of the *Evening Standard* even going as far as to say that 'it is sometimes said that Sir John Ellerman controls the Daily Mirror', although the same article admits that he appears in the shareholders' list only as a joint holder of 153,725 shares. The *Evening Standard* of 19th September of the same year reveals this millionaire has a wide range of press investments. It has emerged that his top manager, Sir William Cox, has acquired 480,000 shares in Odhams Press. It is not clear whether this purchase was made for Sir John Ellerman, but whatever the case, he is likely to have a great deal of influence over the company through his managing director, especially since Sir William Cox is the company's vice-president.[1004]

The magazine *The Leader* has a strong anti-German bias, which is probably not least due to the fact that H. Hyams, a leading Freemason and Jew, is listed as the co-editor.[1005] The owner of said magazine is Alfred Cosher Bates, likely also a Jew, who was involved in the scandal of the former minister J. H. [James Henry] Thomas.[1006]

The influence of Jews on the actual content of the newspapers and magazines is particularly great. We have already extensively referred to the collaboration of numerous Jews in periodical content, but would also like to list a few more here.

David Magarshack is a former editor of *Foreign Affairs*,[1007] Israel Cohen is a well-known journalist and currently General Secretary of the Zionist Organisation. He was formerly a correspondent for the *Glasgow Herald* and *Globe*, and at times a special correspondent for the *Times*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Westminster Gazette*, etc. He still writes articles for the *Quarterly Review*, *Fortnightly Review*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary*, *Times*, etc.[1008]

In this context we would also like to mention one of Britain's most famous journalists, Herbert Sidebotham, whom we discussed earlier in this volume. He is not Jewish, but is very close to this race. He has achieved global prominence under his pseudonyms 'Candidus' in the *Daily Sketch*, 'A Student of Politics' in the *Daily Telegraph* and 'Scrutator' in the *Sunday Times*. His sympathies for the Jews are so strong that one could feasibly call him a Zionist, especially since he himself emphasises his support for this cause. He has written various books on Palestine and the issues surrounding the Balfour Declaration. As early as 1916 he was a member of the original British Palestine Committee in Manchester and was a member of the Palestine Mandate Society.[1009]

1004 *Evening Standard*, 19/9/1938 and 11/10/1938; *Daily Express*, 11/1/1939, *The Britisher*, 15/9/1937. Translator's note: Given that the earlier *Evening Standard* news snippet also informs readers of Ellerman's gifts to London Zoo (of an egg-eating snake and two poisonous puff-adders), readers may speculate that the gaining of political influence over the English plebeian masses through investments in the tabloid press was the last thing on Ellerman's mind.

1005 *Jewish Chronicle*, 7/2/1936. Translator's note: The article states that Hyams is Grand Vice-President of the Achei Brith Order, and was its representative at the Grand Lodge.

1006 *Action*, 16/1/1937. Translator's note: The scandal referred to took place in 1936. The Colonial Secretary, known commonly as Jimmy Thomas, was forced to resign from politics after it was revealed that he had been entertained by stock exchange speculators and had leaked confidential information regarding the tax changes planned in the budget. One of the people party to these secrets was his friend and business associate, Alfred Cosher Bates, whom the subsequent Judicial Tribunal discovered had given Thomas £15,000 for no satisfactory reason.

1007 *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 473.

1008 *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 417-8; *Who's Who 1938*, pp. 671-2.

1009 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 2909. Translator's note: Sidebotham's books are listed in the Bibliography.

The Jew Leonard Woolf is known not only for his books but also for his work in the press. He was previously editor of the *International Review*, the international section of the *Contemporary Review*, the literary section of *The Nation*, and since 1931 he has been co-editor of the *Political Quarterly*. He also founded the Hogarth Press, a book publishing company, in 1917.[1010]

Finally, the Jew Mortimer Epstein is editor of the *Annual Register* and the *Statesman's Year Book*.[1011]

In addition to the evidence provided above, there is also the much larger, outwardly unseen influence of the Jews, which is based on financial interests or other Jewish means of power that are only recognisable to those in the know. We shall give but one example of this:

A few years ago, Lord Rothermere began to champion Sir Oswald Mosley's National Socialist movement in the newspaper he controlled at the time, the *Daily Mail*. After a few weeks, the Jews and their friends threatened – as a reliable source informs us – to pull their advertisements from the newspaper in question. Before long, Lord Rothermere had to choose between the death of his newspaper or abandoning his politics. He decided to keep his newspaper going.

In addition, a large number of publishers are either Jewish themselves or under Jewish influence. The former include, for example: Victor Gollancz, chairman and managing director of the large publishing house of the same name. He is also managing director of Mundanus Ltd. and chairman of Favil Press Ltd. His political outlook is best demonstrated by his founding of the Left Book Club.[1012] This association publishes a wide variety of discounted books, which are all of a Marxist tendency and are often directed against the Third Reich. The influence of these books on the population was and is so strong that nationalist circles felt compelled to form the Right Book Club as a counterweight.

The well-known publishing company Tuck (Raphael and Sons) Ltd. is also almost exclusively Jewish. Hebrew Gustave Tuck is chairman and managing director, Sir Reginald Tuck and D. A. Tuck are listed as directors. The company also has branches in New York and Paris, and a capital of £500,000.[1013]

Until recently, Sir Leon Levison was chairman of the well-known publishing house Marshall, Morgan, & Scott.[1014]

There are also countless publishers who are friendly to Jews and who, partly out of fear of a boycott and partly out of sympathy, refuse to publish any book that is against the Jews and their system – something that we witnessed personally when a friend made efforts to get such a book published in Britain.

1010 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 517; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3490.
1011 *Who's Who 1939*, p. 988.
1012 *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 411; *Who's Who 1938*, p. 1297.
1013 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 507; *Who's Who 1939*, p. 3222. *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1953.
1014 *Who's Who 1938*, p. 1984.

Jews Everywhere

Wherever we look in England, all we see is Jews. Jewish influence, Jewish interests, and Jewish control. We have already examined many areas of English life, but there are still others outstanding that we cannot deal with in detail here, so we will limit ourselves to a brief summary. Jews everywhere: that is the conclusion that we have come to as a result of our analysis of the situation.

Their influence is significant in the food industry, much of which is completely in their hands. Anyone who has ever been to London knows the big corporations:

Home and Colonial Stores Ltd.
Lipton Ltd.
Maypole Dairy Co. Ltd.
Allied Suppliers Ltd.

and knows that there is no district, no suburb, no matter how remote, where one cannot find branches of these companies. Sir George Schuster – whom we have encountered several times – is listed as the chairman of these companies.

The capital of Home & Colonial Stores Ltd. is £4,500,000. The company controls two other companies and owns all the shares in an additional two companies.

The Maypole Dairy Co. Ltd., with a capital of £3,000,000, has three other companies under its control and over a thousand branches in its network.[1015]

This sector also includes Lyons & Co. Ltd., which also has a huge number of branches, sometimes several on the same street. Lyons & Co. Ltd. is engaged in the distribution of certain foodstuffs and at the same time has tea rooms, restaurants and hotels. The capital is £9,925,000. The chairman is the aforementioned Sir Isidore Salmon, while other Jews such as Harry Salmon, Maurice Salmon, Julius Salmon, Major M. Glückstein, B. Glückstein, B. A. Salmon, I. M. Glückstein and S. J. Salmon are directors. The company should be considered a purely Jewish company, which also has direct control in Black & Green Ltd., James Hayes & Sons Ltd., and W. H. & F. J. Horniman & Co. Ltd. It should also be noted that Lyons & Co. Ltd. owns two of London's largest and most modern hotels: the Strand Palace Hotel and the Cumberland Hotel.[1016]

The sugar refining industry is dominated by a single company – Tate & Lyle Ltd. – which has a near monopoly. The capital is £6,200,000. The president of this company, Sir Charles Lyle, may not be Jewish, but he is married to the Jewish Edith Levy. The son born from this union is now married to the daughter of the industrialist and MP Sir John Jarvis.[1017]

The Jews also represent great power in the tobacco industry. Edward S. Baron is, for example. chairman of Carreras, Ltd., and although this company is not as large as Imperial Tobacco, it is still, nevertheless, very important. It has a capital of £3,825,000 and it controls:

1015 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 1509; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 1391, 1594.
1016 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 1548-9.
1017 *Who's Who 1939*, pp. 1962-3, 1657; *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 904; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 1912-3.

Alexander Bogulavsky Ltd.
Baron Cigarette Machinery Co. Ltd.
R. J. Lea Ltd.
Ray and Co. Ltd.
City Tobacco Ltd.

Baron, as his donations to Jewish refugees indicate, is a particularly keen supporter of Hebrew causes.[1018]

Among the directors of the world-famous company Lever Brothers and Unilever Ltd, we find the van den Bergh family. The three members of this family are A. van den Bergh, who is the deputy chairman, and J. P. and S. J. [Sidney James] van den Bergh, who are directors. A. van den Bergh donated £1,000 to the fund for Jewish refugees, and this name is often found among Jews.[1019] The company possesses a capital of £141,418,750 and has largely cornered the soap and margarine markets of the British Empire, Europe and other parts of the world.[1020]

The Jew Lord Hirst holds a key position in the electricity industry. He is chairman of most of the following companies, and in those where he does not hold the chair, he is a director:

General Electric Co. Ltd.
Anglo-Argentine Electric Co. Ltd.
British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Ass. (Inc.)
Electric Development and Securities Trust Ltd.
Electricity Company of Macclesfield Ltd.
Frinton-on-Sea and District Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd.
General Electric Company of China Ltd.
General Electric Company of India Ltd.
Général Electric de France Ltd.
Lemington Glass Works Ltd.
Madeira Electric Lighting Co. Ltd.
Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd.
Pirelli-General Cable Works Ltd.
Steel Conduit Co. Ltd.
Travancore Minerals Co. Ltd.

1018 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 404; *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938, p. 13; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 1068-9. Translator's note: The JC article referred to concerns the charitable trust set up for by Bernhard Baron, founder of Carreras, Limited, of which Edward Baron (clearly a relative), is trustee. The article goes on to report that £43,000 had just been donated to various Jewish charities for the year, and that almost half a million pounds had been disbursed to Jewish organisations since the charitable trust had been set up.

1019 *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938 p. 18; *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 508. Translator's note: Supporting the author's thesis, the same JC issue shows that there was also a D. van den Bergh who similarly donated £1,000 to the same cause (Council for German Jewry), and page 16 of the same issue reveals that there was a G. van den Bergh on the Committee of the Jewish Colonisation Society. The Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands confirms that the van den Berghs were indeed a Jewish family. See, for example: https://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/bwn1880-2000/lemmata/bwn3/bergh

1020 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1508.

The importance of some of these enterprises can be seen from the fact that, to detail but two as examples: the General Electric Co. Ltd. has a capital of £9,600,000 and controls 16 companies in the mother country and overseas territories, while the Electric Development and Securities Trust Ltd. exercises control over twenty other companies.[1021]

The Jews themselves admit that the fur, boot and shoe, furniture and tailoring trades are exclusively in their hands.

According to their own data, there are around 40,000 workers employed in the fur trade, 20,000 of them in London alone. There are many small entrepreneurs ('chamber-masters') who refine the furs (e.g. dressing and dyeing) and whose workers are paid starvation wages. It is impossible for the authorities in question to determine whether the 48-hour week, set by the Fur Trade Board, is being adhered to. According to the *Jewish Chronicle* report, there is one large manufacturer, 'unfortunately a Jew', who is regarded as being to a great degree responsible for these deplorable, anti-social evils. He is not a technically a manufacturer himself, but paradoxically enough, he is known as the largest manufacturing furrier in England, despite his name not appearing on the Trade Board list of manufacturing furriers. He sub-contracts the work to a large number of Jewish chamber-masters, and yet accepts no responsibility for the sweating that occurs, because under Trade Board regulations, only the owner of the workshop (i.e. the chamber-master) is responsible for conditions. This despite the fact that the chamber-master are clearly being exploited and not being paid sufficiently to maintain conditions.

In 1930 it was officially stated that almost a third of the workers employed in the fur industry received less than the minimum wage.[1022]

Similar conditions prevail in the boot and shoe industry. There are numerous factories in North London whose owners are almost exclusively Jewish. The working conditions are only tolerable if the companies belong to the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland. However, many companies are outside this federation and the conditions in them are the most despicable.[1023]

Conditions are also miserable in the furniture industry, which is also almost entirely in the hands of Jews. In London alone it employs around 50,000 workers.

As the *Jewish Chronicle* explains:

> In the furniture trade, the non-producing wholesaler, that is, the middleman, who appears to be so necessary in other trades, has almost disappeared, and his place has been taken by the large-scale manufacturer who sells his products direct to the retail distributors. This position of manufacturer has largely been taken over by the Jews, so far as London is concerned. There is among them great competition for trade, and, as they are not organised, the evils of unbridled competition occur. This reacts upon the

1021 *Directory of Directors 1938*, p. 805; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 1290-1, 2116.

1022 *Jewish Chronicle*, 19/2/1937, p. 26-27. Translator's note: Quoted element taken verbatim from original source.

1023 *Jewish Chronicle*, 12/2/1937, p. 25-6. Translator's note: The report tells of effective slave labour conditions, child labour, anti-social working hours, of having to wade through pools of urine in the factory, of non-flushing toilets, the stench of excrement in the workplace, leaking roofs, poor ventilation, choked exhaust pipes on machines etc. etc. It should be said however, that the report states that in North London, where almost all of the shoe-manufacturers are Jews, all respect the unionised conditions, and that it is 'mainly the action of one specific Jewish manufacturer, who is not a member of the Federation, who is responsible for nine-tenths of the mud thrown at the Jews in North London'.

worker, and as he is frequently unorganised, he is unable to defend himself, and abuses occur. A Trade Union official told me that among some of the rank and file of the furniture workers there was a strong latent anti-Semitic feeling, and it is no mere coincidence that the Blackshirts are strongest in Bethnal Green and Shoreditch, districts which have always been the centres of the furniture trade. A large outward movement has taken place to districts like Tottenham, Ponder's End, Slough and Wembley, and again it is no mere coincidence that there is a strong anti-Jewish feeling around Angel Road, Tottenham, where Jewish manufacturers maintain large establishments employing 95 per cent. non-Jewish labour.

The truth is that some Jewish employers in the furniture trade have made anti-Semites of their employees because of the bad conditions of work.

It is asserted that Jewish masters take advantage of the lack of regulation by making their employees work abnormally long hours. Whilst this is as true of the non-Jewish employer as of the Jew, in the cabinet trade, because of the large number of Jewish masters, this assertion is used as a means of disseminating hatred of the Jews. It is true, however, only of non-Union Jewish firms. It cannot be denied that many do work their employees for from fifty to sixty hours a week, instead of forty-seven, as laid down by the agreement. It is equally true that many do not pay the usual 1s. 9d. per hour to cabinet-makers, chair-makers, machinists and wood-carvers, but pay 1s. per hour and, in extreme cases, less. It has been verified further that sanitary conditions in many cases leave very much to be desired. I must conclude that in the cabinet trade there are Jewish employers who are 'submissive to unconscionable practices,' and this acts to the detriment of Jewry. The enforcement of a seven-day week in a non-Jewish area, the removal of lavatory doors so that employees may not remain away from work for too long, may be practices that result in a healthy balance-sheet each year,

> **but they are just as certainly responsible for 'racial unrest' and the harming of innocent Jews through the hateful selfishness of a handful of greedy employers who are thereby traitors to Jewry.**[1024]

Recent investigations have shown that nothing has changed regarding these conditions. The National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association decided to address this problem and issued a press release, of which the following is an excerpt:

Records will prove that an extraordinary proportion of those participating in Fascist propaganda have some occupational connection with the furniture trade.

It is a known fact that furniture manufacture and distribution is controlled almost exclusively by Jewish employers; Fascist propagandists, because of the low wages and excessive hours of employment prevailing in factories, find such vicious exploitation a fertile ground for anti-Semitism.

A small number of Jewish employers, out of a total of hundreds, have an honourable record for consistently maintaining the agreed standard of wages and conditions of

1024 *Jewish Chronicle*, 5/2/1937 p. 24. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim and formatted (i.e. excerpts of text in bold) as per original source.

employment in spite of almost overwhelming competition from the ‘Sweat Den’, and have worked with the Unions to establish reasonable wages and conditions for the workers; to these we convey our thanks and appreciation.

The National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association is glad to learn of the response to the call for financial aid for the victims of the Nazi terror, but the pleasure is tempered with the knowledge that many of those who have given large sums to this deserving cause, nevertheless from the beginning of the year to the end, ruthlessly exploit labour in this country in the furniture trade.

We feel entitled to declare that the £100 to £1,000 given to these charitable objects by this type of employer is in the nature of ‘conscience money’ or a blatant ‘skin-saving’ gesture.

Can we be expected to give the credit of a charitable mind when we know that to provide these donors with ‘fortunes in a brief period’, thousands of furniture workers, Gentile and Jew, are forced to work for low wages and hours of labour far in excess of the forty-seven per week approved by local trade agreements.

Numerous cases have occurred within recent months where men have been discharged from their employment because they were members of the Union – one firm in Edmonton, in order to circumvent a signed agreement, but a few months old, has, within the past fortnight, discharged their employees who refused to hand over their Trade Union membership cards – these incidents which have occurred in numerous factories demonstrate the mockery of such employers pleading against atrocities and restriction of freedom of thought, and allows the contention often made, that if Fascism was not anti-Semitic, they would find their spiritual home in the ranks of the ‘Storm Troopers’.

Absolute disregard of the customs of the country has been proved by the report of an independent investigator into working conditions in what these employers are pleased to call ‘mass production’ furniture factories – wages as much as 9d. per week below the agreed ‘fair’ rate, and hours of employment up to eighty per week, Sundays included.

It is not a matter of importance to the national life that work must go on in these factories seven days per week, but it is essential to the owners that the full ‘pound of flesh’ should be obtained from their employees, no matter that thousands of furniture workers, Gentile and Jewish, are compelled to queue up at the Employment Exchange or the offices of the Unemployment Assistance Board.

These conditions breed anti-Semitism and Fascism, and we can only assume that this type of furniture employer on whom the responsibility lies for the fertile ground on which the seeds of anti-Semitism is sown, will rely on the natural hostility of the people of this country against all forms of repression to preserve him from the fate afflicting the victims of Fascism on the Continent.

If avarice brought the reward which is its due, few people would trouble, but it is the decent people who would suffer from the rise of dictatorship, those who fertilised the growth by their exploitation would retreat to another refuge; and the worker, Jew and Gentile, would suffer alongside those who have a regard for liberty.

> In cases where a statement of profits must, by law, be made available for public information, exorbitant sums are recorded as having been extracted from the business. Bonus shares, the device for reducing the percentage, is common. On the formation of the company, colossal amounts are paid for 'goodwill', yet it is not possible, we are told, for reasonable wages and conditions to be paid, and that the Unions and the Employers' Federation, which for generations have negotiated agreements, should lower the standard of conditions to the level of the 'Sweat Den', to give the owners the privilege of saying, 'we have now agreed to observe "fair" conditions of employment and wage' – we are of the opinion that we shall have public support when we reply 'disgorge some of your excessive profits.'[1025]

The *Jewish Chronicle* then went on to report that representatives of both employers and workers had had a meeting in the Ministry of Labour, at which it was decided that a joint committee be set up to investigate the allegations of poor wages and working conditions, including eighty-hour working weeks, with a few to further action being taken. We hardly believe that any solution will be found, since these conditions have been known since the mass immigration of Jews around 1900, and, despite the occasional protest, nothing has been done about it.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, a Mr. Diamond brought up the matter of the trade union's official statement and press conference. The *Jewish Chronicle* reported Mr. Diamond as saying that the statement was 'of a very ugly character indeed, and for the first time in this country a Trade Union had, in the course of complaining of the troubles that had arisen between it and the employers, raised the racial issue'.[1026]

One of the big names in the furniture industry is Sir Benjamin Drage, director and technical advisor of the well-known furniture company Drage's Ltd.[1027]

By the point that Jews were immigrating *en masse* at the dawn of the century, official investigations had already established that the Jews were the sole masters of the tailoring and clothing industry. Even then, the conditions for the workers, who were mainly employed from home, were seen as inhumane. To this day, nothing of this situation has changed. In many cases, home workers have only a single room for themselves and their often large family to live in. In order to survive on starvation wages, they have to work all day and half the night. The number of people employed in this industry is estimated to be around 25,000. In the factories, the work spaces are anything but pleasant. Here too, in this branch of industry, there is cutthroat competition, and the biggest sufferer is once again the worker. The company owners make huge profits: for example, the *Jewish Chronicle* tells of the recent case of a Jewish strike picket who bought a coat from a shop in the West End of London, for two guineas [42 shillings], and paraded the street with it, advertising

1025 *Jewish Chronicle*, 16/12/1938, p. 34. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source, and quoted more extensively than it was in the original study, due to its perceived historical importance. It should also be noted that the Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers asked the JC to publicise the fact that it was in no way connected with the press release, and the London Furniture Trades Federation similarly wished to distance themselves from the press conference which took place the same day as the press release. The Jewish People's Council also issued a response to the trade union's statement, in which it objected to its tone.

1026 *Jewish Chronicle*, 23/12/1938, p. 25. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. Incidentally, the Board also brought up the fact that the great majority of manufacturers who were not represented at the Ministry of Labour meeting were Jewish. The Board also discussed the problem of (Jewish) 'price-cutting shops', which would sell groceries at cut-throat prices which was designed to drive their competitors out of business.

1027 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 422; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, p. 1191.

that it had been made in the East End for 9 shillings 6d.[1028] More and more factories are being built by Hebrews in the so-called 'rag trade'.[1029]

Here, too, one Jew – Sir Montague Burton – is undeniably the leader. He is also a zealous Zionist, as well as chairman and managing director of:

> Burton (Montague) Ltd.
> Burton (Montague) Estates Ltd.
> Burton (Montague) Shop Properties Ltd.

The capital of the first company listed is £5,500,000. It has shops in almost every major town centre in England, 621 in total. The factories are in Leeds and Walkden, Lancashire.[1030]

The unscrupulous manner in which the Jews exploited their monopoly in the tailoring and clothing industry during the Great War is clear from their own writings. As the Jew Louis Golding wrote in his serialised essay *A Rationale of Anti-Semitism*:

> A certain Jewish 'master-tailor' abides in my memory. He was making vast profits in the manufacture of war-time khaki, and was announcing them on the top of a 'bus and in strident tones. Not one of his confections, he boasted, would keep its stitches for a month. 'It vos grand,' he swore, 'money for dirt.'[1031]

Jews also hold a dominant position in the hairdressing trade, especially in London. Wages are also kept extremely low and employees are often forced to work a twelve-hour day, and in many cases even on Sundays. There are no measures for legal protection. Such Jewish exploitation is made possible by the so-called Hairdresser's and Barber's (Sunday Closing) Act of 1930. Although this law generally requires shops to be closed on Sundays, it provides an exception for Jews under certain conditions. A Jewish shopkeeper is thus allowed to have his shop open on Sunday if he is closed on Saturday. Interestingly, this law met with a certain amount of resistance when it was debated in Parliament, when it was described as giving an unjustified preference to a religious community.

The Jews have taken unlawful advantage of this exemption by circumventing the law through the following manoeuvre: a Jew purchases two stores in different places under different names. One locale is open on Saturday and the other on Sunday. Employees are transferred from one place to another as needed, as the *Jewish Chronicle* reporter reveals to his readers: 'In one particular case, I am told, every Saturday night the staff take the chairs to a shop higher up the road, ready for Sunday

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1028 *Jewish Chronicle*, 22/1/1937, pp. 25-26, 29/1/1937 pp. 20-21. Translator's note: The anecdote comes from the 29/1/1937 issue.
1029 *Jewish Chronicle*, 5/10/1934 p. 18.
1030 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, p. 441; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 1041, 2235; *Jewish Chronicle*, 28/10/1938.
1031 *Jewish Chronicle*, 25/11/1921 (Supplement, iv). Anecdote also repeated verbatim in Banister, p. 138. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. Golding (in the JC source) then goes on to say: 'The morality of the gentleman does not at the moment concern us, but the crass vulgarity which blinded him to the resentment his fellow-travellers might feel on the score that possibly their own sons and brothers would be clad in this deliberate and conscious shoddy, perturbed me.'

morning.' People who refuse to work seven days are fired. Most of the time this doesn't happen because, as the *Jewish Chronicle* states, 'some masters have also kept wages low, saying that assistants can make them up by working on the extra day'.

The differential police treatment between Jews and non-Jews was also leading to resentment, warned the *Jewish Chronicle* reporter, and he gave the following example:

> I was told of an incident that occurred last year when Yom Kippur fell on a Saturday. The majority of Jewish hairdressers informed the Local Authority, in accordance with the Act, that they were going to open on Sunday for that particular week only. At Christmas time in the same year, it was to the advantage of non-Jewish hairdressers to remain open on Sunday. A number did so, were fined for breaking the Act, and one, indignant at what he considered to be the special treatment of the Jew, is now a member of the British Union of Fascists.

It was rightly pointed out in 1934 in the *Hairdresser's Weekly Journal* that such behaviour would inevitably bring personalities like Hitler and Mosley to power, as the following reader's letter attests:

> 'Britisher', quite rightly ask: 'How many Sabbaths have the Jews? My answer to that query is that many of those Jewish hairdressers who have pressed to enforce Clause 3 have no Sabbath at all. They favoured that Clause not because they are religious, and wished to attend Synagogue and to rest. Nothing of the kind. They simply favour that Clause because they are much busier on Sunday than Saturday.
>
> Many of them have two shops, opening one on Sunday and one on Sunday [sic]. This is nothing else but hypocrisy, as those particular Jews never were law-abiding citizens in this or any other country. They are the black sheep of the Jewish race and are the very ones who are creating Hitlers and Mosleys. I am a Jew myself and I do know how to appreciate the freedom the Jews are having in this country.[1032]

We would like to emphasise once more that the above data on the fur, footwear, furniture and hairdressing trades have been taken from a series of articles in the *Jewish Chronicle*. We made the decision to completely forego reports from anti-Jewish sources on the same topic, because we considered the admissions from the Jews themselves to be sufficiently eloquent.

Jews also play a major role in chain stores like Woolworths. Here we shall cite only one company as an example: Marks & Spencer. The chairman and managing director is Simon Marks, his deputy in these roles is J. M. Sieff, and directors include Norman Laski and Harry Sacher. The aforementioned Colonial Minister Leo Amery and the Marquess of Milford Haven are also

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1032 *Jewish Chronicle*, 26/2/1937; *Hairdresser's Weekly Journal*, 18/9/1934. Translator's note: All quotations are reproduced verbatim from original source (the *Jewish Chronicle*, which reproduces the hairdressing journal's letter). As can be deduced, the JC reporter was concerned about the two-tier nature of the Act being a source of anti-Semitism, and states that at a result, 'a strong demand for the repeal of the Clause has arisen, among both Jews and non-Jews'.

directors. The attorneys are Arthur Benjamin and Cohen. The company's capital is £3,300,000, and 226 stores have been opened in the UK to date.[1033]

The extent to which retail trade is in the hands of Jews can best be seen on Jewish holidays. A stroll through the commercial streets of London gives the best object lesson: on these days most shops are closed, or they are kept open with only a few Aryan workers. The well-known Harrods group is split into Harrods Ltd. and Harrods (Buenos Aires) Ltd. The common telegraphic address is but one indicator of how closely these two companies are connected to each other. The former includes the well-known giant department stores of Harrods, Dickins & Jones, D. H. Evans & Co. Ltd. and others. On the board of directors of Harrods (Buenos Aires) Ltd. sits the financially powerful Jew Baron d'Erlanger, who certainly also has a stake in Harrods Ltd., even if he does not make this known to the outside world.[1034] Incidentally, as Fraser points out, Harrods has three Jewish directors, the same three Jewish directors that on the board of D. H. Evans and Co.[1035]

1033 *Jewish Year Book 1937*, pp. 460, 471, 488, 497; *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 1582-3.
1034 *Stock Exchange Year Book 1938*, pp. 1354-5.
1035 Fraser, p. 126.

Jewish Influences and Their Effects

A brief survey of the above compiled material will not only prove the destructive influence of Judaism, but will also justify the conclusion that the whole of British life is to a large extent influenced, if not dominated, by the Jews and their system. In politics, economics, culture, and all areas of public life, it is the same picture everywhere. It seems as if there is no corner of England left that Jews have not penetrated.

The question then arises as to where this state of things has already led England or will lead England in the future. Not even the friends of the Jews can deny that an alien element has come into the country with the Hebrews, which has to have had an impact in one way or another, not least because they will always remain a foreign body who will never be absorbed into the nation. A letter from 'B. Felz' to the *Jewish Chronicle* of December 8th, 1911 (p. 38), proves that this understanding of things is no mere theory. Writing of the unhappy Jewish reaction to Mr. Chesterton's lecture at the West End Jewish Literary Society, Mr. Felz admits: 'The patriotism of the Jew is merely a cloak he assumes to please the Englishman, and so when Mr. Chesterton is shrewd enough to detect the Jew beneath the Englishman's clothing, the masqueraders become exceedingly angry.' The self-confessed 'Jew of the younger generation' also ends his letter by saying: 'I think it can be laid down as a general law, that the more Jews become Englishmen, the less they become Jews. That does not imply any moral censure; it is simply a statement of fact, and Jews who pretend that they can at once be patriotic Englishmen and good Jews are simply living lies.' [reproduced verbatim from original source].

This in turn agrees with the words of the Jew M. Wodislawski, who declared: 'I am a British citizen, but first and foremost I am Jewish.'[1036] After the Great War, the Hebrews noted with satisfaction that between the Jews of the various countries there had never been a state of war or even hostility,[1037] and in the *Jewish Chronicle* of August 26th, 1927, we read that 'the Jews are international. Denying this or pretending that it is not the case does not change this established fact.' [Translator's note: The quotation in this form could not be found, and appears to the author's (accurate) gloss of the transcript of the speech given at the Zurich Conference on Jewish Rights by Rabbi Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, pp. 17-18 of source.]

According to another Jewish admission:

> …it is a regrettable fact that the debauchers, the instigators of crimes and the people with all type of bad traits in business are generally Jews. If we could deny it, we would. We would even keep it a secret if we could. But we can neither deny it nor debate it away…[1038]

What results have the Jewish spirit, when combined with Puritan and liberal principles, produced in England?

1036 *Jewish World*, 1/1/1909.
1037 *Jewish World*, 15/1/1919.
1038 *British Guardian*, 23/5/1924.

In addition to many other negative externalities, of which more later, the entire system is perfectly revealed in the number of unemployed men and the problems that this causes.

Although the state of war mobilised a great deal of manpower for national defence and the war industry, the number of unemployed people – there were still over a million at the beginning of 1941 – speaks an eloquent and at the same time disturbing language. Since the assistance that they receive is insufficient, the miserable conditions of these people must necessarily result in a slow physical and mental perishing. In his book *News of England*, writer Beverley Nichols describes the suffering everywhere, the decline of entire towns and the resulting collapse of those affected. He reports numerous cases in which young people between the ages of 16 and 18 have never worked, nor have ever seen their fathers work.[1039]

The pauperisation of the masses has reached such proportions over the past sixty years because employers in Puritan-Jewish England are only interested in making money, not in the wellbeing of the community. Even today there are unthinkably hellish working conditions in that land – inconceivable for members of the Third Reich – while companies paying annual dividends of 60 or even 100% are not uncommon. As examples, we shall cite Woolworths and Austin Motor Works, to name just two such companies.[1040]

The systematic decline of agriculture, which incidentally had begun at the end of the 18th century and caused ever more free peasant farmers to disappear from their own land,[1041] took on critical proportions with the introduction of Free Trade, which caused thousands upon thousands to give up their land, or to exchange work in the fields for new sources of income in the city. The resulting oversupply of manpower led to starvation wages and further unemployment with its well-known pernicious consequences. There is no picture more shocking than the official statistics on recipients of government support. Until the outbreak of the Great War there was only one type of claimant in existence: those who received welfare support. After the introduction of unemployment benefit, there were two categories of claimant. It will certainly be possible that here and there people who receive an old-age pension will also receive welfare support, so that they will be better off than unemployment-benefit recipients in general. It should also be taken into account that among the latter there are many people who are no longer able to work. There are also cases where a person, with the approval of the relevant authorities, receives both benefits, meaning that he or she is listed twice. But this is rare and is offset by the fact that others who are unemployed do not register for some reason and therefore do not appear in the official statistics. In any case, it is clear that the people who are registered either for welfare support or unemployment benefit together represent the legion of undernourished paupers, a situation which will lead to the strength and vitality of the nation being ravaged as time goes on. The numbers for the different time periods are as follows:[1042]

Year	Total U.K Pop.	Unemployed on Unemployment Benefit.	Unemployed on Welfare
1871	31,555,694		1,280,000 (approx.)
1881	34,952,204		1,000,000 (approx.)

1039 Nichols, p. 233 ff.
1040 Stock Exchange Year Book 1938, pp. 891, 2065.
1041 McNair Wilson, p. 41 ff.
1042 *Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom: 1939*, pp. 4, 5, 97, 132; *Accounts and Papers… 1902*, Vol. 62, pp. 257, 266-8; *Accounts and Papers …1886*, Vol. 68, p. 187, 195-6.

1890	37,484,764		1,000,000 (approx.)
1900	41,164,297		1,000,000 (approx.)
1913	45,468,000		933,166
1927	45,388,000	1,145,000	1,803,702
1934	46,666,000	2,407,000	1,880,177
1938	47,485,000	1,800,000 (approx.)	1,484,359

This relatively great suffering of the population has had a particular impact on health. This has recently become most noticeable among schoolchildren, which has become a matter of serious concern at teachers' conferences. On other occasions, people have noted the problem, but without taking any practical measures to change the situation. It is true that in 1937 an organisation was set up to try to improve the health of the population, but by the beginning of 1939 virtually nothing was heard of it. At a trade union assembly in 1937 it was pointed out that it would be impossible to improve children's health unless there was an improvement in their nutrition.[1043] Furthermore, it must be said that in the food industry everything is done to ensure that the seller makes the maximum profit, regardless of the quality or nutritional value of the food being sold. This has largely been achieved by offering consumers almost all vegetables, fruits, etc. in tinned form. Even potatoes come in tins, a fact that might make you laugh if the thinking it reveals were not so sad. The quality of the beer and of other types of alcoholic beverages, the production of which is likewise based solely on the profit motive, is also detrimental to health. In England there is a very high level of alcohol consumption, which in 1936 led to no fewer than 44,525 convictions for drunkenness.[1044] The visions that one often sees in London are also shocking: babies in prams being left outside the front door of the pub at night, while the mother inside tries to keep up with the men drinking.

One victim of the Jewish system is undoubtedly Great Britain's agriculture, which has been hit particularly hard. It was doomed to collapse when cheap foodstuffs flooded in from all parts of the world after the triumph of the Free Trade ideology, introduced by Peel but firmly and definitively anchored into the country by Disraeli. Although this increased exports – England's suppliers bought their finished goods from England – this trade did not benefit the nation, but only the Jews and their friends, who, making money both from imports and exports, profited twice from this system. In this way, the current conditions in agriculture have undoubtedly permitted a gradual increase in pure money power with its globalist plans. To be competitive, low wages for workers were a prerequisite, but this could only be achieved in conjunction with cheap food. In that context, who cared about the harm or even destruction of the nation’s agriculture?[1045] Who cared that thousands and thousands were driven off the land and living in abject poverty? This brought a new influx of labour into the cities, and the main goal sought by the money power – low wages – was achieved. In the first thirty years following the introduction of Free Trade, around 120,000 agricultural workers and their families left the countryside,[1046] of whom very few found decently paid jobs. Most became paupers or emigrated.

1043 *Daily Telegraph*, 30/3/1937.
1044 For more details, see Nichols, pp. 88-97.
1045 McNair Wilson, p. 149.
1046 *Daily Express*, 20/10/1938.

According to the latest statistics, no fewer than 180,000 agricultural workers and their families have emigrated over the last ten years.[1047] Since 1921, 2,600,236 acres of once-productive land have fallen out of cultivation.[1048] In addition, the land that is still under cultivation is deteriorating more and more because the farmers, due to a lack of capital, are unable to buy the necessary equipment etc. that a modern farming business requires. For the same reason, most agricultural companies have neither silos nor other storage options, so they have to sell the harvest from the field itself as far as is possible. Since this creates an extraordinary oversupply on the markets, the already low prices fall still further and the farmer barely receives enough to pay his taxes. The situation in agriculture is therefore completely hopeless.[1049]

A brilliantly written work, supported by statistical evidence, has been published from the pen of the well-known agrarian Viscount Lymington, a former member of Parliament and a sincere friend of Germany even in these difficult days. No one was better qualified to take a stand on this burning issue, since he himself maintains a model estate. The title of this book, *Famine in England*, says it all, and we only wish that a German translation were published to show the difference in attitude between the Third Reich government and the British government towards agriculture. Purpose and space prohibit us from giving further details from Lord Lymington's book.

That agriculture can no longer survive with what is has, was confirmed by an article in the *Daily Express* of December 14th, 1938. The owner of a farm of about 120 hectares had to put £1,601 into it in one year. With the appointment of a new Minister of Agriculture, the peasantry hoped that their situation would improve, but we do not have faith that this will happen, as it would mean changing a state of affairs that has been in place for almost a century, and would require drastic measures, which is not really in the spirit of the English people, not to mention the resistance that it would receive from the money power led by the Jews. The option of paying subsidies to farmers is unlikely to prove viable given Britain's strained financial situation, especially since all circles hostile to agriculture would be against it. Finally, the existence of the so-called Political and Economic Planning group (PEP), is likely to stand in the way of a movement of free upward development. Founded in 1931, this association has set up boards with great powers, in a type of self-regulation for the various sectors of the economy. Many sectors of agriculture have already been affected by this new regulatory system, e.g. there is a milk board and a potato board which specify exactly how much milk or how many potatoes a farmer can produce, and which also set the prices. These boards have given rise to the greatest bitterness in the agricultural sector, which complains of completely inadequate prices and intolerable injustices, as well as the disproportionate contributions that they have to pay to the PEP.[1050] An excess of milk produced that cannot be used on the farm has to be thrown away because farmers are not allowed to sell it. If there has been a bountiful potato harvest which exceeds the set amount that the farmer has been allotted to sell, he has no choice but to leave them in the field, where they often rot unless poor people go and secretly collect them. It has even happened that only certain grades of potatoes are allowed to be sold, which means that most of the rest are likely to spoil, while millions of people in the world’s largest and richest empire do not have enough to eat.

1047 *Daily Express*, 20/10/1938.
1048 Nichols, p. 181.
1049 Lymington, p. 120 ff.
1050 *Daily Express*, 12/10/1938, 28/10/1938, 5/11/1938, 18/11/1938, 19/11/1938, 22/11/1938, 23/11/1938, 30/11/1938, 15/12/1938.

All of this is only possible because big capital works with the PEP group to become the ultimate master of the free peasantry. We know that this has been the aim of the Jews and their friends since ancient times, for they need the impoverishment of the masses in the cities, and control over the peasants in the countryside, in order to dictate their terms. Thus we see little hope for a revitalisation of agriculture in England, especially since after the Great War the big landowners, knowing that crop prices were set to dip, sold large parts of their land to their tenant farmers, who to buy the land had to borrow money at high interest rates from the banks, and thus fell into the clutches of the Jews and their friends when agricultural prices took their inevitable tumble. 'The effect of the whole transaction,' Belloc wrote, 'was that masses of English land had been transferred from the old great Landlords to the banks, and that the men who actually tilled the soil and had adventured their small capital in the development of small farms, were left paying tribute to the money-lending machine which modern banking has become.'[1051] Belloc is likewise correct when he states: 'In the Commercial State the peasantry will be destroyed.'[1052]

So today, as we witness the collapse of the British Empire, we must reflect on the contributory role played by the plutocracies' destruction of the free and independent peasant class, a goal sought by the Jews for centuries because this class was the least amenable to their influence. We remember with horror that this process once threatened to take hold in Germany, too, and we must therefore be doubly grateful that the targeted measures of the Reich farmers' leader Richard Walther Darré put an end to the capitalist exploitation of the German peasantry once and for all, and secured her the place she deserves. As a result, blood and soil have regained their rights, and if today we plan for the thousand-year Reich, the reality of this will be in no small measure assured by the protective regulations for agriculture put in place by a brilliant leadership.

What is remarkable is the fact that the PEP group has already made its way into various sectors of the general economy without the public knowing practically anything about it. The few who do know about it believe that this organisation is a tool with which the Jews can directly control the economy in new ways with unprecedented success. The president of this all-powerful group is the Jew Israel Sieff, the vice-president and assistant managing director of the aforementioned Marks & Spencer, similar to Woolworths. He is also Honorary President of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland.[1053] His political views can be described as radical left. It is even said, based on American publications, that he maintains close ties to the group of Jews – namely Jacob Schiff, Warburg and others – who provided the original financial support to the Bolsheviks and thus kept them in power.[1054] Two other directors of the PEP group are the aforementioned Lord Melchett and Lord Eustace Percy. The former needs no further identification as a full Jew, but with regard to the latter it should be mentioned that he has fallen completely into the Jews' orbit. During his time working as an attaché at the British Embassy in Washington, he was close friends with the Zionist Professor Felix Frankfurter, who has recently been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court with the help of his patron Roosevelt. Another of the PEP's

1051 Belloc: *Crisis*, pp. 152-3. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

1052 Belloc: *Contemporary England*, p. 62 ff. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

1053 *Jewish Year Book 1938*, p. 502. Translator's note: According to his Jewish Telegraphic Agency obituary of 15/7/1972, Sieff also co-founded the World Jewish Congress, of which he became vice-president and chairman of its European executive.

1054 *Unseen Net*, pp. 4-5; *Jewish Communal Register 1921* (New York); Steed: *Through Thirty Years*, Vol. II, p. 302. Translator's note: Steed affirms in his memoir that when it came to the securing the Bolsheviks power and international legitimacy, 'the prime movers were Jacob Schiff, Warburg, and other international financiers, who wished above all to bolster up the Jewish Bolshevists in order to secure a field for German and Jewish exploitation of Russia'.

leading men, Kenneth Lindsay, described by Fry as Sieff's docile secretary, was formerly third chairman of the Labour Club at Oxford University and is known for his radical left-wing views. From this brief summary of some of the PEP group's leaders – at least the most influential and energetic – the reader will have a rough idea of the group's goals.[1055]

Thus we can see that it is only a certain small group which benefits from the current Jewish system in England. In addition to the army of unemployed and an agriculture in decline, there are signs of degeneration everywhere else. The disused factories in Britain's industrial regions speak volumes. The slums of London, Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds and other cities are hard to imagine: we find them unbearable.

A serious question is the mixing of the blood of the English with all possible races, which is becoming more and more noticeable.[1056] According to our estimate, there are, as we know, about 1.7 million Jews to some 44 million English, and additional contingents of Hebrews are streaming into the country on a daily and weekly basis. Nothing is being done to prevent intermarriage; on the contrary, the nobility and ruling circles in particular bear eloquent witness to this racial profanation.

In addition to the many Jews, there are thousands of Coloured men, Negroes, Chinese, etc., in London, Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, and other cities, and it hardly causes a stir when they marry English girls, who then go on to give birth to numerous mixed-race children.[1057] The physical examination for military service is usually a good touchstone for a nation's general state of health, and as early as the turn of the century, 60% of the Englishmen who volunteered to enlist were found to be unfit. During the Great War, after the introduction of conscription, there was an even better opportunity to carry out checks in this regard, which produced an even more shocking result: 64-65% of men were unfit for field service. In 1918, Lloyd George told a special conference at Manchester Hippodrome that the results of the physical examinations were '…appalling. I hardly dare tell you the results'.[1058]

With regard to this fact, the question then arises as to whether the English people show any sign of degeneration.

1055 *Unseen Net*: p. 4 ff.; *Jewish Daily Post*, 16/6/1935; Fry, p. 235 ff. Translator's note: 'Leslie Fry' was the pen name of Louise Chandor-Shishmareff.

1056 Ludovici: *Defence of Conservatism*, p. 231-2.

1057 Lane, pp. 43-52; Landa, p. 275 ff. Banister, pp. 126-9. Translator's note: Banister, in his book first published in 1923, states that 'Liverpool alone has found work for some 5,000 coloured men' (p. 128), and attributes the 'rapidly increasingly negro element in the population' to 'the preference of Jewish employers for negro labour. Most of the negroes and other coloured men here, and practically all those engaged in theatrical performances, have been imported by Jews.' (p. 41). Lane's chapter 'The Alien and Public Health' is very recommended to researchers looking for on-the-ground truth about the third-world conditions that existed in the multicultural areas of 1930s England.

1058 Ludovici: *Man* pp. 191-5. Translator's note: Quoted word as per original source (*Times* 13/9/1918, p. 8). Ludovici, himself a front-line officer in WW1, put the real percentage of unfit men as much higher, saying that 'I challenge any officer who was on the Western Front, whether in the artillery or infantry, to deny that the men we used to get as reinforcements, even as early as the autumn of 1916, were often among the poorest specimens of manhood we had ever seen – dull-witted, delicate, toothless, and often rheumatical. Thousands of these men are taking war-disability pensions today, who ought never to have crossed the water, who only crossed it in order to be invalided home again…' Lloyd George, in the speech quoted above, also told those assembled (referring to the army's fitness grades): 'You cannot maintain an A1 Empire with a C3 population' and admitted that he had been 'staggered' by the Minister of National Service's admission that at least a million men had been lost to the fighting ranks due to the systematic neglect of the nation's health. He also apologised to the doctors who, due to the shocking levels of unfitness not being believed by government officials, were made to re-examine men in the hope that there had been some kind of diagnostic error.

We are aware of the many different views on the topic. However, within the scope of our present study we cannot deal with this topic in detail, but must mainly limit ourselves to citing facts that are related to the Jewish Question. Extremely interesting and instructive is the book *Man: An Indictment* by A. M. Ludovici, who with great clarity argues that degeneration has reached considerable proportions. He does not deny the bravery and value of the British soldier in the Great War, but rightly remarks that this is not evidence to the contrary, since animals are also capable of fighting, which proves nothing more than a reasonably strong survival instinct. But this cannot hide the fact that other necessary qualities, such as willpower, determination, self-discipline, etc., are becoming ever more rare among the British people.[1059] 'We have mass-thought and opinion imposed on the population, in the same way as are their standardized manufactured boots,' Ludovici writes, 'and any attempt at raising them from their hypnotic condition, by stating truths that are incompatible with their standardized intellectual pabulum, is to earn the reputation of insanity or crankiness.'[1060] We know that the Jews want precisely this situation for a country; under such circumstances, the programming, and (one might well say) the dumbing down of the people is made easier with the help of the modern methods and means of propaganda.

How else to explain the fact that the parliamentary parties do not demand an unconditional solution to the calamitous misery that is so widespread in England? Old people struggle to find the barest necessities to live, the unemployed are demonstrating for the lack of a good square meal in a long time, and the farmers – the wellspring of a nation – have for decades been heading towards ruin.[1061] The MPs, whose electorate consists largely of these poor, passed a law increasing their annual allowances from £400 to £600,[1062] and yet the majority of them refused to grant a modest increase in the Old Age Pension.[1063] Abandoned by their rulers, these poor wretches have resigned themselves to their fate.

While the people themselves are neglected, and many of their children, due to weakness and malnutrition, are unable to take part in the exercise classes that are so strongly recommended for health, while there are slums everywhere in the larger cities, and countless unemployed people whose lives are just wasting away, nothing is spared for when it comes to making clamorous propaganda for the Jewish cause.

Not only does the press, without exception, defend the cause of the 'poor displaced Jews', not only does the radio try to help through appeals for donations and numerous 'enlightening' lectures about these pitiable souls, ex-Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and the Mayor of London, have, through their patronage, raised enormous sums for the Lord Baldwin Fund for Refugees, far in excess of the limit of 20 million shillings.[1064] Meanwhile, on the so-called Stage and Screen Day of Saturday, January 14th, the theatres and cinemas donated 10% of their income to the same cause, resulting in a donation of over £31,000, and even the Sunday collections of the Church of England

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1059 Ludovici, pp. 141-181.

1060 Ludovici, pp. 262-3. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. Coincidentally, Ludovici's 1927 discussion of the mind-control effects of mass communication precedes the publication of Edward Bernays' book *Propaganda* by only a year. Winston Churchill, who himself knew how to manipulate the masses with rhetorical techniques, best summed up the elites' supremely arrogant view of the individual as an empty vessel to be filled with the opinions of his 'betters' when he said: 'There is no such thing as public opinion. There is only published opinion.'

1061 *Daily Express*, 24/11/1938.

1062 *Daily Express*, 5/12/1938.

1063 *Daily Express*, 24/11/1938.

1064 *Times*, 1-10/2/1939; *Sunday Times*, 15/1/1939. Translator's note: The *Times* of 4/2/1939 reports of the fund nearing the £400,000 mark.

ended up giving over £52,000 to the Jews.[1065] Regardless of one's political views, an impartial person must be asking why the first concern is not with alleviating the needs of one's own people, why Baldwin does not speak for the native unemployed, why the theatres and cinemas do not donate money for the British poor and elderly, and why the government does not make millions available for a job creation scheme that would offer work and bread and would improve public housing, roads and other infrastructure. With a different set of priorities, the government could provide hospitals that are not, as they are now, dependent almost exclusively on voluntary donations, and which do not suffer a grave lack of beds, instruments and rooms to be able to treat the seriously ill.[1066]

Would sensible people put up with being pushed out of their positions by emigrants in order to swell the endless ranks of the unemployed? Despite all official denials, one hears continual stories of Englishmen having been fired in order to give jobs to immigrant Jews.[1067] It is not uncommon for companies to even be forced to do this by their Jewish business partners or clients, as they often make the conclusion of business dependent on it. If a company rejects such a request, it will not receive any orders, even if it has worked with the Hebrews for years.[1068] It is pure extortion, of course, but it has repeatedly proven to be effective.

As for the influence and attitude of the Church, many people, including the writer Ludovici,[1069] are of the opinion that it has contributed significantly to the degeneration of the English people. However, we cannot deal with this topic in detail here, as we must limit ourselves to solely to the Church's attitude towards the Jewish Question.

Dr. Cosmo Lang, who as the former Archbishop of Canterbury was head of the Church of England, could be found at many large protest meetings against the Third Reich's policies towards Jews. At a church conference in July 1938, he ordered that the following Sunday, July 17th – the day for which the chief rabbi had scheduled prayers in every synagogue of the British Empire for the Jews in Germany – the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Free Christian communities were to 'unite with their Jewish brothers in prayer for those who had to suffer so cruelly'.[1070] It was also he who ordered that the Sunday church collection be used for the benefit of the Jews.

Dr. Temple, former Archbishop of York and current Archbishop of Canterbury, did not lag behind his fellow archbishop in his defence of the Jews: in October 1938 he delivered a lecture titled 'The World's Debt to Israel and its presentation in Education' at the Society of Jews and Christians in London, and four months earlier, in June 1938, he described the German measures

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1065 *Times*, 9/2/1939, p. 9. Translator's note: This article covers both the cinema/theatre and church initiatives.

1066 *Evening Standard*, 31/12/1938. Translator's note: The front-page headline story 'London Conference Bid To Save the Hospitals', breaks down the dire financial situation of these institutions, and their huge reliance on charity from the public, which is clearly insufficient. The article expresses indignation that 'the vital health services the hospitals provide should be largely dependent on thousands of young men and girls cajoling coppers from passers-by in the streets.' It also describes how hospitals would routinely send donation requests to private individuals, for example, if a birth of a baby had been announced in the press, the parents would receive begging letters, some from children's hospitals, describing 'in the most harrowing fashion the diseases and distress of less fortunate babies'.

1067 *Daily Express*, 14/10/1938.

1068 *Sunday Express*, 23/10/1938.

1069 Ludovici: *Man*, p. 212. Translator's note: In a manner of speaking, Ludovici did say this (at least if one interprets the statement 'Bolshevism is the outcome of Christian values, the true descendant of Christian tradition in Europe'), however his main argument is that it is the physical degeneration of the English people that has caused a concomitant decline in their religious sentiment and ethical preoccupations, not the other way round.

1070 *Star*, 11/7/1938; *Daily Telegraph*, 18/7/1938; *Voice of Britain*, p. 3-4.

against the Jews as ‘the greatest outrage in living memory… incompatible with the fundamental principles of civilisation’.[1071]

Other high ecclesiastical dignitaries, such as the bishops of Chichester, Southwark, Durham, Ripon, Chelmsford, Ipswich, Manchester, London, Salisbury, Bristol and Bradford, also stood up on this issue.[1072] The Archbishop of York, along with the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Bradford, and the Bishop of Bristol (as well as other prominent clerical and lay members of the Church of England), addressed an open letter to Mr. Neville Laski, K.C., chairman of the Board of Deputies, in which they strongly condemned Germany's anti-Jewish measures and described the German racial policy as ‘wicked folly’.[1073]

Dr. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, said that ‘as a Liberal and Christian it was incumbent upon him to protest against the persecution of Jews in various parts of the world and the attempt to carry that evil spirit into this country. Since the War, there had been a remarkable decay of compassion, and things that would have stirred their fathers, today left them cold and unmoved.’[1074]

We could fill page after page with similar statements from church leaders, but we will limit ourselves solely to reproducing the official Jewish opinion of the Church's efforts to serve the Jewish cause, which we found in an editorial of the *Jewish Chronicle* dated October 7th, 1938:

> The churches in particular, here, as in America, have taken a stand for justice towards Jewish and other minorities which is greatly heartening, though their weakening hold hold on the masses should not be overlooked.
>
> [Quotation reproduced verbatim from page 11 of original source.]

One wonders why there is no influential voice anywhere to make it clear to the Church that it should first concern itself with the cause of the poor in England, raising its political voice and providing material assistance for its own flock, before getting so involved with foreign Jews that it even makes church funds available to them.

For various writers, another symptom of decline is the fact that more money is spent on betting and gaming in England than in any other country in the world. In 1935, annual turnover across the various gambling groups was £400 million – half the normal English budget – of which around £300 million came from horse racing, but football betting is also growing in popularity. While the money gambled on the so-called Football Pool was £8 million in 1934, a year later it had reached £20 million, and in 1937 it had reached £30 million, which means that it has undoubtedly

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1071 *Jewish Chronicle*, 28/10/1938, pp. 25, 28. Translator’s note: Both the lecture title and quotation are reproduced verbatim from the cited source.

1072 *Voice of Britain*, pp. 4-9; *Daily Telegraph*, 28/7/1938, p. 12; *Jewish Chronicle*, 9/12/1938; *Daily Telegraph*, 14-15/11/1938.

1073 *Daily Telegraph*, 19/12/1938, p. 9. Translator’s note: Quoted element reproduced verbatim from original source.

1074 *Jewish Chronicle*, 30/4/1937 p. 20. Translator’s note: Aldag’s original text stated that Dr. Matthews ‘claimed that “anti-Semitism means decadence”’, however, this notion has obviously come from the (highly misleading) headline of the JC article, as a careful reading of the entire text shows that the phrase ‘Anti-Semitism means decadence’ refers to Dr. Moses Gaster’s comment, while the sub-headline ‘Warning by Dean of St. Paul’s’, in fact refers to a separate section of the article in which Dr. Matthews features. I have thus replaced Aldag’s erroneous but understandable statement with what was actually reported for Dr. Matthew’s speech. Incidentally, the actual comment from Dr. Gaster was that ‘anti-Semitism was a sign of political, economic, and intellectual disintegration’.

increased still further in the meantime. With a population of about 44 million, well over 30 million Football Pool letters are delivered by the General Post Office every week, which represents an income of around £140,000.

Everywhere you see 'penny arcades' filled with gaming machines, where men and women, young and old, try their luck. They are usually members of the lower classes, who would be better off investing their pennies in food than succumbing to the lure of the Jewish spirit of speculation, which, through temptingly low stakes, stimulates their passion for gambling, and lures one penny after another out of their pockets. The large amount spent on gambling and its ubiquitous presence is not a sign of economic wellbeing: one only has to observe the punters in the betting shops and at the gaming machines to realise that they are the poorest people.

Beverley Nichols, to whom we owe the figures above, describes how he observed with horror and deep concern 'crowds of men hurrying from the labour exchanges, to spend the first two shillings of their weekly dole on a postal order for a football coupon' – a considerable proportion of their reduced income.[1075]

The statements made by the two writers Belloc and Ludovici, who both deal with the question of the Jewish danger to England, are interesting.

The former rightly points out that England is ruled more or less by a small number of rich people. Only the omnipresent merchant spirit made this possible, and led to wealth first asserting then consolidating its primacy. As a result, the joy of creating goods, what might be called craftsmanship, was lost, and then emerged the principle of abandoning production as a measure of wealth, as money became abstracted from the process of production. In a productive society, the superiority of the thing produced is the measure of success; in a commercial society, the amount of wealth accumulated by the dealer is the sole measure of success (the quality of the goods sold being irrelevant). Over time this must necessarily lead to the ruin of the peasantry that creates the goods. Who should be surprised that England and the Jews are so closely tied that Israel not only has a warm friend and constant ally in England, but even an enthusiastic patron![1076]

This is the clear-eyed insight of a man who has closely studied England's problems for decades and who professes himself to be a friend of the Hebrews.

Ludovici pointed out these dangers to English life even more frankly in his various writings. He recognised how the Jew, due to the idiosyncrasies of his character, had to deconstruct all of the old English ideals because they were alien to him, and threatened to block the path of his trajectory towards control of the nation. All that remained was the rubble of the former values of the British people, and in their place the Jewish spirit with all of its detrimental consequences.[1077]

In 1938, the well-known writer and clergyman William Ralph Inge told *Evening Standard* readers the following personal anecdotes:

1075 Nichols, pp. 64-73. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source (p. 70).
1076 Belloc: *Crisis*, p. 209 ff.; *Contemporary England*, pp. 5, 50 ff.
1077 Ludovici: *A Defence of Conservatism*, pp. 154-5. Translator's note: See also quotation corresponding to footnote 458 (England's Impotence). Ironically, Aldag makes this statement about Ludovici's frankness without appearing to realise that it was Ludovici who had penned the pseudonymous book *Jews and the Jews in England*, which was unsurprisingly Ludovici's most forthright work on the Jewish Question.

> The other day I met a man who has given up a lucrative position in commerce because he could not stand the almost universal corruption and 'graft' which he found in business. Things have become much worse, he thought, in the last ten years.
>
> Another man told me that 'the word of an Englishman' is no longer a proverb for truthfulness and rectitude among foreign nations. In fact, our business men have now a rather bad reputation.[1078]

The old British spirit as it was once known in the world, and which saw king and country as the highest ideals, must be in severe danger, as it had come to the point where, in 1938, the students of Oxford University had made the decision 'never to die for King and Country under any circumstances'.[1079]

Left-wing radical influences have been mostly responsible for this attitude, triggered primarily by Jewish elements. It was they who advocated the spread of such ideas immediately after the end of the Great War. The Zionist leader Israel Zangwill became the spokesman for Bolshevism in Communist meetings as early as 1919. That year, as he explained to a largely Jewish audience in the Albert Hall, Great Britain should not oppose the Soviet Union, but rather it should conclude a pact of friendship with them. This is most forcefully demonstrated in the closing lines of his speech, latterly titled *Hands Off Russia*:

> Let us intervene in Russia not with arms or blockades, but with food and friendship! Let us leave Russia the right she has proclaimed for all – the right of self-determination.[1080]

We learn from the *Morning Post* of March 2nd, 1920, that in a public speech Zangwill described Bolshevism as a form of Christianity and raised the question of why the workers of Great Britain did not fight for such ideals of humanity.

When various Jews were accused of Bolshevik agitation, their like-minded kinsmen sang Marxist songs in the courtroom.[1081]

There was a strong Bolshevik tendency among the Jewish population, especially in the East End of London. The following is an excerpt from an open letter written by a Jewish woman, which appeared in the *Morning Post* of March 10th and 11th, 1919:

> It was the Jews who made the revolution possible in Russia. The Jewish youth joyfully devoted themselves to this work of destruction, which precedes a world reformation; they came to England to continue their work…

1078 *Evening Standard*, 4/11/1938 p. 7. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
1079 Zukerman, p. 75 ff.; *Daily Express*, 4/11/1938. Translator's note: Quoted element reproduced from original source (Zukerman, p. 78).
1080 *Morning Post*, 8/2/1919, 23/4/1919; Zangwill, p. 8. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.
1081 *Morning Post*, 10/3/1919.

The newspapers regularly reported on the Jews stirring up unrest among the working-class populations of London, Glasgow, and other industrial cities.[1082] Most notably, it was the current Labour MP, Emanuel Shinwell, a former tailor from Poland, who made a name for himself with his radical Marxist activities. While he was leading the agitation in Glasgow, his colleague Simon Greenspon was the leading the riot in Belfast. But even in London, Jews were identified as the main troublemakers.[1083]

The close collaboration between Zionism and Marxism was later repeatedly mentioned in the press.[1084]

A report on the Comintern Congress held in Moscow in 1928 stated, among other things, that: 'Mr. Cohen of Great Britain "strongly recommended the use of subversive propaganda not only in the British army, navy and air force, but also in the territorial army – the English militia"'.[1085]

We have witnessed the development of this situation ourselves. By silently digging under the foundations of society, under the radar of the authorities, the Jews fomented the growth of Bolshevism until they finally achieved their goal, and fraternisation between the British and the Soviets is now complete.

1082 *Morning Post*, 19/1/1919, 25/1/1919, 8/4/1919, 23/4/1919. Translator's note: Given the level of Jewish influence on the British press at the time, it would be interesting to know to what extent newspapers other than the *Morning Post* covered this activity and, if any did, the language that was used. The *Standard*, which as we saw in Volume 6 was the other big title that dared be critical of Jewish behaviour during the 19th-century, had ceased publication in 1910, apparently leaving the *Morning Post* to be the lone nativist and anti-establishment voice in the wilderness.

1083 *Morning Post*, 30/1/1919, 31/1/1919, 1/2/1919, 5/2/1919.

1084 *Morning Post*, 7/10/1922.

1085 *Morning Post*, 20/9/1928.

And the Future?

Given the facts presented above, there can hardly be any doubt that London has become the centre of world Jewry since the return of the Jews under Cromwell. It must therefore fall if the Jewish Question is to be solved globally, because not only does London still have the world trapped in a vast web of financial entanglements, but because England's hegemonic power has been put to serving Jewish interests. One only has to think of the Treaty of Versailles, which was dictated by the Jews or their straw men. Even the plague on humanity born from this, the League of Nations, is, as the Jews themselves boast, a Jewish invention. As late as 1937, the Count of Saint-Aulaire, the former French ambassador to London, wrote the following:

> …are we not paying too great an honour to freemasonry when we attribute to it the greatest share in the genesis of the League of Nations and in responsibility for its acts? Is not this secret society a society with limited responsibility, not only by reason of its mental weakness, but also because it is, above all else, the instrument of forces more secret still and more to be feared? Is it not unjustly accused of all the sins of Jewry? And if freemasonry is but an instrument, then President Wilson was but the instrument of an instrument.[1086]

Apart from the numerous examples given of the existence of organised international Jewry, the Hebrews themselves have repeatedly given us confirmation of this fact. So let us cite them, in their own words.

The *Jewish Chronicle* editorial of October 7th, 1938, which appeared shortly after the Munich Agreement, stated:

> A Europe has emerged in which the democracy has been forced to retreat... One of two things may happen now. Either democrats will pull themselves together and stand with unity and vigour for their ideals, or else they will themselves, as Mr. Churchill warned, succumb to the policy of adopting Totalitarianism so as to defend themselves against the dictator States with their own weapons. Both of these eventualities call for a stern reconsideration by Jews of the lines of activity they have adopted hitherto. They demand a new Jewish spirit, more positive action, and a more independent and self-reliant attitude. If, for instance, democrats are to stand up for their democratic souls, then the old idea that Jews may not align themselves as Jews with any system of political thought becomes, to say the least of it, ripe for immediate reconsideration. Apart from democracy, there is no hope for us.
>
> If, on the other hand, the democracies are going to seek salvation by adopting the dictatorship ideologies and methods which have gone from one victory to another, then that situation, full of the gravest import for the Jewish people, will call equally loudly for a revision of the old ways. It will call, for example, for Jewish organisation and unity of a kind not heretofore considered, let alone practised. The notion that Jews must not

1086 Saint-Aulaire, p. 73. Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

> come together resolutely for mutual protection may have to go by the board. It has never availed us much in past years. It has only been met with insensate talk about international Jewish action which has run to the most fantastic and criminal lengths. In a Europe in which democracy and all that implies are in eclipse, and the Jewish people are correspondingly in danger, Jews may well have to make an end of such hesitations, and come boldly out with the determination that they will resist unitedly the perils that beset them, and defend themselves against them as best as unarmed people may. Their enemies have now, for years, assailed the Jews, not in one country alone but in all. The Jews may now have to consider what steps they can unitedly take to beat off this world attack.
>
> New and more positive ways will have to permeate and inspire Jewish action in all their relationships with other peoples, not excluding Zionism. The policy of *schnorring* for a crumb or two at this or that Foreign Office, and the attitude of 'yes-men' without a will or soul of their own, will no longer be adapted to the new power-politics era, if such an era there is to be. It will have to be superseded by Jewish initiative, Jewish independence, and a spirit of self-confidence.
>
> [Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. It has been quoted more extensively here than in the original German text, in the interests of ensuring accuracy of meaning.]

Another *Jewish Chronicle* article, dated October 14th, 1938 [p.11, quoted verbatim], makes a similar appeal to British Jewry, for 'a readiness to lay our every atom of support on the altar of national defence' – further evidence that they see London and Great Britain as the centre of their resistance. Later issues proclaim:

> …the Jewish community in England, though numbering not more than 333,000 souls, is the most important and powerful in Europe… this country is still the strongest bulwark of civil liberty, democracy, and tolerance…[1087]
>
> The Jew in England is threatened, *qua* citizen, by the undeniable danger which confronts the country. But in that danger lurks also a dire threat to the democratic principle which is the major basis of Jewish security. That menace, too, is held over the general community. But for the Jew it is, if anything, especially grave. If Britain, the very citadel of democracy, should, Heaven forbid, be overthrown in a war, liberty would perish almost everywhere, and the fetters would be fastened more tightly even then now on Jews abroad, as well as on Jewish hands there which now are free. In the light of these threats, I hold that the burden of extra effort is unquestionably laid on Jewish citizens. If any of them are still hesitating about enrolling in the Territorial Defence Force, I would ask them how they can square their hesitancy with the deadly perils which I have briefly mentioned and which are simply beyond denial. How can they, how dare they, stand aloof from a cause in which the lives and liberties not only of the

1087 *Jewish Chronicle*, 28/10/1938 p. 32. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. Note the kabbalistic number given for the Jewish population of England.

> country which is their home, but the dearest and most vital interests of millions of their coreligionists abroad are at stake?
>
> […]
>
> Without a strong Britain there is no hope for them [the Jews] – no future even for the National Home [Palestine], which cannot exist in isolation from this country, and would pass into German or Italian hands in the event of these nations' victory. I am confident that Jews will not betray their own future or their fellow-countrymen. But the time to prove it is now, and not when the dread issue is joined and the enemy is at the gates.[1088]

From these publications it seems that international Jewry, under the leadership of London, intends more than ever to take up the fight against its enemies.

Is there any prospect of breaking the power of the Jews in the British Empire? We believe that W. H. Steed was wrong when he said: 'The Jewish question can only be solved by Jews.'[1089] Centuries have already passed in complete futility waiting for this to happen, which has meanwhile caused the world to forget about the reality of the problem. Nor are we in agreement with Cobbett [Ludovici], who says that today's England is so completely dominated by the Jews that if they were eliminated, the entire political and economic structure of the state would collapse. Apart from that, Cobbett believes that the English nation has already become so impoverished and weakened by the Jews and their system that it is no longer able to muster the necessary energy to save itself:

> The age-long rake-off of the transformed ruling or possessing classes – whether Jews or Englishmen – who have considered profit rather than service, quick and clean sources of income rather than production, has left the people and their soil not only disintegrated but exhausted. Everywhere in plant, animal and human being there are signs of generations of ruthless exploitation, systematic devitalization. The people no longer even care for the greatness on which their ancestors squandered their blood and treasure.
>
> They are no longer interested in their own ascendancy, in maintaining their own strength against the world. So incapable have the majority become of any self-assertion or productive work requiring initiative and spirit that even the production of their own entertainment is a thing of the past, and the practice of passively receiving entertainment or of having some distracting or diverting process performed upon them, preferably while they are sitting in a chair, has become a national addiction and habit. Meanwhile, the whole of Western civilization marches swiftly on towards Communism…[1090]

Even though there may be a kernel of truth in this, we do not believe that the decomposition has gone so far that everything is lost. There has surely been no other country in history who has fought against the Jews with greater tenacity and determination than England. Think of the anti-

1088 *Jewish Chronicle*, 6/1/1939, p. 11. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source.

1089 Steed: *Hapsburg*, p. 180. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source. However, it would be difficult for anyone to disagree with what Steed later states in the same paragraph: 'The Jewish problem is one of the great problems of the world, and no man, be he a writer, politician or diplomatist, can be considered mature until he has striven to face it squarely on its merits.'

1090 Cobbett, pp. 116-7. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source (inserted into the text for its perceived interest to the modern reader, as Ludovici's words ring truer than ever today).

Jewish forces that arose in the year 1753, and from 1830 to 1858! It was not simply a matter of discrepancies in religion, but also self-preserving, loyal English men defending themselves against foreign infiltration. Let us show this fact to Cobbett and say to him: 'Only the cause that is abandoned is truly lost.'

But not only do we have hope, we are even seeing signs that the traditional anti-Jewish spirit is reawakening in England. It is the immortal achievement of Adolf Hitler to have brought the Jewish problem back to the consciousness of not only the Germans, but also other peoples. The self-preservation instinct is beginning to emerge everywhere, including in England.

In a parliamentary debate on Racial, Religious and Political Minorities, Sir Samuel Hoare expressed his consternation that an anti-Jewish movement was emerging: 'I know it from my own experience that there is the making of a definite anti-Jewish movement. I do my best as Home Secretary to stamp upon an evil of that kind.'[1091]

During a debate on the influx of aliens, the Conservative member of Parliament Howard Gritten asked the Home Secretary: 'In the matter of the admission of aliens to this country, may I ask the right hon. Gentleman whether the Government intend to continue its special favours to its friends the Jews?' To which Sir Samuel replied: 'There are no special favours to any class of people.'[1092]

Especially among the humble circles of the population, people are beginning to awaken more and more to the Jewish problem. People are complaining that foreigners are being given a great deal of help, without anything being done to alleviate the suffering among the British people themselves. The voices are not yet too loud, but they are at least strong enough to make the Jews sit up and take notice. The *Jewish Chronicle* of October 7th, 1938 (p. 11) describes the general rise in anti-Semitism. 'I am bound to say that I have been startled and shocked by the evidences I have seen of the rise of a vocal, yes, and sometimes vicious, anti-Semitism in London,' the writer of the article in question admits, and goes on to say:

> One of the worst examples was told me a day or two ago by a friend. He was travelling on the top of a bus, and heard four men, soon reinforced by five others, enlarging on the supposed sins of 'the Jews'. One of them shouted that he would not fight unless six Jews were forced to go in front of him. When my friend interposed with the remark that 50,000 Jews fought in the last war, he was met with jeers and a volley of cynical laughter. 'Perhaps a hundred!' was the reply, 'and then only in defence.'[1093]

1091 *Daily Express*, 22/11/1938. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced verbatim from original source (*Hansard*, House of Commons, 'Racial, Religious and Political Minorities' debate, 21st November 1938, Vol. 341, p. 1468).

1092 *Evening Standard*, 15/12/1938. Translator's note: Quotation reproduced from original source. Readers may like to consult the original context of this exchange (*Hansard*, House of Commons, 'Aliens' debate, 15th December 1938, Vol. 342, p. 2172), and also refer to Gritten's previous exchange with Hoare, during the 'Refugees' debate of 8th December, 1938 (*Hansard*, HoC, Vol. 342, p. 1345), in which he asked, regarding the scheme to settle 50,000 Jewish children into Britain, if Hoare planned on obtaining the consent of the House before agreeing to the scheme. During the same debate, Gritten also asked: 'In view of the great numbers of unfortunate British unemployed, does the hon. Gentleman, his Department or the Government intend to put a limit or a period to the enormous influx of aliens to this country?' It was a question he repeated in the aforementioned debate a week later, and it is a question that is still being asked by the British people today, and which to date has not received a satisfactory answer.

1093 Translator's note: I have inserted the start of this anecdote, not with the same intention as the original writer, which was to illustrate the falsity of English belief around Jewish participation in WW1, but because the most telling part of the tale – the first Englishman's comment – appears to indicate that the common Englishman of the time instinctively understood that there was a political and mediatic push to get the country, and Englishmen like

The feeling of Jewish fear is also clearly revealed in a long essay in the *Jewish Chronicle* of October 28th, 1938, which has the telling headline: ‘Shadow of the Swastika: Nazism Creeping Into England’. Meanwhile, attempts are being made to convince the British public that anti-Semitism in Britain ‘was no native growth’, but had been ‘sown and watered in Germany until it was ripe to be transplanted’ and it only ‘flourished in a soil of ignorance and prejudice’.[1094] A Jewish Defence Committee is supposed to provide educational publications and expose the ‘lies’ of anti-Jewish circles. Trained speakers are sent into the streets with ‘an answer to every Fascist calumny’.[1095]

Understandably, it is in the Hebrews' own interest to nip burgeoning anti-Semitism in the bud. Nevertheless, individual consciousness is growing, and with it the anti-Jewish movement. The majority of the English people are not yet aware of the Jewish danger. They will see it when they eventually have to settle their huge score with the tribe of Judah and its system.

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him, into a war to fight and die for Jewish interests. This understanding of events may also have been strengthened by the bill posters that were stuck on shop windows around London bearing messages such as ‘Britons – fight for Britons only’ (see the *Jewish Chronicle*, 18th November 1938, p. 42).

1094 *Jewish Chronicle*, 18/11/1938, p. 13. Translator’s note: Quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source.

1095 *Jewish Chronicle*, 18/11/1938, pp. 40-1; 25/11/1938, pp. 14-15. Translator’s note: Quoted elements reproduced verbatim from original source.

Conclusion

A procession of events and personalities have gone by in the preceding chapters, laying bare the frightening extent to which England has been Judaised. It shall remain an open question whether the mixing of the best racial strata of England with the dangerous parasite people is an accident of circumstance or intentional. We do not wish to examine here whether the English nobility, the truly distinctive ruling class of Britain, unconsciously or with apparently intelligent foresight absorbed into itself the dangerous, plutocratic and immensely powerful representatives of Judaism in the belief that they could thereby neutralise them. Nor shall we seek to discover whether English Jewry consciously merged with the English nobility in order, in turn, to neutralise the power of this otherwise potentially threatening ruling class. Whether by accident or by design, the end result is the same, even if we tend more towards the idea of premeditation on both sides. The only important thing is the result of this insane policy.

Based on the material presented in this study, despite the fact that it is only a summary outline of the topic, the reality of the Judaisation of English life can no longer be dismissed. Although the lists of names and organisations, positions of power, and personal, political and financial inter-connections may seem superfluous to some, it is nevertheless necessary in order to give the reader an idea of the endless sources of Jewish influence and their means for intervention in English life.

England is the stronghold and centre of international Jewry because in England the Jewish element was able to conquer the most important and decisive positions in the nation. The Jew truly rules in England and if necessary, will avail himself of some form of intermediary authority with which to camouflage and conceal his power. What is, then, the fate of England? The wealth and power of the Empire have not been able to prevent one diplomatic defeat after another in recent years, nor has it been able to prevent the fracturing of the state, the withering away of millions of unemployed, or the healthy peasantry, once the pride and backbone of the nation, being destroyed, leaving the English nation with a seemingly urban destiny.

Demographically, the situation of the island kingdom is anything but positive: instead of implementing a targeted and intelligent population policy to counteract the loss of the best English blood to the Empire, the senseless mixing with the Jewish element, as destructive physically as it is psychologically, has created further sources of weakness. We shall not prophesy here. History will pronounce its merciless but just verdict.

For the second time in history, Germany is at war with England. We Germans know who our ‘English enemy’ is.

Judah may believe that it has achieved its goal. But we know how to thwart its plans.

The English fate is indissolubly linked to the Jewish fate. Both are inextricably intertwined. This fact will determine the future of England.

Translator's Appendix: A. K. Chesterton and his *Apotheosis of the Jew*

In the following article, originally published in the *British Union Quarterly* of April/June 1937, journalist A. K. [Arthur Kenneth] Chesterton (1899-1973) gives a wryly observed analysis of the tragic cycle of Jewish history, using 1930s England as his example. As we shall see, Chesterton's position was uncompromising, but this appears to have been borne of exasperation rather than 'hate', if we are to judge from his later work *The Tragedy of Anti-Semitism* (1948). This book, which Chesterton wrote in collaboration with the Jewish Joseph Leftwich, was a 'sincere attempt to explore the possibility of an understanding between Jews and their critics' (idem, p. 188). What is particularly noticeable about *The Tragedy of Anti-Semitism* is that while it is ostensibly 'co-authored', it is in fact in an epistolary format, with each chapter taking the form of one author's reply letter to the other. As might be expected, this often leads to the sense that the two authors are talking past each other and playing to the gallery. Nevertheless, it is a unique, fascinating book, which is thoroughly recommended to all serious students of the Jewish Question.

Chesterton's article has been appended to this volume because much of its description neatly encapsulates the historical processes in England which Aldag has documented throughout this volume and, given that he has liberally cited tonally similar writers Ludovici and Belloc, one can only assume that Chesterton's work somehow missed the German scholar's literature review. I believe that, had Aldag been cognisant of this text, and indeed this writer, both would have been discussed in this study. Thus, Chesterton's short work is included here in a bid to redress this oversight.

Apotheosis of the Jew: From Ghetto to Park Lane (1937)

Some years ago I was present at a pantomime in which an incredibly dirty and unkempt beggar haunted one scene after another, receiving condescending kindness from the heroine, but from everybody else the disdain which his state appeared to warrant. Then, when the crisis of the play arrived, with the hero in direst need, there was a blinding flash which consumed the beggar's rags and revealed him, bright-eyed, marcel-haired, and in a suit of glittering armour, as no less a personage than our patron Saint – St. George for Merrie England. Gazing at the heroic figure thus disclosed I saw that his smug countenance was beyond all question Jewish. Here, expressed in unconscious symbolism, was indeed the apotheosis of the Jew.

Not only was the symbolism in some ways spiritually true, it was almost physically true, in that when the Jew arrives in the new land of his opportunity it is very often in rags that he comes, and before he reaches the magnificence of his apotheosis, becoming more flamboyantly English than the English, or German than the German, there is often not merely one flash of fire to consume his rags and complete the metamorphosis, but the flashes of many fires, even more meticulously planned than the pantomime.

More important, however, is the spiritual significance of the allegory, because it actually is a fact that Jewish mentality is fittingly expressed by the symbols of the beggar's rags and gilded,

paper maché suits of armour. In such coverings one would expect an inferiority complex to drape itself; in alternating moods donning one or the other as it shuffles or struts upon the stage of life. And the entire tragedy of the Jew – a tragedy no less sad because of its insufferable effects on the rest of mankind – is due to his devastating sense of inferiority, his subconscious awareness that he is always, and under all circumstances, the supreme bounder and the eternal parvenu. Because of this terrible knowledge there is aroused in him a compensatory itch to dominate the world, to which purpose he dedicates the whole of his effort. Deadly materialist that he is, he could not fail to conquer were it not for the inevitable arrogance that sooner or later attends upon his half-success, and defeats his aim, bringing him down once more to the cringing, servile state expressed by the beggar's rags.

Had he stayed to swelter in the place of his origin there would have been no Jewish problem, for then he would have broken only the hearts of his own prophets. Unfortunately his migration to more temperate zones, and the consequent approximation of his skin to the colour of white, has led to his finding himself both at home and not at home among races with a poise, a simplicity and a tradition of dash and daring, of love and song and laughter, which it is sometimes possible for him to ape but never to absorb.

This insuperable frustration plays the cat-and-fiddle with his soul. The nearer he approaches to feeling at home the more frantic the effort he expends to this end, but at the same time the mysterious knowledge that the consummation is fated always to lack completion exerts a pull in the opposite direction, towards his own race and his own separate traditions. In this latter unity he finds not only an admirable strength for the purpose of making money, which is the bribe with which he courts society, and the weapon with which he later seeks its destruction, but no less a moral safeguard against his ever-present sense of insecurity born of the knowledge that his race and the way of life of his race are inferior things. The race-consciousness of the Jew, so much vaunted in one of his moods, is in reality not the cause of his pride but the effect of his fear. The Jew arrives in his promised lands poverty stricken and bedraggled. He lives for a time on the smell of an oil rag while he brings his age long instincts of the bazaar to bear upon the peddling of old clothes, old bottles, old sacks or whatever it may be, until he secures some kind of a footing. Thereafter, by means which need not be quoted here, though often they invite closer inspection than the police are able to give them, he is able to replace his rags with a wardrobe of flashy suits and his shuffling gait with a Rolls-Royce car. This is the stage in which he shouts at a British nationalist in a British street:

> "Vy don't you go to Germany? Ve don't vant you here!"

But the apotheosis is by no means complete. Though he has acquired wealth he has not acquired acceptance, and it is acceptance which his feeling of inferiority impels him at all costs to seek. As yet he is merely the guttural Yid, and as such not even meet for a knighthood, which is why he never experienced the pleasure of addressing a late lamented South African millionaire as Sir Solly Joel. The next stage is not negotiated without difficulty, but with the active assistance of Eton and Balliol, or of some equally efficacious transforming agency, the business is managed in the course of a generation. The broken English is now gone: in its place is an accent which would bring no disgrace upon a B.B.C. announcer. The Jew has learned to shoot, to fish, to ride to hounds, to play golf, to wear a top hat at Ascot. He has learnt to flick an imaginary speck of dust off his sleeve with ineffable grace while the chairman pays him tribute, and thereafter to stand with hands correctly affixed to the lapels of his coat while he discourses on "our great Empiah", "the inviolable

principles of free trade", "our free and democratic institutions" and all the other sacred phrases which are destined to put the letters M.P. after his name.

Now is the Jew arrived at the stage of his greatest menace to civilisation, though still the stage of his apotheosis has not been reached. Education in the social graces has made of him to all outward appearances, except facially, a typical English gentleman, and so punctilious is he in the use of this asset, conforming at every point to approved custom, that he is able to present himself to the British people as one of themselves, if not blood of their blood, at any rate seemingly spirit of their spirit. Equally important is the fact that he has in no way allowed this social ascent to impair the sound business instincts which are the heritage he derives from the Oriental bazaar, and by successfully cornering the essential commodities of the people, or by otherwise making dexterous use of his own or his father's fortune, he is able to amass a stupendous amount of money with which to knock with confidence at the doors of "high society", which has already abandoned its aristocratic virtues and become wedded to the plutocratic values of which he is the natural custodian. No wonder, therefore, that having acquired both the cash and the manner, Mr. Isaac Kantorowitch now passes easily through each glorious stage which leads him to Sir Isaac Kantor, M.P. and thence to Viscount Kentridge.

Moreover, during their particular metamorphosis his sound common sense does not desert him. Though now he is a financier on an international scale, thanks to his retention of the race consciousness which keeps him in close and sympathetic touch with similar upstarts in every part of the world, he is wise enough to conceal these ramifications, letting only his business in Britain become generally known. And even here he contrives with astonishing success to identify that business in the public mind with the interests of the British people, causing them to take a quaint pride in it as though it were a national asset. Should he be cornering chemicals, for instance, he does not call his concern "Jewish Chemical Industries," but makes use of the word "Imperial" in order to win for his activities a patriotic acceptance from the citizens of the Empire. In the same way, should his business be films, he leads the nation to believe that the industry offers a sterling British challenge to the slop and slush of Hollywood, whereas in his hands the slop becomes sloppier and the slush slushier, and whereas behind his impudent British title lie the realities of Jewish American capital and control.

It is now that the Jew stands on the verge of world domination. Accepted by society in its decadence he is able to move among highly placed people and pull political strings for the international financiers; in return he can conspire with his fellow racials all over the world to pull financial strings for the politicians. So long as his essential "Jewishness" is concealed, there is no mischief which he cannot encompass by the subtle exercise of his power; no market he cannot "rig", no government he cannot crash, no foreign relationship he cannot foul, and with skill and patience no war he cannot engineer. The whole world stretches before him as his promised land.

And at this precise moment the collective neurosis of his race, its age-long sense of inferiority, arises in the form of unparalleled effrontery and arrogance to bring about his defeat. Looking around he finds his own people everywhere rich and in control of the sources of riches. He finds them occupying civic positions of dizzying importance and almost unsurpassed dignity. He realises that they have passed every barrier which former and more virile times erected against them; that the atmosphere of "aristocracy" is rank with their breath; that the usurer's paradise has been triumphantly ushered into being. Common sense deserts him completely as he contemplates the glorious sight, and he steps forward from cover brazenly to claim his heritage. He scorns to conceal

any longer his “Jewishness”; so successful has he been that he brings himself to believe that people love him because of it, and that the flaunting of it in their faces will redound to his profit. The Jew who has already “arrived” becomes careless of concealment; indeed, in an age which exalts commercial values above all else it is only natural that he should wish to acquire added status by revealing the magnitude of his enterprise, so that it is with pride that he discloses his own identity behind puppet directors or even openly takes their places, being no longer apprehensive of public resentment at this proclamation that he owns half the world.

Still more disastrous for Jewry is the action of the Jew who has not yet socially “arrived”. The star of his race begins to shine so brightly that he discerns no need for meticulous conformity with the social customs of the nations among whom he is domiciled. Eton and Balliol are short-circuited, and the “English” Jew finds beside him, rubbing shoulders in high places, the semi-literate, semi-Anglicised Yid. No longer is any attempt made to establish contact with the main body of the community upon a passable cultural level, and indeed such effort would be superfluous in view of the fact that the various international movements have now combined to produce the most blatant of all the Internationals – the International of sheer vulgarity. This debasement of culture to the lowest levels gives him a tremendous advantage, since in the universal language of vulgarity the Jew is the world’s master Esperantist. Is there a wide-spread passion for jazz and stomach-turning “love-lilts”? Then the little Jew becomes superbly happy, finding for his soul complete beatitude in turning out the tunes and selling his voice for the croons – all for hard cash. Has the diffusion of mass literacy led to a taste for cheap and nasty journalism? Then the Jew leaves even Lord Beaverbrook at the starting-post in the dash to make it still cheaper and nastier. Is there a method of distortion and omission employed for political and economic purposes by the newspapers? Then the Jew rejoices to improve upon it by fashioning the method of stark invention. Are the films trash? Then the Jew makes a fortune out of them, because it is his natural gift to purvey trash. Is the theatre dominated by box-office values? Then one may be sure that the Jew dominates the box office. Have the noble functions of art been degraded to find scope for the “stunt”? Then the Jew readily displays his talent – and even his genius – as an artist – again for hard cash. Have public manners become as deplorable as public taste? Then the Jew walks the world as their perfect exponent.

Financially, socially, politically, culturally, the Jew has brought all things down to the level on which he feels most at home. It is now impossible for him to keep his personality within the confines of a seemly discipline. He becomes as ostentatious as a bare Bantu who is suddenly bequeathed a bowler hat. He surges with his kind throughout the land, and always with an ineffable air of proprietorship. To go to a swimming pool anywhere near London or the large cities is as efficacious as baptism in the Jordan; one becomes positively anointed with Semitic grease. To go to the sea, especially if it be a fashionable resort, is to find the Jews in possession of almost all the hotels, swarming over the beaches, overcrowding the cafes, and always making themselves conspicuous, always drawing attention to themselves by loud clothes, loud cars and loud behaviour. It is the same in town. Wherever a “fashionable” function takes place, offering the opportunity for display, there will be found the inevitable Jew reeking of self-satisfaction and throwing his weight about as happily as a new school prefect with a taste for power, and far more heavily. The more flamboyantly he can proclaim himself the better he is pleased. Indeed, one Jew has been known to acquire a newspaper, publish the most superlative blurbs about himself, boost his other concerns, allow the gossip-man to write sycophantic chit-chat about his family, espouse the cause of his race and enliven the whole business by printing recurrent photographs of himself, a favourite one revealing him in flannel trousers, cricketing shirt and braces.

The braces are important, showing by what a margin Eton and Oxford have been short-circuited.

At last the day of the Jew has come – the day of his apotheosis. His conscious mind no longer registers any difference between his own way of thinking and the traditions of the country in which he has found his feet. Though mostly unversed in Jewish culture and though entirely failing to absorb the culture of the nations which fatten him, his apparent strength is intensified rather than lessened on that account, since in the general confusion which attends the decay of national values he is able to put forward his own bastardised concept of the national culture and get away with it by sheer weight of impudence and money. Striving no more to approximate to "a perfect English gentleman", he really does become a sort of Jewish St. George for Merrie England, taking over a good deal of the leadership and always blandly assuming a conscious proprietorship of the country, identifying the country's interest always with his own interest and thinking of himself as the new patron Saint of a new synthesised race, consisting of a lot of Englishmen vaguely in the background as consumers and borrowers, and occasionally as equals, while fellow Jews stand very vividly in the foreground as the powerful hierarchy of the men who sell, and lend, and control. In this stage of autointoxication there is no folly that he will not commit, even to protesting on behalf of Britain against British sportsmen meeting in the friendly rivalry of sport men of other nations whom he hates and fears. The Jew may diddle the British people over money, corner their food, corrupt their politicians, degrade their culture and do a thousand and one other things besides, but once he tries to dictate to them on the field of sport he shows that he is marked down by the gods as their victim; that he has first been made mad.

The fact that the Jew in his apotheosis becomes blind to all lines of demarcation reveals the continuous subconscious working of his neurosis; all the time there is a part of himself which whispers that his triumph is too good to be true, and in the full flood of his hysteria there is nothing he will not do to make it true, screeching his fears over all the world, inciting nations to war on his behalf, and most desperately doing his utmost to perpetuate the confusion which has made his triumph possible. Dreading more than anything else a virile nationalism, a resurgence of the spirit of the people, he encourages every factor that makes for disunity, disruption and decay. And because his neurosis produces in him such high tension – a tension responsible for both his excessive fright and his excessive arrogance – he throws caution to the winds as he comes forth to hold his own and to keep the world a fit place for the habitation of parasites. Thus does he eventually show up his entire racket. Thus does he turn anti-Semitism from a mild disdain to a passionate and wholesome rage. Thus does he destroy himself.

Even when his acceptance seemed most absolute, however, the Jew was never quite accepted. He was not even liked by the fatuous and shallow members of a degraded Autocracy who fawned upon him because of his money and his power. It is doubtful if he was even liked by the self-styled "Intellectuals" who make a cult of perverse affections. And certainly he was not liked by the vast majority of the population who tolerated him, knowing little about him and still less about his activities. Had his common sense not left him in the hour of success he would have recognised, and made provision for the fact, that the spark of anti-Semitism was always present. Instead, he has turned the spark into a roaring fire that fortunately for the survival of the superior races will never be extinguished.

So conspicuous has he become, that men everywhere are beginning to think about him, to study what he says, as far as possible to watch what he does, to consult directories and shareholder

lists, and to an ever increasing extent to fasten upon him his full share of the responsibility for the whole capitalist racket and the attempted destruction of great peoples. These men of research are joined by others from the East End of London and many other districts where the physical facts of the Jew scarcely escape attention, and this march goes on, coming more and more under the direction of the nationalist movement.

The day of the great reckoning is at hand; the day when there is another flash swallowing up of the Yiddish St. George with all his foul values of profit, exploitation and decay; the day when the people of England regain possession of England, and assert once more their ancient values of patriotism and service, and square dealing among men.

A. K. CHESTERTON

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